REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA

DURING 1881-82.

IN THREE PARTS:

PART I.—SUMMARY
" II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS
" III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS

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PART I.

SUMMARY

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR BRITISH BURMA FOR THE YEAR 1881-82

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SUMMARY

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR BRITISH BURMA FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

In the subsequent chapters of this report figures and facts are given for the official year 1881-82 in respect of Administrative and Revenue Departments, and for the calendar year 1881 in respect of the Judicial, Jail, and Police Departments. In the present introduction attempt is made to bring the very brief review of administrative affairs down to the time of writing, that is, to the autumn of 1882. Rupees are throughout converted into pounds sterling at the conventional rate of Rs. 10 for £1 sterling.

Visit of the Viceroy to Burma.

2. One of the most notable occurrences of the year was the visit of the Viceroy to Burma. His Excellency, accompanied by the Financial Member of Council, visited Rangoon and Moulmein; received and answered deputations from representatives of nearly all the communities and nationalities that compose the population of Burma; held *levees* and distributed badges of honour to a number of deserving Burmese public servants and members of municipal bodies; inspected the Rangoon harbour; visited a saw-mill and a rice mill; received and answered memorials on different subjects from merchants, from Buddhists, and from many other classes; remitted the export duty on Moulmein timber amounting to £25,000 a year; after hearing the views of the merchants, the lawyers, and the officials decided, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, that a Chief Court of three Judges should be established in Burma; informed the subordinate civil service that the proposals for improving their position would be sanctioned; exhorted the people of Burman towns to bear their share in the honourable work of extending local self-government; commented on the lack of girls' schools in a province where women occupy a prominent and happy position; enlarged on the need for agricultural reform, and for the extended cultivation of tobacco, sugar, and other staples besides rice; enquired into the land revenue settlement proceedings and deprecated any enhancements of taxation that cause distress or arrest progress. The Viceroy was highly satisfied with the prosperous condition of the province and the people, and cordially acknowledged the loyal and hearty reception he had met from all classes of the community. Visits of Viceroys are very rare in Burma; and the people appeared most ready to show their loyalty towards, and to seek further boons from, the representative of Her Gracious Majesty. Subsequent events have shown that His Excellency's exhortations have conduced to an increase of public-spiritedness among the townsfolk of Burma.

Relations with Upper Burma.

3. Among the matters which engaged the attention of the Viceroy and the Financial Member of Council during their stay in Burma one of the most important was the state of our commercial relations with the kingdom of Ava. The existing treaty of 1867 had

declared that, with exception of three royal monopolies, all trade between British and Upper Burma should be free, subject to a very moderate *ad valorem* duty. During the year 1881 monopolies of the trade in cotton, in cutch, in grain, in salt-fish, in pickled tea, and in almost every article of trade were established under the orders of the Mandalay Government. Owing to the exactions of the monopolists, traders suffered seriously and traffic on the Irrawaddy river decreased. Representations had been made to the Mandalay Government regarding the injury done by these monopolies, which were contrary to the treaty. During the Viceroy's visit, a deputation of Rangoon merchants waited upon His Excellency and requested that effort might be made to stop the monopolies and to save the important Irrawaddy trade, which is valued at nearly four millions sterling a year. The Viceroy caused a strong remonstrance to be sent to the Mandalay Government on the subject of the trade monopolies. The remonstrance reached Mandalay towards the end of January, and before the end of February all the more objectionable monopolies had been entirely abolished. These monopolies have not been revived.

Treaty negotiations.

4. A representative of the Mandalay Government was sent to Rangoon to pay his respects to the Viceroy, but arrived after His Excellency had left Burma. The Viceroy had, however, left orders as to the communications that should be made to this emissary. In consequence of His Excellency's intimation that he desired peaceful and friendly relations with the kingdom of Ava, an envoy was sent from Mandalay to negotiate a fresh treaty with the Government of India. Negotiations were carried on at Simla for some months between the Mandalay plenipotentiary and the representatives of the Government of India. At the outset the envoy sought, in behalf of the King of Ava, very wide commercial and other concessions, and claimed to treat directly with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. But after much discussion it seemed that the Ava Government were ready to concede the reasonable demands of the British Government concerning the boundary of the allied Sovereign of Munnipore, concerning monopolies, concerning the honourable treatment and the protection of the British representative at Mandalay, and concerning free commercial intercourse. The British Government had on their side recognised the claims of the Ava Government to friendly liberal treatment, in respect of traffic in arms, in respect of trade generally, and in respect of attempts to subvert the King's throne by pretenders, who had found an asylum in British territory. Eventually the envoy left Simla, carrying with him a draft treaty embodying the concessions offered and required by the British Government. The Simla negotiations ceased at the end of August, and the option of signing the draft treaty, which was the outcome of those negotiations, is open to the Government of Ava until the end of December 1882. Up to the present time of writing (the middle of November) no communication has been received from Mandalay regarding the draft treaty which reached the Ava Government in September last.

Crops and prices.

5. The bountiful rainfall of the year 1881 resulted in a heavy rice crop over nearly the whole of Burma. In the Thayetmyo district only was there any serious failure of crops. The rainfall there had been short or unseasonable for two or three successive

years, the people had begun to suffer, and nearly half the land revenue had to be remitted during the year 1881-82. Partly in consequence of the large stocks in the European markets and partly in consequence of the heavy crop, the exportable surplus of the rice harvest did not bring to the peasants of Burma the high prices to which they had been accustomed in former years. The chief rice-mart in Burma is Rangoon; the height of the rice season is the beginning of April; and the recent fall in the price of paddy may be seen from the following figures, namely,—

Price in beginning of—				£	s.	
April	1878	...	..	13	0	per 100 bushels.
,,	1879	...	...	8	18	ditto.
,,	1880	...	...	9	8	ditto.
,,	1881	...	...	7	18	ditto.
,,	1882	...	...	5	4	ditto.

The above quotation for 1882 happens to have been the very lowest price of the year. In February the price was £6 and in June-July, when there was a brisk demand for the Straits market, the price reached £7-10-0 per hundred bushels. The average price for the year was nearly £6-10-0 per hundred bushels at Rangoon, but it was lower at the other rice ports; and at Akyab the quotations for paddy were at one time as low as £4-2-0 per hundred bushels. The loss to Burma, caused by the low range of prices during 1882, was partly made up by the large increase in the exported surplus. In the year 1881 the total exports of rice from Burma were 924,000 tons, whereas the exports of 1882, up to the time of writing (7th November), have been 1,050,000 tons. The fall of prices in the chief staple of agriculture and trade has impaired the alacrity with which the revenue used to be paid, has reduced the surplus earnings available for the purchase of luxuries, and has had effect on the demand for imported goods. The rainfall of 1882 has been favourable; and there is every prospect of a heavy rice harvest being gathered during the next two months. There is no famine in any part of Asia, the food-crops are good both in Europe and in America, so we expect the rice season of 1883 to open with low prices.

Rice duty.

6. The fall in the price of rice has drawn attention to the export duty on rice, which during the current official year will probably yield £560,000. Last spring, as explained by the Finance Minister in the debate on the budget statement, the Government of India considered whether the state of the rice trade demanded the early abolition of the rice duty. The better opinion seemed to be that Burma found a market for all its surplus rice at a fair price, that the area under rice-cultivation was regularly extending, and that the rice duty as then existing did not seriously injure the province or its trade. At the same time it was generally admitted that the abolition of the duty would in the long run benefit alike the producer, the miller, and the consumer, and would give further impetus to the extension of rice-cultivation. From 1877 to 1881 the rice duty fell at the rate of about 5 to 8 per cent. on the export price of cargo rice. During the past season the duty has ranged at 9 to 12 per cent. on the export price. At Akyab in the month of April, when the price of cargo rice was 4*s.* 1*d.* "*free on board,*" the 4½*d.* per maund export duty came to about 12·6 per cent. on the export price of the commodity. A uniform duty of 4½*d.* per maund is simple and easy of calculation. But it is apt to press unequally when the *f. o. b.* price of the same

rice at Rangoon varies from 10*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt. in 1877 to 4*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. in 1882; or when the price of the Rangoon quality of rice is 5*s.* 2*d.* per cwt., as compared with 4*s.* 1*d.* for the Akyab quality in the same month (May 1882). It has to be remembered that compensation could not be found for the loss of the rice duty revenue by any corresponding increase in the other burdens on the population of Burma. So far as the contentment and prosperity of the agricultural population are concerned, it would be very much better to retain the rice duty than to impose any other tax in its stead. If the rice duty can be abolished without any countervailing new tax, great benefit will be done to the province. Even without the rice duty the incidence of taxation per head in Burma is about double as high as the average incidence of the rest of the Indian Empire.

Department of Agriculture.

7. The Department of Agriculture only came into existence in May last, so that its operations have been confined to a single rainy season. A beginning however has been attempted. A series of experiments in several districts of the Pegu, Irrawaddy, and Tenasserim divisions was made with the improved kaisar ploughs. The results will not be known till the crops are reaped. Ploughs of simple but improved patterns, on the model of the kaisar, were freely distributed among the people. An effort was made to start jute cultivation in parts of the Hanthawaddy, Bassein, and Tharrawaddy districts. The season however was too far advanced and the plants flowered before attaining maturity. Experimental cultivation of tobacco has had more success. Numbers of the people have obtained seed of the better American sorts and have willingly taken up the cultivation. Mr. Cabaniss, the American expert, was able to instruct several cultivators who showed a desire to grow tobacco, and his teaching has been gladly received. A small tobacco farm has been established in the midst of a thickly populated and closely cultivated tract, and efforts will be made to induce the Burman tobacco-growers to learn the art of curing their leaf properly. Extended enquiries about sugarcane have been made all over Burma with a view to encouraging its cultivation in suitable tracts. Such reports as have been received up to date are encouraging. Attempts have been made to introduce the cultivation of wheat, and in several districts the people have taken it up with some alacrity. Nothing can however be said as to the prospects of wheat cultivation till the months of March and April next. The operations of the Agricultural Department are still in quite an inchoate state. Time and patience are needed to introduce firmly any improvements.

Trade of the year.

8. For the first time since complete trade statistics were collected in Burma, the value of the total volume of the external trade of the province has fallen off. The figures for the past three years are as follows:—

	Value of seaborne trade.		Value of land frontier trade.		Total value.		
	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Grand total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1879-80 ...	8,905,000	8,191,000	1,880,000	2,301,000	10,785,000	10,492,000	21,277,000
1880-81 ...	9,478,000	8,802,000	1,958,000	2,086,000	11,436,000	10,888,000	22,324,000
1881-82 ...	9,288,000	8,077,000	1,765,000	2,018,000	11,053,000	10,095,000	21,148,000

The decrease on the preceding year's trade was £1,176,000, or 5·3 per cent. This decrease was due mainly to a fall from £6-7-9 to £5-5-4 per ton in the export price of rice, the chief staple of the country, to the restriction placed by the

shrinkage of rice prices on the purchasing power of the people and to the unsatisfactory state of commercial relations with the kingdom of Ava. The loss to the province caused by the fall in prices was in great measure made up by the increase in the exportable produce. But the difference between last year's and this year's (1881-82) prices on the total rice exports of the year comes to £1,039,141. If the preceding year's prices had obtained, the rice exports would have been valued higher by that amount; and the surplus income of the people, available for the purchase of imported articles, would have been larger by a corresponding amount. The reduction in imports occurred under almost every head of imports except gunny-bags, sugar, and iron. The falling-off in the imports of cotton and silk piece-goods alone was £400,000, and it was apparent more or less in all articles which are in common use among the people, such for instance as cotton twist, Chinaware, beer, spirits, brass, copper, salt, betelnuts, tobacco, and umbrellas.

The trade of the province has during the year been relieved of export and import duties to the amount of £102,000 a year; and sundry reductions have been made in the land revenue demand. It remains to be seen whether this relief from duties, improved trade relations with Upper Burma, additional means of communication, and continued expansion of the cultivated area will enable Burma trade to recover its buoyancy.

Land revenue administration.

9. The work of the cadastral survey and of the land revenue settlement proceeded in three districts during the year. The cost of the survey has been about 9*d.* and the cost of the settlement has been about 3*d.* per acre. Lands that paid a land revenue of £101,645 in all have come under assessment since operations began in 1879, with the fiscal result that £15,000 have been added to the land revenue. The shrinkage in the price of rice has caused a reduction in the land revenue demand, the highest rates now assessed being more than 16 per cent. less than the highest rates sanctioned in 1880. Further, a temporary reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. was granted in the assessment of the newly-settled lands in consideration of the great fall in the price of rice. The new concessions concerning the remission of land revenue on lands where crops had been destroyed, and concerning the levy of a nominal rate on fallow lands, took full effect during the past year. They caused a considerable reduction in the land revenue receipts and a proportionate relief to the people, who were getting low prices for their produce. The land revenue demand of the year was £656,162, as compared with £655,665 in the preceding year. The operations of the supplementary survey, whereby the cadastral record is verified and altered so as to show the actual facts of the year, were steadily prosecuted. This work costs a good deal of money, but it is of great use for current revenue administration, and it will obviate the necessity for any resurvey and resettlement 15 years hence.

Capitation and fishery revenue.

10. The collections on account of capitation-tax were £294,721, as compared with £288,804 in the preceding year. This shows an increase of £5,917, which is about the amount by which the yield of this impost has increased annually of recent years. The fishery revenue has fallen from £139,759 in 1880-81 to £133,212 in the past year. This decrease occurred mainly in the Thonegwa district, and was due to the fall in the price of, and demand for, fish-paste (*ngapee*). The demand for this article

on account of Upper Burma was affected adversely by the monopolies established throughout the kingdom of Ava. As yet the fishery revenue is not on a very firm or satisfactory basis. But the regulation of fishery revenue and fishery administration is receiving attention.

Excise revenue.

11. The excise revenue continues to increase: it was £259,761 during the past year as contrasted with £247,012 during the preceding year. Owing to the reduction in the number of opium shops, the amount of opium lawfully sold was 23 per cent. less than in the preceding year. Though some direct traffic in opium doubtless goes on, the evil of opiumising is said to be diminishing. There are three distilleries managed after the English fashion and 15 licensed out-stills in the province. People who consume liquor are evincing a growing preference for fermented drinks, such as the juice of the toddy-palms and rice beer, or for imported spirits, rather than for spirits issued from distilleries. The customs duty on imported liquors was £75,256 as compared with £53,633 in the preceding year. The total revenue from intoxicating liquors and drugs was thus £334,981, or about 1*s.* 9*d.* per head on the population.

Forest revenue and administration.

12. The forest revenue was £223,180 as compared with £151,661 in the preceding year. This increase was due mainly to the rise in the price of teak and to the successful effort made to bring more timber of other kinds to market. The business of selecting and marking off State forests as reserves has gone steadily on and is now approaching completion. The work of surveying these reserves and preparing working plans has now begun. The forest administration of Burma has now been placed on a clear legal basis by the enactment of a new Forest Act. It had been intended to raise under this Act dues from bamboos and other produce brought out of the forests. But while the price of rice is low and while settlement operations are in progress, it has been deemed best to abstain from levying fresh taxes on forest produce. Plantations of teak are being extended at somewhat beyond the rate laid down in last year's programme. In last year's report mention was made of a concession granted to Mr. Thomas Routledge for the manufacture of paper-stock from bamboos in the forests of Burma. The matter has not yet got beyond the region of pamphlets and letters, where it has been for several years past. The only practical step yet taken was the visit of Mr. Pratt Barlow, paper-manufacturer, to the Burma forests in the spring of 1881.

Customs revenue.

13. The customs revenue was £648,657 as compared with £579,973 in the preceding year. This increase occurred mainly under head of export duty on rice; £21,613 occurred on imported liquors. Import duties on ordinary goods were less than in the preceding year; and these duties were abolished altogether in March last.

Stamp revenue.

14. The stamp revenue, which had been stationary for two or three years, increased by four per cent. in the year 1881-82. The increase was divided proportionately between general stamps and court-fee stamps.

15. In March last the arrangements under which the local Government managed the provincial finances came to an end after they had been in operation for four years.

Provincial finances.

Opportunity was taken to review the working of the Burma provincial finances during those four years, and it appeared —

(*a*) that the total imperial and provincial finances of Burma for the year before and for the last year of the recent financial arrangements stood as follows: —

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1877-78	1,765,978	750,661
1881-82	2,548,880	1,387,319

the revenue had increased 44 per cent. and the provincial expenditure had increased 82 per cent. It had been intended by the Supreme Government, when they made the arrangement of 1879, that a more liberal expenditure should be allowed in Burma, and they had predicted that such expenditure wisely incurred would produce excellent financial results;

(*b*) that the increase in local and municipal funds during the four years has been as follows:—

	1877-78.	1881-82
	£	£
Local and port fund income	146,224	251,591
Municipal funds income	108,620	159,737
Total ...	254,844	411,328

the only new item of local taxation was the cess of five per cent. on the land revenue for the payment of a rural police; the whole proceeds of the new cess, as well as some contribution from provincial funds to the poorer districts, are spent on the village police; no new municipal taxes have been imposed; no new port funds have been established; and the general rise in local taxes, outside the rural police rate, has been due to the increased numbers and the increased prosperity of the people; for instance, a municipal bazaar in Rangoon that yielded a yearly rental of £3,290 in 1877 gave a rental of £9,024 in 1881-82; similarly the Prome municipal bazaar yielded a rental of £2,640 in 1877 and of £3,998 in 1881-82;

(*c*) that no new taxes have been levied, except the rural police rate and a moderate enhancement of the land revenue;

(*d*) that under the recent system the progressive yield of the existing taxes was much greater than it had been for a year or two before the system came into force;

(*e*) that very much more public money has recently been spent on material and administrative improvements in Burma than had been spent, or ever could have been spent, under the old system;

(*f*) that the rapid increase in the Burma revenues had been mainly due, not to Government arrangements, but to the great demand for Burma rice, to commercial activity, and to the extension of

cultivation. Additional expenditure on material and administrative improvements had, however, operated to help and solidify the growth of the revenues.

The fall in the price of rice and the abolition of the export and the timber duties will probably prevent the revenues of Burma from continuing to increase at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. From the current year has begun a new provincial arrangement. According to the estimates under the new settlement, Burma will have £150,000 less to spend annually on material improvements than it had under the old system. There is at present every prospect that the actual results of the current year will be better than the estimates. But unless the revenues increase greatly, or economies in other directions are possible, or the new provincial arrangement is revised, expenditure on roads and other public works will soon have to be curtailed and engineering establishments must be reduced.

Crime and police.

16. There was a decrease of reported offences of the more serious types, but there was a great increase in cattle-thefts and some increase in ordinary thefts, thus:—

	1880.	1881.
Number of reported cases of murder	102	101
Ditto ditto culpable homicide ...	37	24
Ditto ditto dacoity	45	37
Ditto ditto robbery	129	114
Ditto ditto cattle theft ...	670	944
Ditto ditto ordinary theft ...	7,643	8,151
Ditto ditto house breaking and house trespass with criminal intent ...	813	905

During the year 1882 there has been again an increase of violent crime in Rangoon and the districts around. On the frontier, where in former years dacoity and robbery were frequent, the police have been more successful, and there has been comparative quiet during the years 1881 and 1882. The success of the police in detecting crime was considerably less than in the previous year, thus:—

		Total number of reported offences.	Total number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to total reported cases.
Serious offences against the person.	1880	966	596	61
	1881	992	570	57
Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	1880	703	286	39
	1881	782	283	35
Minor offences against property.	1880	9,442	4,151	43
	1881	10,171	4,357	42

The prosecutions for nuisances increased by 1,151 cases, or about 37 per cent. It was considered that the police gave too much of their time to these petty affairs, while more serious offences received too little attention, and the number of prosecutions for nuisances has been decreased. By the end of the year 1881 the rural police had been reorganised and placed under a better footing under Act II of 1880. The arrangements for improving the wages of the lower grade of constables in the more expensive districts had been completed, and a beginning had been made with the erection of barracks and quarters for the constabulary. The expenditure on the police, regular and rural, of British Burma is now £45,000 more than it was four years ago; but as yet it cannot be said that the police force is in a satisfactory and efficient state, except in the frontier districts. It was to these

districts that attention was first directed, and so it may be hoped that the improvement attained there will in time be seen over the rest of the country.

Criminal Courts.

17. The number of accused persons brought before the Courts was 41,819 in the year 1881 as compared with 41,227 in the preceding year; and the proportion of persons convicted was 65 per cent. of the whole in each year. Owing to the increased care taken to identify habitual offenders, the number of sentences to long terms of rigorous imprisonment has somewhat increased. The number of persons punished with whipping has decreased by nine per cent. The average amount of fines imposed has fallen from £1-14-0 to £1-6-0 for each fine. This reduction is considered satisfactory, as denoting that fines of excessive amount are less frequent than formerly. During the whole year Benches of Honorary Magistrates sat regularly in each of the seven municipal towns of Burma. The justice done by these Benches has given satisfaction both to the people and to the supervising officers, though there is room for improvement in the procedure of some Benches. As the year 1881 was the first year during which Honorary Magistrates have ever sat regularly in Burma, the experiment of establishing such Benches gives promise of success.

Civil Courts.

18. The number of civil suits instituted before the Courts during the year was 31,363, or much the same as the number was 10 years ago and has been yearly during the interval. The average duration of causes, and the proportion of suits decided without contest and in favour of defendant, were about the same as in previous years. Processes for imprisonment issued against 2,591 debtors in 1881, as against 1,212 in the preceding year. But the number of cases in which immoveable property was sold in execution of decree fell from 500 to 400. The number of appeals fell off by 12 per cent.; and the proportion of judgments reversed on appeal was 25 per cent. on total number of appeals for the year 1881 and also for the preceding year. During the last year came to light facts which showed that Karen cultivators in parts of the Bassein district were, by reason of their timidity and ignorance, evilly treated by their creditors. The working of the Civil Courts had been in some cases wrested to further the extortionate proceedings of the creditors. Some of the wrongdoers have been brought to justice; and officials of Karen race are being sent to take the place of Burmans in the Courts and offices of the Karen tracts. The enquiry has done good by opening the eyes of Karens to their rights and by frightening extortionate creditors.

Superior Courts.

19. The Judicial Commissioner and the Session Judges have given special attention to inspecting and supervising the proceedings of subordinate Courts. Some good has already been done, and more is being done to improve the working of the lower Courts, both criminal and civil. The cost of litigation is being kept down; law libraries are being furnished with Burmese editions of the law; all the more important Acts have now been translated into Burmese; and illegalities are being prevented. But there is still much room for improvement. The Government of India have decided that a strong Chief Court of three Judges should be established at Rangoon. This decision has given great satisfaction to the mercantile community; and the new Court will remove certain anomalies and inconvenience

attendant on the existing procedure with appeals from the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. A Court of three Judges will secure greater continuity in the practice and the precedents of the Superior Courts. At present we have practically two Chief Courts in Burma, one of which may, and occasionally does, differ from the other on a point of law or procedure. There is no reason why the Chief Court should not be able and willing to carry on the work of inspection and supervision which has been well begun. It is to be hoped that the establishment of a Chief Court* may not be followed by an enormous increase in civil litigation; so long as the people are well-to-do and enjoy their rights, it is hardly desirable that they should spend more money and time in going to law with each other.

Jails.

20. The average number of prisoners confined in jail during the year was 4,726, as compared with 4,782 during the preceding year. The cost per prisoner was £7-2-0 per head, as compared with £6-19-0 in 1880. Twenty-six per cent. of the prisoners were under daily instruction, and 849 of the prisoners released during the year had learnt to read and write while in prison. Nine prisoners escaped, of whom four were recaptured. The death-rate of the year was 45 per mille, as compared with 23 in the preceding year. The increase was due to the attacks of epidemic disease at Thayetmyo, Moulmein, and Henzada. In the Rangoon Central Jail, where there were on the average 1,804 prisoners, the death-rate was only 13 per mille. £16,731 were spent on jail buildings. A reformatory, where 20 boy prisoners are confined, has been established; the children work in a farm attached to the reformatory; accommodation for 30 more boys has been sanctioned. The number of prisoners punished with whipping for jail offences has fallen to 603 from 1,793 in the year 1880 and 2,953 in the year 1878. There is still some difference of opinion on the point whether jail discipline has suffered by the restrictions placed on the use of the cane for prison offences.

Sanitation and hospitals.

21. The vital statistics, as at present collected, are not correct. So far as they go, they show 73,754 births to 58,136 deaths. Cholera visited every district, and 5,239 died from this disease. The deaths from small-pox were 1,766, as compared with 5,402 during the preceding year. The number of successful vaccinations effected during the year was 40,227, or only about one-quarter of the number that ought to be performed annually in order to protect the population. Inoculation is still much practised. As yet the population of Burma towns are much opposed to the adoption of the compulsory Vaccination Act. Attempts to produce locally annual vaccine matter for use throughout the province failed, but are being renewed this season. The number of patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries was 121,798, as compared with 108,782 during the preceding year. Outside municipal towns nothing has been done for the furtherance of sanitary reform: but in Rangoon, Prome, Bassein, and Toungoo a good deal has been

*Note.—The only other Chief Court in India was constituted some years ago in the Punjab. Since its establishment civil litigation has increased enormously. The number of civil suits has risen from 155,395 to 254,690, and the number of civil appeals has grown from 12,400 to 19,690. On a great part of these cases the costs are said to bear a very large proportion to the value of the matters in litigation. In the Punjab there are about 18,000 original civil suits for every million of the population, while in Burma there are about 8,000 civil suits to every million. Yet the revenue, the wealth, and the trade of Burma are two or three times greater per head of the population than the same ratios are in the Punjab. In Burma the people might get impoverished if civil litigation became over-rife.

and is being done to secure a good supply of drinking-water, to improve drainage, and to make the towns healthy.

The Burman and Karen youths who are studying medicine at the Calcutta College are reported to be making good progress. Two of these lads are sent thither every year, and in time we shall have a sufficient supply of qualified practitioners who are Natives of the province. At present none of the medical men and subordinates in Burma, with the exception of three Christian Karens who studied in America and one Arrakanese hospital assistant, are Natives of the province or speak Burmese as their mother-tongue.

Primary education.

22. The total number of children at schools managed or inspected by the Education Department was 85,602, as against 85,930 last year. Of these 64,768 were attending monastic schools and 16,162 were at indigenous lay schools. The amount of public money given directly as results-grants to these indigenous schools was small, only £1,117, as compared with £640 in the previous year. But the staff of Deputy Inspectors, whose whole time is devoted to inspecting, guiding, and helping indigenous schools, has been increased. Three normal schools are now hard at work, turning out from 50 to 70 certificated teachers annually. These teachers are told off to the best indigenous schools and are paid from the one per cent. school cess or from municipal funds. Buddhist monks as well as masters of lay schools are very anxious for the services of these certificated teachers; and the standard of education certainly improves at the schools in which such teachers are employed. There are in Burma very few primary schools under direct Government management. And it is undesirable to interfere with the enterprise of Buddhist monks and lay schoolmasters in this matter. In order to encourage the opening of fresh primary schools, new rules have been issued, whereby certificated teachers will be aided in establishing and maintaining new primary schools. These concessions are available for certificated teachers only; so they will come gradually into operation as the supply of certificated teachers, men and women, increases. Such schools will, however, like the indigenous institutions of the country, remain private adventure schools, subject only to inspection and to examination for the annual grant.

Grant-in-aid rules.

23. Much of the secondary education of the province is given at aided schools; the new grant-in-aid rules came into operation during the current year, and the working of these rules has been watched with much interest. Grants are given to schools, first, as results-grants according to the numbers of children that pass certain examinations, and, secondly, as attendance-grants according to the number of children in regular attendance. It appears that the new rules are working well; they ensure that schools shall receive public money proportioned to the amount of instruction given to the pupils, and not in proportion to the importunity of the school-managers. So far it seems that good aided schools earn more under the new rules than they received under the old system.

The examinations of secondary schools under the different standards are conducted by the Educational Syndicate, who have managed the business to the satisfaction of most people interested in the cause of education in Burma. The Syndicate advise upon or decide all the more important educational questions that

arise in the province. The members are mostly busy men, but they give a great deal of time to the business of the Syndicate; they are doing valuable work for the province, and they give much assistance to the Educational Department and to other bodies engaged in educational affairs.

Higher education.

24. In December 1881 the first student from a Burman school passed the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University. Six boys from the Rangoon High School, four boys from the Akyab school, and two boys from the Moulmein school passed the University Entrance examination. At Rangoon only can boys who pass the Entrance examination continue their studies for the higher examinations of the University. At the beginning of the year 1882 nine boys who had passed the Entrance were continuing their studies. No aided school in Burma has yet succeeded in passing a single boy for the Entrance examination. Under the new rules a school can earn a results-grant of £6 for each boy that passes the Calcutta Entrance examination in the first division.

Technical teaching.

25. Besides the three normal schools for boys, arrangements have been made for training schoolmistresses at one or more of the best missionary girls' schools. The State pays an Assistant Teacher and grants from £5 to £10 for each pupil who obtains a teacher's certificate at the normal school examination. Twenty girls and women are studying under these terms, and one or two schoolmistresses have gone to the Kemmendine Missionary girls' school from the interior of the country in order to qualify for a teacher's certificate. It is expected that six to ten women will gain certificates at the examination next month; they will be the first certificated Burman schoolmistresses. There is already demand for the services of as many certificated mistresses as are likely to be forthcoming at present. Five classes for teaching surveying are in good working order,—three at the camps of the several cadastral survey parties and two at Akyab and Moulmein. Twenty survey scholarships have been established for cadets of thoogyees' families. These important officials are more or less hereditary, but no man can make a good thoogyee unless he is a practical surveyor. Two scholarships tenable at the Calcutta Engineering College and two tenable at the Calcutta Medical College are allotted yearly to deserving Burman and Karen students. So far the account given by the Principals of these colleges is very favourable to the Burma students, who seem to get on well with their European and Eurasian fellow-pupils. Two Native students are sent from Burma annually to the forest school at Dehra. As yet the accounts of these forest school students has not been uniformly favourable. Ten to fifteen passed pupils are produced yearly by the Rangoon Veterinary school; they seem to find employment and to give satisfaction. In one notable case, when cattle-disease had become epizootic over a considerable tract, the services of the Burman Veterinary pupils were of really considerable benefit. Twenty to twenty-five apprentices, of whom more than half are Karens or Burmans, are being taught at the Insein Railway workshops. An institute of wood-carving, to be worked by Burmans on the co-operative principle, has been started at Rangoon to supply the want which jail factories used formerly to fill; the institute will give attention to the maintenance of the artistic carving of the indigenous type, and it is to train apprentices for the work.

Scholarships.

26. Funds to the amount of £6,716 have been set apart for the maintenance of scholarships, which will enable and encourage clever children to prosecute their studies until they pass the highest university examinations. Of this sum £5,040 will be allotted by municipal committees to children of the schools of various grades in the 31 municipal towns of the province. This grant for scholarships comes to 16 per cent. on the total public money spent on education. This expenditure was in the year—

	From provincial funds.	From local and municipal funds.	From school fees.	Total
	£	£	£	£
1880-81	21,562	7,1[illegible]	6,497	35,515
1881-82 ...	25,954	9,839	7,161	42,954

Though there was no particular increase in the number of schools and scholars during the year, yet a good deal was done towards improving the several grades of schools and systematizing the examinations and inspections of schools and scholars. It is matter of common remark that the demands* for a supply of books and pamphlets are very much larger than they were two or three years ago. It is now common to see Burma bookstalls at waysides, at entrances to pagodas, and at railway stations, where such things were quite unknown a very few years ago. Nearly all these books or tracts are printed at private presses; many of them are school primers, many more are Burmese fairy tales or dramas; very few of them are indecent or objectionable; so far as is known none of them are disloyal to the British Government.

Girls' schools.

27. His Excellency the Viceroy, when visiting Burma, remarked that though something was being done in Burma for the education of girls, there was considerable room for doing a great deal more in that direction, more especially as the position of women in Burma society was much less restricted than in most parts of India. The most successful girls' schools are those managed by the American Baptist and the Catholic missionaries. But municipal committees are now giving increased attention and allotting larger funds for girls' schools in towns. A definite share of the scholarships sanctioned for each town or district is usually set aside for girls. When a regular supply of certificated Native schoolmistresses is produced, we may hope to see a considerable extension of education among girls. The number of girls at schools inspected by educational officers was 6,787 for the year 1881-82 as compared with 6,497 in the previous year. The number of girls who successfully passed the provincial examinations increased from 415 in the year 1880-81 to 544 in the past year.

Education of European children.

28. The Government of India drew attention to the fact that a number of children of European descent were growing up without education, and directed that grants of public money should be made in order that parents, religious bodies, and other people

* *Note.*—The Commissioner of Tenasserim, who has served 27 years as a civil officer in Burma, reports that the spread of some sort of literature during the last two years has been most marked. At Shwaygoon, a village of 100 houses on the Salween river, 50 miles north of Moulmein, one evening in October of this year, Colonel Duff found somebody reading out loud to an audience out of a book in nearly every house in the principal street; while in some houses there was one reader on the ground floor and a second on the upper floor. The Rev. C. Bennett, who has been for 52 years a missionary in Burma, and has had for many years charge of the Baptist Mission Press, says that from all sides, from American missionaries and from Burmans, he hears that books and tracts are seen in remote villages and hamlets and are in demand much more commonly than heretofore.

interested in the matter might be helped to fit these poor children for the struggle of life. The matter had been long under consideration, and it was found that in Burma there were about 677 European boys and girls of school-going age who received no education at all. It was desirable that any aid which might be given should be, as far as possible, on the results-grant system, and that self-help among the classes interested might be encouraged and not displaced. It was admitted that on the average it costs more to educate and keep a European child than a Native child. After much deliberation it was decided to allot public funds for the purpose of promoting European education thus—

	£
(1) by doubling the ordinary grants for school efficiency, for attendance and for boarding, at an estimated eventual extra cost of ...	1,537
(2) by creating 120 orphan stipends of £6 a year, tenable at any school or college for three years, at a cost of	720
(3) by bestowing 60 stipends of £6 a year, tenable at any school or college for three years, at a cost of	360
(4) by establishing 30 apprenticeships of £18 a year, tenable at any workshop or factory for three years	540
Total estimated cost ...	3,157

The stipends are allotted by representative Boards, which sit annually to consider applications, at Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab. Besides these arrangements special grants were given towards new buildings for European schools at Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab. It was decided also that a new European school should be established at any out-station where twelve European children of school-going age could be found. The Military authorities agreed to the admission of European children from the civil population into the regimental schools at Thayetmyo and Toungoo. The double grants in aid have already been of the greatest service to the great Catholic and other religious establishments at Rangoon, where several hundreds of European children are taught and boarded. Nearly all the orphan and other stipends were allotted in September last. Outside Rangoon the applications for apprenticeships were few. It is hoped that parents and guardians of European children will encourage them to take to mechanical and such like pursuits. The number of clerkships obtainable by Europeans is yearly decreasing, whereas the demand for mechanics, engine,-drivers, fitters, and stokers is constantly increasing.

Opening of public appointments to competition.

29. One reform, which will have an important effect on the progress of education as well as on the general administration of the country, has been the opening of the subordinate civil service and of clerkships generally to competition. It is estimated that at least five recruits a year will be required for the subordinate civil service; and this number will be thrown open yearly to approved candidates for competition. This year about 80 candidates have been approved, and the five highest candidates on the list will gain appointments, provided they are of good character and are physically fit. At the examination marks will be given for—

English.	Surveying.	Hereditary claims.
Burmese.	Agricultural knowledge.	Physical efficiency.
Law.	Arithmetic.	Previous good service.

No subjects are compulsory except Burmese, in which a candidate *must* obtain half marks. Possibly there may be complaint at the outset that competition

candidates lack experience, are too young, and have not graduated in the lower ranks of the service. Care has been taken to guard against such a result by declining to admit mere schoolboys to the list of candidates and by allowing marks for previous good service. In the case of vacant clerkships advertisement of each vacancy is to be published; candidates of approved character will be allowed to compete; and the best candidate will be selected by examination.

As a specific value in marks at these examinations is attached to educational certificates in most of the subjects, it is expected that the reform will induce boys to prosecute their studies up to the higher educational standards. Indirectly also the change will have the effect of gradually abolishing the volunteer clerks, who at present gain admission at an early age to public offices, and in one way or another live on the people, until after four or five years' volunteering they get appointed to a subordinate clerkship. In order to make the lower clerkships in Courts and other offices more attractive, the lowest pay of any clerk in a Court or office has now been fixed at £2-10-0 instead of £1-10-0 monthly.

Rangoon Municipality.

30. In last year's report it was mentioned that the rate-payers of Rangoon had approved the proposal that the majority of the municipal committee should be elected by the rate-payers. The election was held in June last. Out of 8,062 voters on the register 2,045 came to the poll. As Rangoon is a very polyglot place, members were allotted according to nationalities. Out of 18 elective seats on the committee 10 seats were contested by 28 candidates. Five members for the Chinese, Moslem, and Hindu seats were returned without contest. The elections were conducted under the supervision of the out-going committee and went off satisfactorily. Six additional members were nominated by the Government, three Englishmen and three Burmans. The new committee elected their own president. They have now sat for six months; they have initiated several important reforms; they have looked more fully into municipal affairs and displayed more vigilance for the well-being of the town than their predecessors; they have taken up, with activity and good sense, the educational work entrusted to them; their meetings have not, so far, been devoted to excessive speechifying; and the majority of them are decidedly against any addition to the already heavy municipal taxation. Members, especially the Burmese, meet and take counsel with their constituents from time to time. Much important municipal work has still to be done, and sometimes mistakes may be made. It is too soon to judge the work of the elected committee; their powers and their responsibilities far exceed those of the late committee, but there is already ground for expecting that the new municipality will do its work better than did the old.

Extension of local self-government.

31. In accordance with the orders of the supreme Government, efforts are being made to develop local self-government throughout the province. The duties and powers of the Government in relation to schools, hospitals, vaccination, and public roads in their municipal limits have been transferred to municipal committees. Funds more than sufficient to meet the existing cost of these burdens have been transferred from the provincial treasury. The power of municipal committees to sanction new expenditure on establishments, works, and other objects have been considerably enlarged. All the municipalities

constituted under the Burma Municipal Act have been invited to elect for themselves three-fourths of the members of their respective committees. Six out of the seven municipal towns have accepted the invitation, and elective committees will probably be constituted in all the first class municipalities of British Burma before the end of the year 1883. Twenty-four second class municipalities have also been established in smaller towns. It is proposed that the committees of those new municipalities should not have power to tax themselves or to pass bye-laws affecting the comfort and conveniences of the townsfolk; also that the proceedings of committees in the smaller towns should be subject, at the outset, to some little official control. Any second class municipality can, at the request of a large section of the house holders, be converted into a first class municipality with the increased responsibilities and powers pertaining to the latter body. Wherever a new committee, elective or other, has been established, the members are empowered to elect their own president and officers, and they have made election accordingly. A draft Bill has been submitted to the Supreme Government for the furtherance of local self-government in Burma. If this Bill is accepted by the Legislature, it will provide for legalising the constitution of second class municipalities, for narrowing the powers of interference and control vesting in the local Government under the present law, for constituting local Boards and giving them definite powers and responsibilities regarding the expenditure of local and other funds on schools, roads, and miscellaneous improvements in the interior of districts, for all committees and Boards electing their own presidents and office-bearers, and for the temporary intervention of the local Government in cases where committees or Boards fail to fulfil their duties.

Municipal administration of 1881-82.

32. The total income of the seven municipalities during the year was £248,152, of which £101,561 were from loans, £90,817 were from local taxation, and £15,233 were grants from provincial funds. The incidence of actual municipal taxation per head of the town population ranges from 3s. 4½d. per head in Rangoon to 5s. 10d. per head in Akyab. The yield of the liquor sale licenses was £27,680 in the year, and this sum is reckoned as part of the income from taxation. The main items of municipal expenditure were—

Cost of office and tax collection	14,408
Conservancy and drainage	32,017
Water supply	112,587
Making and repairing streets and roads	21,955
Hospitals and vaccination	6,683
Schools	3,807
Town police	15,142

In future years the expenditure on schools and on hospitals will be considerably larger, while town police will no longer form a charge on municipal revenues. Arrangements for a good and adequate water-supply are already settled for Rangoon, Bassein, and Prome. In the latter town, which has for years been very unhealthy, costly schemes for keeping out river flood-waters and carrying off surface drainage are well advanced towards completion. The cost of water-supply scheme has so far been met one-half from loans and one-half from current revenues aided by provincial grants. A good deal has to be done before the roads, streets, and conservancy of Burma seaport towns can be said to be in an efficient state; but

the municipal committees are making progress towards this end, at least as fast as any Government department would be likely to do with the means at command.

Public works.

33. The Public Works expenditure on public works in Burma is now more nearly proportionate to the needs of the province. Apart from railways, which are constructed from borrowed money and which earn enough to pay their way, the actual outlay on public works has risen from £185,587 in 1877-78 to £436,154 in 1881-82. The main subdivisions of this expenditure during the two years were —

	1877-78.	1881-82.
	£	£
Military works	24,790	41,077
Civil buildings	31,086	75,097
Roads	38,685	171,075
Rivers and navigation canals ...	12,144	24,746
Embankments	21,529	16,290
Miscellaneous	11,373	82,249
Establishments	46,060	74,009
Total ...	185,587	435,083

For the current year the total allotment for public works is £527,200.

Roads and waterways.

34. A sum of £32,199 was spent in the repairs and maintenance of existing roads, while £139,475 were spent on the construction of 661 miles of new road in different parts of the province. In the three districts of Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, and Prome, where much expenditure has been incurred on feeder roads to the railway, no less than 214 bridges were erected during the year. It is hoped that henceforward from 80 to 120 miles of metalled and bridged road will be completed yearly. The largest artificial waterway, the Pegu canal, was in working order during the year; the protective and other works necessary to complete the canal ought to be finished some time in 1884. The canal will have cost about £300,000, or nearly £8,000 a mile. Another large canal for bringing produce from the south into Rangoon was begun last year, and will be finished this season at a cost of about £20,000. Nearly £5,000 have been spent on clearing channels with dynamite through reefs in the Kyouktan river. The work has cost much more than was expected and is not yet finished. The experience gained at this the first work conducted with dynamite will be valuable, for there are scores and hundreds of similar places where rocks and reefs require clearing for the improvement of inland navigation. Sustained effort has been made in all the delta districts to clear minor channels of the trees and brushwood which often impede navigation. Five or six thousand pounds have been spent in this way, and in most cases the result has been good. But there is an immense deal of the same work still left to be done. A powerful dredger of the most improved type has been ordered from well-known manufacturers in Renfrew; this vessel is intended to work on the channels of the Irrawaddy and its effluents. Though the volume of the river is great and its breadth great, it often happens that a comparatively small bar obstructs the traffic. This year, when the Irrawaddy began to cut through the neck of the Thambyadaing bend, which was 13 miles round, a bar was formed at the head of the Nawoon (one of the mouths of the Irrawaddy) near Thambyadaing, and the

passage of river steam-packets, which ply regularly on the Nawoon, was stopped. An inferior dredger was borrowed from Rangoon and with difficulty carried to the place. She dredged away the top of the bar in a few days, and then the river made a way for itself. Mr. Gordon, who has served for 14 years on the Irrawaddy embankments, has been made Conservator of the river. A systematic plan of removing snags and conserving the navigable channel has yet to be organised.

Military works.

35. The usual repairs and construction of barracks and hospitals has gone on. Heavy guns, weighing 12½ tons, were for the first time mounted and fixed on the Monkey Point battery which guards Rangoon harbour. The gun-carriages gave way, and proposals have been submitted to the Supreme Government for strengthening the rampart and arming the battery with seven 12½-ton guns on Moncrieff carriages and a suitable number of Gatling or other machine guns. The fort of Toungoo has been rebuilt. In order to strengthen the military position on the Irrawaddy river, sanction has been sought to arming a gunboat of light draught with two rifled 64 pounders, two 25 pounders, and four Gatlings. The gunboat can be altered so as to receive this armament at a very moderate expense.

Civil buildings.

36. The only large civil buildings which were under construction are the general post and telegraph office at Rangoon and the Rangoon Central Jail. The first of these buildings will be completed in 1883; on the second expenditure has been going on for several years. No labour, except convict labour, is employed in the jail. For the rest the civil buildings consist mainly of wooden court-houses and police offices, which are being built in many parts of the country. At one or two places we are beginning to build with masonry instead of wood. Among the most useful buildings erected during the year were the waiting-rooms for Natives, which have been put up outside every station on the railway, and the witness-sheds, which are being gradually supplied at every court-house throughout the province.

Embankments.

37. No extension of the great series of Irrawaddy embankments was attempted during the year. The accounts of these works have been closed; they have cost about £300,000 in all. The upkeep of the embankments was less costly than usual; the Irrawaddy river at Prome did not reach within eight feet of the great flood of 1880; and the embankments were nowhere breached. The embankments have hitherto been on one side of the river in the upper part of the delta. An important experiment is now being made in embanking the island of Maoobin, situate low down in the delta. The two upstream faces of the island will be embanked over a total length of 85 miles. The total cost of the work is to be £24,500; and it will perhaps be finished before next rainy season. It is anticipated that 130,000 acres of fertile land will be reclaimed for cultivation; and people are already applying for allotments of land behind the completed lengths of the embankment. If the reclamation is successful and complete, the reclaimed area will pay a yearly land revenue of £10,000 within five years' and of £20,000 within ten years' time. This return will, as past experience shows us, be secured without any countervailing contraction of cultivation or revenue elsewhere. In the middle of the island will remain a low trough, which can only be reclaimed by the gradual operation of the silt-laden waters. Hitherto the whole island, up to

within a few hundred yards of the high ground on the river margin, has been always under water for four or five months of the year.

Prome railway.

38. The past year was the fifth year since the line from Rangoon to Prome was open. A sum of £25,190 was added to the capital expenditure, which is now £1,287,795. Considerable progress was made in bridging with the substitution of iron for timber bridges; but £40,000 have still to be spent during the next four years before the bridges are all renewed. The wooden fencing is being gradually replaced by iron. The pyinkado (iron wood) sleepers are said to be as good as they were when first laid six years ago. A few of the teak sleepers are decaying and being renewed. A good deal of capital has still to be spent in providing goods sheds and other station accommodation of various kinds. The rolling-stock is being brought up to requirements; but the delay in the despatch of locomotives which, though ordered in April 1881, have not yet left England will seriously hamper traffic during the busy season of 1883. There were very few accidents during the year; and the claims for compensation have been very small on this line. The receipts from passenger traffic increased 6·8 per cent. and from goods traffic 7·4 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The gross receipts increased 7·01 per cent., and the working expenses were 4·91 per cent. higher than in 1880-81. The net earnings were 4·88 per cent. on the capital cost of the Prome Railway, and sufficed to pay 4 per cent. interest on the cost of the open line and on the expenditure on the new line which is under construction.

Toungoo railway.

39. The expenditure on the Toungoo railway up to the end of October 1882 has been £407,032. Work has been retarded by delays in the arrival of materials from England and by cholera, which caused the dispersal of the labourers on the third section of the line last spring. A full supply of labour is now available, and, unless some unforeseen accident occurs, an engine ought to run with materials from Rangoon to Pyoontaza, half way to Toungoo, by February 1883. Most of the larger streams will, however, be crossed by temporary bridges, and no part of the line will be opened for traffic before December 1883. In railways as well as in other public works the extreme shortness of the open season in Burma retards operations and increases expense. The rainy season of 1881 did not end till the 22nd November, and the monsoon of 1882 began at Rangoon about the 17th April. During the past rainy season, however, more work has been done than usual, and the railway staff have done more than they expected in carrying materials up the Pegu and Sittang rivers. The progress with the Toungoo railway has not been rapid; but all the funds allotted for the undertaking have been spent, the Engineers have kept to their programme, and the work done has so far been kept within the estimated rates.

Immigration.

40. With the sanction of the Government of India, arrangements were made with the British India and Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies to reduce the fares of deck-passengers from Bengal and the main ports of the Madras Presidency. The local Government agreed to pay a subsidy per head of deck-passengers conveyed on condition that these Companies reduced their fares. This arrangement, it was considered, would attract intending immigrants from India, whom the previous high fares had kept back. The result has been satisfactory. The

arrangements with the two Companies came in force from 1st June last. The folloiwng figures show the number of immigrants into Burma from 1st June to 30th November 1881, against the corresponding number from 1st June to 30th November 1882, during which latter period the new arrangements have been in operation :—

Year.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
1881	1,592	2,106	3,713	3,788	9,051	9,274	29,524
1882	2,351	3,496	3,349	7,005	8,986	12,638	37,825

The increase has thus been 8,301 or 28·12 per cent.

An attempt has been made to bring families of immigrants from North Behar, in the hope of getting them to settle down in the uncultivated tracts of Pegu and Shwaygyin, through which the railway line to Toungoo passes. The services of Mr. Minden Wilson, of Mozufferpore, were obtained as agent for the local Government. A number of prospectors came down to Burma, and after seeing the country most of them returned satisfied with what they had seen and promising to return with their families. Up to the present time, however, no families from North Behar have come. There does not appear to be much likelihood at present of a Tirhootia immigration by families. The very favourable terms on which the local Government will receive immigrants have been made widely known in Behar, and it is possible that later on in the season some success may be achieved. Family immigration from Madras seems more hopeful. One of the Engineers on the Sittang Valley line, deputed to Madras to recruit for labourers on the railway, was instructed to induce whenever he could whole families to come. He has succeeded in bringing 150 families to Burma, and they are now engaged on the railway works. If, as is hoped, these households will stay, they will occupy the villages which have been built for the reception of the Behar immigrant families.

Tramways.

41. The Rangoon Municipality have granted to Mr. Darwood, a local capitalist, a concession for laying down street tramways in Rangoon. The material for a part of the tramway has been despatched from England. In last year's report it was mentioned that arrangements had been made for subsidizing steam-packet service on the Donedamee and Salween rivers. The service is now working on the Donedamee, and steamers for the Salween part of the service are on their way from England. The concessionaire for this service has also engaged to construct and work a steam tramway from Dooyinzike on the Donedamee to Thatone, the chief rice mart of the Martaban plain, on condition that he receives ten feet of the roadway and of the bridgeway and a subsidy of £100 a mile for the first three years of the undertaking. The road has been made of width and strength sufficient to carry a light railway, but as yet the materials for fulfilling this engagement have not started from England. Now that the length of roads is being everywhere extended, and that we are expecting a good deal of cart traffic on the railway feeder roads, the difficulty of obtaining good road metal is engaging attention. Broken brick is the only road

metal available in the delta districts, save in a few places where laterite is available. Neither laterite nor brick roads can stand really heavy cart traffic for more than two seasons; so the cost of road repairs will become very high. On some roads we shall soon have to face the question whether it would not be cheaper in the end to put down a light railway at once. For a short feeder road of five miles which is to connect the Toungoo line with the Sittang river, with Shwaygyin and Kyoukkyee, a branch railway has been sanctioned instead of a metalled road. It is intended that there should be no stations on this branch, but that the train should stop at every village to take up and put down passengers.

Port Trusts.

42. The Rangoon Port Trust have this year furnished the first report of their stewardship. The yearly income of the Port Commissioners is now £66,566. With this income they were able to keep up the pilot service, maintain all their buildings and vessels, and do the work of the port; they spent nearly £25,000 on new works and on additions to the plant and property of the port, and they increased their cash balance by £2,000; they also relieved the shipping of the charges made upon them for supporting the Rangoon hospital and took those charges upon the port funds. After the close of the year the Commissioners reviewed their financial position, with the result that they have reduced the port dues from 8½*d.* to 6*d.* per ton; and they are considering the best way of reducing their rates of charge for landing cargo. The pilot dues, port dues, and other port charges for a large steamer entering and clearing from Rangoon are now 11¾ annas (1*s.* 5⅝*d.*) per ton of register for the double voyage. During the past two-and-a-half years the Port Commissioners have spent £36,800 on new jetties and wharves, and £58,300 on a floating fire-engine, a steam-dredger, and other plant. As yet they have contracted no debt. There is still a great deal to be done in erecting new jetties and warehouse room on the river bank to which railway trucks can be run, in providing convenience for the Native boat and river steamer trade, and in putting down moorings. These things can best be done with borrowed money, repayable within a moderate time. The trade of the port ought not to be called upon to bear further burdens. The pilot service has been well performed since the pilots were placed under the Port Commissioners, and accidents on the river have been fewer than they were in 1881.

At the minor ports of Moulmein and Bassein the port dues have been reduced to 4 annas (6*d.*) a ton as at Rangoon; at Akyab this rate had previously been in force. At Akyab a new iron screw-pile jetty 204 feet long with a long jetty-head has been erected, as the old wooden jetty had become useless; a steam buoy boat is being built. At Bassein the port fund has subscribed towards the water-works which will provide good water for the shipping, has continued the revetment of the river face, and is paying for a new buoy boat. At Moulmein a new floating wharf and landing stage has been provided. The channel of the Salween, which had improved a few years ago, is now again deteriorating, and deep draught vessels cannot get within six miles of Moulmein at neap tides during the dry season. It is not yet clear whether the remedying of this evil is possible within reasonable limits of cost.

The total income of the three port funds was £27,264 as compared with £26,144 in the preceding year.

Post office and telegraph.

43. The progress of business in the post office and telegraph departments is apparent from the following figures :—

	Number of letters and parcels carried by the post office	Postal revenue from sale of stamps.	Number of telegrams despatched and received.	Total telegraph revenue.
		£		£
1878-79 ...	1,791,000	13,844	173,572	22,402
1879-80 ...	2,215,000	14,513	190,852	21,646
1880-81 ..	2,326,000	14,740	211,458	21,498
1881-82 .	2,510,105	12,928	244,974	20,142

The revenues have apparently decreased by reason of the reduction in the telegraph tariff and in certain post office rates. The extension of the rural post in the interior has been pushed steadily on, and now lines are established to, and offices are opened in, all the important places in the districts of—

Hanthawaddy,	Prome,	Amherst.	Shwaygyin.
Tharrawaddy,	Henzada,	Bassein,	

Gradually the rural post will be extended to other districts. As yet there has been no great increase in Native letters, except at places on the railway or at towns where Natives of India congregate. But it may be expected that the practice of writing letters will increase among Burmans now that means for sending letters have been provided. There is room for improvement in the faithfulness with which Native letters are delivered to the addressees. The telegraph line was opened last year to Tavoy; and it is now being laid from Tavoy into the Tenasserim valley and thence across the hills into Siam. A branch line has been sanctioned at the cost of provincial funds to Yandoon, the most important inland mart in British Burma.

Transfrontier trade routes.

44. During the autumn of 1882 the traffic with Upper Burma by the Irrawaddy Flotilla has, notwithstanding the dullness of trade, been unusually brisk. There has been no improvement in the trade with Western China through Bhamo. A monopoly of the salt trade with China appears still to be held by a Chinese dealer at Bhamo. Mr. Colquhoun, an Engineer Officer of Burma, made a most enterprising journey, at much risk, from Canton through the Chinese provinces of Kwantung, Kwangsi, and Southern Yunnan to Esman on the Cambodia river; thence he had intended to make his way through the Shan States to Zimmeh, whence is a much travelled route to Moulmein. But at Esman his muleteers refused to proceed further south or west and he had to turn northwards and make his way up the valley of the Cambodia river for about 220 miles to Talifoo in Western Yunnan; thence he came to Rangoon by way of Bhamo and Mandalay. The Cambodia valley north of Esman was found to be rich and studded with populous cites; it had not previously been visited by Europeans; and perhaps much of the country traversed by Mr. Colquhoun after leaving the Canton river was new ground to European travellers. It was a great disappointment to Mr. Colquhoun that he should have been prevented from exploring the tract between Esman and Zimmeh and he hopes still to investigate this route by the assistance of the Government of India. At present we can only say that Esman is, as the crow flies, 420 miles from the highest navigable point on the Salween river and about 480 miles from Moulmein. For the greater part of this distance this route passes over hilly, sparsely-peopled country, where a wheeled vehicle has hardly been seen. Judging

from the hills about the Salween river or its tributaries, we may conjecture that the peaks between Esman and British territory rarely reach 6,000 feet in height, while the passes probably range from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The rival route by the Irrawaddy valley has the advantage of steamer carriage to Bhamo, which is (as the crow flies) about 220 miles from Talifoo. On this road much mountain country has to be crossed, besides two passes, one of which is 8,700 feet high, looking down on the Salween river. If Talifoo be taken as the objective of the two trade routes, the distances, means of communication, and heights to be crossed might probably be compared somewhat thus :—

	Miles.
Irrawaddy route —	
Rangoon to Bhamo by river steamer	800
Bhamo to Talifoo, a route over hills	220
Total ..	1,020
Highest point to be crossed, 8,700 feet	
Zimmeh route —	
Moulmein to Shwaygoon by river steamer	60
Shwaygoon to Esman, a route over hilly country ..	420
Esman to Talifoo, a valley route	220
Total ..	700
Highest point to be crossed, probably about 4,000 feet.	

It is impossible to say on which side the political difficulties would be greatest. At present the route beyond Bhamo is infested by Kachin tribes, who levy black mail on caravans and often close the road entirely. Between Esman and the British border near Moulmein lie a number of petty Shan States, which are supposed to owe allegiance, some to China, some to Mandalay, and some to Bangkok. But the influence of any central or other Government in those remote tracts is little felt.

British Burma Secretariat,
Rangoon :
The 23rd November 1882.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

I—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In the administration report for 1872-73, pages 1—18, the following subjects have been treated in a permanent form for reference:—

	Page.
Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples	1—12
Historical summary	13
Form of administration	14
Character of land tenures; system of surveys and settlements	15—16
Civil divisions of British territory	17—18

Changes in the administration.

Increase of divisions.

2. The number of the divisions of the province was increased from three to four, the Pegu division having been divided in the month of July into two divisions, now known as the Pegu and the Irrawaddy divisions respectively. The number of districts remained the same as in the previous year.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier affairs.

Relations with Upper Burma.

3. The relations between the British and Mandalay Governments continued peaceful during the year. There was no British Resident at Mandalay. On the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy to Rangoon, a Secretary was despatched from Mandalay to meet His Excellency. The Secretary arrived too late. At the close of the year an embassy was being despatched from Mandalay to Simla with authority to conclude a new treaty between the two Powers.

Siam.

4. The continuance of violent crimes on the frontier bordering on the kingdom of Siam gave occasion for the submission of a representation to the Government of India with a view to securing the co-operation of the local officers on each side of the Siamese frontier in dealing with dacoits and robbers. Arrangements were not completed before the close of the year; and the state of affairs on the Siamese frontier can scarcely be said to have been satisfactory.

Frontier tribes.

5. The relations with trans-frontier tribes on the borders of Northern Arakan continue to be friendly. The independent tribes in the neighbourhood of British territory remained at peace among themselves during the year.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste Lands.

I. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

General results.

6. Up to the end of last year there had been 3,014 square miles cadastrally surveyed in all. During the year under report survey operations have been in progress in the three districts of Hanthawaddy, Bassein, and Tharrawaddy. The Hanthawaddy district is nearly completed. The Bassein party has reached the northern corner of the district. The Tharrawaddy party has crossed over into Prome. All three parties have had revision or correction surveys of the previous year's work to do. These revision surveys are necessary to rectify errors detected by the settlement officers during inspection, and to bring the maps up to the year of assessment by plotting upon them all extensions of cultivation and changes in boundaries since survey.

16 inch survey.

7. The following statement shows in detail the work done by each party in its district under every head, with the actual cost :--

Area and cost of cadastral, i.e., 16 inch, survey.

District.	Total area cadastrally surveyed during year.	Total area to date.	Cultivated area in acres.	Total cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost per acre.	Number of fields cadastrally surveyed.	Average size of field.
				£	£ s.	s. d.		Acs.
Hanthawaddy ...	708	485,120	339,160	14,550	19 4	0 6	509,620	0·92
Bassein ...	812	519,680	155,600	17,209	22 2	0 8½	450,677	0·33
Tharrawaddy ...	526	336,640	152,960	13,983	25 4	0 9¾	195,000	0·30
Total ...	2,096	1,341,440	658,720	45,742	21 16	0 8½	1,155,297	0·52

Two thousand and ninety-six square miles have thus been cadastrally surveyed during the year at a cost per acre of 8½*d*. The average size of the surveyed field was a little over half an acre. The low rate of cost 6*d*. per acre - at which the Hanthawaddy party has completed its large area, an area of which so great a proportion is cultivated, is noteworthy as showing that, with careful management, a Burma party can turn out an even larger amount of work than a North-Western Provinces party does and at no higher cost per acre.

4 inch survey.

8. The only 4-inch survey has been of the forest reserves in the Tharrawaddy district. It has been a heavy and necessarily expensive business. Forty-two square miles of reserved forests were surveyed at a total cost of £2,127, or £49 per square mile. It is to be noted, however, that every inch of ground had to be cleared before the surveyor could work. The forest reserves are at the base and on the slopes of the Yoma, and everything combined to make the work an arduous one. Food had to be supplied from a distance. Labour was difficult to obtain and expensive. The line-clearing work alone cost about £15 per lineal mile.

9. Surveys on the 2-inch scale have been made in the Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy districts only as follows :—

2-inch survey.

District.	Area.	Cost.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	£	£ s
Hanthawaddy	93	330	3 10
Bassein	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tharrawaddy	107	824	7 14
Total ...	200	1,154	5 16

Two hundred square miles have been accomplished at a cost of £5-16-0 per mile.

10. A total area of 1,126 square miles has been prepared in advance for detailed survey at a cost of £6-12-0 per square mile. This expenditure does not concern the area cadastrally surveyed during the year under report. It will be included in the cadastral expenditure of next year, just as the cost of advance survey made in 1880-81 in preparation for the cadastral survey of 1881-82 has been included in the actual cost incurred in the cadastral survey of the present year.

Preparation for survey.

11. The entire work of the survey for the year may be summarized as follows :—

Summary of work.

Total area in square miles surveyed on all scales.	Total cost of survey.	Cost per square mile.
		£ s. d
3,464	56,394	16 6 0

This does not include the area of revision survey, which is of course not part of the working area of the year. Levelling also is not included.

12. The unit of cadastral survey in British Burma is the field. Further experience strengthens the opinion that the adoption of the field as the unit of survey at the outset was a prudent measure, and that it should be maintained as the unit throughout. The present method of field-to-field survey by the cadastral surveyor is efficient and fairly cheap. The statistics of work and cost already given prove that, even with fields averaging one-third of an acre in area, a survey party can in a single season turn out field maps of 700 square miles of country at a cost proportionately not one whit higher than in India, when the great difference between the cost of living and of labour in Burma and India are considered.

Mode of operation.

13. Settlement operations have been carried on during the year in the three districts of Hanthawaddy, Bassein, and Tharrawaddy. Up to the end of the year 1881 the total area brought under assessment and settlement was 1,598 square miles, or 1,022,720 acres, at a total cost of £12,869, or 3*d*. per acre, distributed as follows :—

Settlement operations.

	Square miles.	Acres.
Hanthawaddy	1,000	640,000
Bassein	502	321,280
Tharrawaddy	96	61,440

* An insignificant area included in cadastral.

During the year under report an area of 696,869 acres, of which 305,478 were cultivated, has been assessed. The financial results of the assessment are shown in the following statement :—

District.	Existing land revenue.	Proposed land revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.
	£	£	£	£	
Hanthawaddy	41,047	49,646	5,599	...	£3,383, or 5·3 per cent. on the whole land revenue of the area under settlement.
Bassein	16,129	13,884	...	2,645	
Tharrawaddy ..	2,844	3,273	429	...	
Total ..	63,120	66,803	6,028	2,645	

The cultivated area, which was found by the survey to be 305,478 acres, was in excess of the cultivated area borne on the thoogyees' registers by 46,448 acres, or nearly 18 per cent.

Preparation for settlement.

14. During the year under report the total area prepared for assessment was 1,410 square miles, or 902,400 acres, of which 340,211 acres are cultivated, distributed as follows :—

	Total square miles.	Total acres.	Cultivated acres.
Hanthawaddy ...	719	460,282	193,252
Bassein . ..	382	244,531	80,563
Tharrawaddy	309	198,115	66,396

The total cost of settlement operations for the year under report is £10,986, or 3*d.* per acre. Thus, since the commencement of settlement operations in British Burma, the total area brought under settlement, and the total cost, are as follows :—

3,008 square miles, or 1,925,808 acres, at a cost of £23,854, or 3*d.* per acre.

Summary of survey and settlement work.

15. The entire work accomplished by the survey and settlement since operations commenced in the province may be thus summarized. A total of 5,382 square miles, or 3,444,480 acres, has been surveyed at a cost of £119,178, or 8¼*d.* per acre. Of this total surveyed area, 3,008 square miles, or 1,925,808 acres, have been brought under settlement at a total cost of £23,854, or 3*d.* per acre. Thus the rate of cost of both survey and settlement is 11¼*d.* per acre. The total revenue brought under settlement up to the end of 1880-81 was £101,645, upon which a net increase of, roundly, £15,000, or nearly 15 per cent., was obtained.

The total revenue brought under settlement during the year under report is £60,528, distributed as follows :—

	£
Hanthawaddy	36,845
Bassein	14,801
Tharrawaddy	8,882

Mode of settlement.

16. The following is the method followed by the settlement officers. Each settlement officer has sub-divided the tract with which he is dealing into assessment blocks. Each such block has been considered on its own merits for purposes of assessment. Each differs in some material feature from the others; it is either more remote from market, or its communications are inferior, or it is more liable to floods or drought than its neighbours, or it is more densely populated, and so forth. Within each block the lands of the kwins are examined and classified according to the productive power, ascertained by a series of crop-cuttings made all over the tract. The fiscal history of the tract for the past 10 or 15 years is gone into. Records of the cultivators, of their holdings, incidents of their tenure and of their condition, are drawn up; proposed rates of assessment are then submitted. The total area proposed to be reserved as grazing ground is as follows :—

	Acs.
Hanthawaddy	21,283
Bassein	30,012
Tharrawaddy	7,812

or a total of 67,607 acres. The settlement officers made selections of pasture lands while inspecting the tract and classifying the soils. The procedure necessary in reserving is laid down in the rules under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, and regular appropriation for pasture cannot be completed until permanent demarcation has been effected. These reserves are very important, and no delay is allowed in completing their appropriation.

Tenants.

17. The areas occupied by tenants in the tracts under settlement are as follows :—

1.—Tenants proper, i.e., paying both revenue and rent.

District.	Number of tenants.	Area held.	Rent paid.	Revenue paid.	Total paid.	Incidence per acre.
		Acs.	£	£	£	s.
Hanthawaddy	1,118	21,623	3,795	5,156	8,951	8·28
Bassein	245	2,958	477	692	1,168	7·9
Tharrawaddy	907	7,193	1,718	1,388	3,107	8·66
Total ...	2,270	31,774	5,990	7,236	13,226	8·32

or a total of 2,270 tenants, holding 31,774 acres at an aggregate rental of £13,226, falling nearly 8*s.* 4½*d.* per acre, the average tenant holding being 14 acres.

2.—Quasi-tenants, i.e., paying Government revenue but no rent.

District.	Number of tenants.	Area held.
Hanthawaddy	1,054	11,292
Bassein	*Nil*	*Nil*
Tharrawaddy	349	2,737
Total ...	1,403	14,029

or a total of 1,403 tenants, holding 14,029 acres, an average holding being 10 acres. There are other classes of tenants found in the Hanthawaddy district, who may be grouped thus :—

Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Area held.	Rent paid.	Revenue paid.	Total paid	Incidence per acre.
		Acs.	£	£	£	s.
Tenants on large grants	194	1,803	499	*Nil*	499	5·52
Tenants paying rent but not revenue	106	1,773	600	*Nil*	600	6·64
Tenants hiring cattle from their landlords	58	2,077	1,014	456	* 1,470*	14·14
Total ...	358	5,653	2,113	456	2,569	9·08

There are thus in the tracts under settlement in all 4,031 tenant occupiers, holding 51,456 acres. The rate of rent is on the whole 8*s.* per acre. The current revenue rates in Hanthawaddy in the settlement tracts vary from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per acre, those in Bassein from 4*s.* to 5*s.*, in Tharrawaddy from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per acre.

Supplementary survey.

18. The work of the supplementary survey is to keep up the cadastral maps and settlement registers from year to year. When a part of a district has been surveyed and settled it passes into the hands of this department, which undertakes the survey and map-

* Part of this is paid as hire for cattle.

ping, on fresh copies of the original village maps, of all changes and extensions, and also prepares registers showing the areas of these changes and extensions holding by holding and the resulting changes in the assessments.

Mode of operation.

19. The methods of working are the same as those of the regular survey and settlement. So that in effect the work of this department may be fitly described as consisting of an annual revision of the areas and of the assessments of the old cultivation and an annual survey and assessment of the new cultivation. Apart from the value, from an administrative point of view merely, of the mass of well sifted facts which this department brings together each year, its operations are necessitated by the law and custom which govern the acquisition, cultivation, and assessment of land in Burma. The land is free. A man can, after obtaining necessary permission, take up practically as much new land as he pleases without let or hindrance. He may surrender his old fields in whole or in part, or he may leave them fallow in whole or in part, or he may let them out to a tenant. No one interferes with him. The revenue which he has to pay depends on the area of land which he actually cultivates. In order therefore to adapt the assessment to this custom of free cultivation the entire area under cultivation has to be annually examined, every change in the old cultivation that can affect the revenue demand carefully noted, and the assessment correspondingly modified. The new cultivation has also to be examined, surveyed, plotted on the maps, the areas holding by holding to be computed, and the new assessments to be prepared. According to the present law the notices of demand in each year have to be issued on or before the 15th February; work in the field cannot begin till the end of November or beginning of December; so that in reality the supplementary survey has only two months to complete its very important outdoor work and prepare the revenue-rolls from which the notices of demand are drawn up. Supplementary survey and registration has only been carried on in the two districts of Hanthawaddy and Bassein during the past year. Only one circle had been brought under settlement in Tharrawaddy, and it was not thought necessary to start operations there until the settled area had widened. Next season work will be carried on in all three districts.

Work in Hanthawaddy.

20. The tract under supplementary survey and registration in the Hanthawaddy district during the year comprised 20 circles, including the entire Syriam township, two circles of the Twantay township, and three circles of the Tamanaing township. The area of this tract is 1,000 square miles. The work in this district was a good deal heavier than had been expected owing to the temporary reductions of assessment and permanent reduction of the maximum acre rate granted in certain circles consequent on the rapid fall in the price of paddy, all which alterations had to be made in the revenue-rolls after the assessments had been completed according to the rates previously fixed. The new cultivation surveyed and brought on to the kwin maps and registers amounted to 10,504 acres, or about 16½ square miles. The extensions of cultivation took place mainly in the remote backward tracts of the Syriam division which border the Gulf of Martaban and the mouth of the Sittang. There is a net increase in area of about 2·75 per cent. on the cultivation of last year. This increase of cultivation yielded a revenue of £2,537. Owing however to the permanent reduction of the highest assessment (soil) rate to 6*s*. per acre, and to the temporary abatements of 15 and 10 per cent. allowed in certain circles, the net increase was only £599.

Fallow land.

21. The percentage of fallow land over the entire tract under supplementary survey was 3 per cent. The term 'fallow,' however, is often misleading. Frequently, as is reported by the Superintendent of Supplementary Survey, cultivators, greedy of land, are unable to plough all they have; what they thus leave untilled is denominated 'fallow.'

Tenant-occupiers.

22. The number of tenant-occupiers in the tract during the year under report was 1,565, holding 40,300 acres in all, or about 26 acres each, at an average rent of 8*s*. 9*d*. per acre, or about double of the average incidence of the Government demand. The tenant-

held area thus aggregates nearly 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Surrenders of land were few. Six hundred and one holdings were sold, including an area of 17,636 acres, the average selling price being a little over 18*s.* per acre.

Staff.

23. The work of supplementary survey is carried on entirely by a Burman staff trained in the survey school and drilled to practical work in the camps of the cadastral survey. It is here that one marked benefit of the cadastral survey is felt. The province annually gets a batch of thoroughly trained surveyors, who keep up the high standard of work attained by the Survey and Settlement Departments. It is on these men really that much of the efficiency of the land administration will in the future depend, and it is believed that they will justify the hopes entertained of them.

Cost of supplementary survey.

24. The cost of supplementary survey in the Hauthawaddy district for the year was £1,235, of which £712 was paid by deduction from the thoogyees' commission, leaving a balance of £523 paid from provincial funds.

Work in Bassein.

25. In Bassein 11 circles, aggregating 501 square miles, have been under supplementary survey and registration during the year. The extensions of cultivation amounted to 25,951 acres. The shrinkage in cultivation, caused by surrenders of holdings and parts of holdings, amounted to 23,646 acres. The net increase is 2,305 acres, on which the revenue is £370. The work done by the supplementary survey, however, is not to be measured by this net increase, but by the separate amounts of increase and decrease; for every acre of extension means an acre surveyed; every acre surrendered or left uncultivated implies a separate record of the fact both on the map and registers. The net increase in cultivated area amounts to 2·15 per cent. But although cultivation is thus on the increase, the revenue of the 11 circles for the year under report is lower than the corresponding revenue for 1880-81 by £4,500. This is in consequence of—

(*a*) the general reduction of assessment given at settlement;
(*b*) a further reduction of the maximum soil rate from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per acre;
(*c*) the introduction of the fallow rate.

These reductions of assessment are, it is believed, bearing good fruit in the gradual disappearance of shifting cultivation; cultivators are not so nomadic as they were when the old revenue assessments were in force. Land is being taken up briskly; a good deal of land is still being relinquished; but, on the whole, the tendency is observed to be a greater stability consequent upon a moderate assessment.

The number of separate holdings has increased from 7,700 in 1880-81 to 7,995 in 1881-82. The average size of the holding is a little over 19 acres. All the uncultivated land within a holding, from whatever cause, has been treated as fallow. The proportion of this fallow to cultivation is about 14 per cent. The number of tenants and under-occupiers has increased from 259, holding 4,195 acres in 1880-81, to 967, holding 11,531 acres, in 1881-82. Rent-paying tenants have increased from 189, holding 3,108 acres in 1880-81, to 228, holding 3,676 acres, in 1881-82. The average incidence of rent in 1880-81 was 7*s.* 4¾*d.* per acre, against a corresponding incidence for the current year of 6*s.* 4¾*d.* This decrease is in consequence of the reduction of revenue assessment, which forms part of the amount paid by the tenant to his landlord. The tenants are all of short standing, only three having exceeded the term of four years. The sales of land have decreased both in number and amount. In 1880-81 there were 93 sales of a total area of 1,563 acres. In the year under report there were 75 sales of a total area of 1,250 acres. The average rate of land sold remains nearly the same, about 10*s.* per acre.

Survey classes;

26. In the end of 1879 survey classes were established at the Government schools at Rangoon, Akyab, and Moulmein, the object in view being to aid in the creation of a Burmese agency competent to carry on and maintain the work of the cadastral survey.

Special stress was laid upon the importance of inducing thoogyees and their sons to attend the classes. With the advance of cadastral survey operations the time approaches when every circle brought under survey and settlement must be in charge of a thoogyee thoroughly qualified to survey up to the cadastral standard and to maintain the annual supplementary survey.

The presence of the cadastral parties naturally offers the best training ground for survey-teaching, and the opportunities so offered are being thoroughly utilized. The original scheme of 1879 has been modified to provide for the maintenance of survey classes of the Government high schools at Akyab and Moulmein and for similar classes to be maintained in direct connection with each of the three cadastral survey parties now at work in the province.

The modified scheme further provides for scholarships* for cadets of thoogyee families to be allotted annually as follows:—

For the Hanthawaddy district...	...	...	10 scholarships.
For the Tharrawaddy do ...	...	...	5 do.
For the Bassein do. ...	...	...	5 do.
For the Prome do. ...	...		5 do.

in Hanthawaddy;

27. The Hanthawaddy cadastral survey party has been at work for four seasons. During the past year 80 Burmans and Arakanese have been employed on the regular staff of this party. It is satisfactory to know that about one-half of these men are nearly related to, or closely connected with, thoogyees, thus showing, so far as the Hanthawaddy survey party is concerned, that the class of men from which thoogyees are usually recruited have on the whole fairly availed themselves of the opportunities offered for instruction in practical surveying. The general character of these apprentices has been good. Five only in four years have been dismissed for misconduct or inefficiency.

in Bassein;

28. The Bassein cadastral survey party has been at work in that district for three seasons. During the first season unexpected difficulties arose, and few (if any) natives of the province received adequate instruction at the hands of the survey staff. These difficulties, however, have now to a great extent disappeared. Thirty-eight Burmans and Karens have received certificates of efficiency during the year; 30 are still under instruction; 28 (Burmans and Karens) are employed on the permanent cadastral staff.

in Tharrawaddy.

29. In the Tharrawaddy district a cadastral survey party has been at work for two seasons; there are now 60 Burmans on the establishment, half of them field surveyors and half office hands, engaged in computing, plotting, tracing, and so forth.

Results of survey classes.

30. There have been in all 77 students under survey instruction during the year. Up to the present time there have been 22 Burman surveyors employed in the supplementary survey of the Hanthawaddy district; 18 more will be supplied in the coming year, when there will be in all 40 Burman surveyors at work. In Bassein 10 Burmans and Karens are on the regular establishment of the Supplementary Survey Department, six more will be brought on during the coming season, in all 15, besides a good number of volunteers, whom the Superintendent is at great pains to train. In Tharrawaddy six Burmans are about to be drafted from the cadastral establishment into the Supplementary Survey Department, which will start work during the coming season. The whole of the 25 scholarships have been taken up and the holders are now under instruction.

II.—Waste Lands.

Waste land grants.

31. The waste land grants consist of concessions of waste land made under the old rules of 1839—41 (in Arakan) and 1865 (in Pegu). The measure has been attended with very poor success. Some of these grants are held by impecunious persons, who exact what they can from the cultivators. Few of the grantees have carried

* Of £1 each per mensem, tenable for two years.

out the spirit of the concessions made to them. The grants were made on the most favourable terms, long terms of exemption being allowed, without (in the case of Pegu) guarantee that the periods of exemption would be employed in extending cultivation. In Arakan the number of grants is 86. They had been made in the hope that the grantee would import labourers, draw immigrants to the province, and thereby greatly extend cultivation. Specific areas were named in the deeds, but the boundaries of the concessions were very vaguely described. The grantees soon found this out, and commenced a series of encroachments on adjoining private and Government land, which have been going on ever since. The fact of the great excess in the areas over which the grantees exercised, and claimed to exercise, ownership was notorious. This, added to the more serious consideration that the grantees in many cases abused their power by levying grazing fees from cultivators on waste lands that were really not theirs, while at the same time neglecting the obligations under which they were laid by the deeds-of-grant, rendered a definite settlement of boundaries absolutely necessary. Accordingly proceedings under the Burma Boundaries Act, 1880, were commenced. In 1880-81 a small survey party was sent, after demarcation had been carried out, to survey the boundaries of the grants; 74 out of a total number of 84 grants in Arakan were actually surveyed. In March of the present year an officer (Mr. T. C. Mitchell, C.S.) was deputed as Boundary Officer under the Act to finally determine the boundaries with the aid of the maps.

Revision of grants in Arakan.

32. Owing to the difficulty of the work and the season being so far advanced before the boundary officer entered upon it, the boundaries of only 27 grants in the Akyab district were settled. The area dealt with as given in the grant-deeds was 13,709 acres. The survey showed that the area comprised within the demarcated boundaries of these 27 grants was no less than 42,449 acres, or more than three times the total area borne on the instruments of grant, and a further area of 2,289 acres was claimed by the grantees. Of this entire area, 44,738 acres, held and claimed by the grantees, 6,950 acres were disallowed by the boundary officer, so that the net area within the boundaries now laid down is 37,788 acres, or not much less than three times the original amount of land specified in the deeds.

The grantees will be allowed the option of retaining either—

(*a*) the areas enclosed within the boundaries described in the deeds as laid down by the boundary officer, or

(*b*) the acreage specified in their deeds-of-grant,

on the understanding that, should they elect to retain the excess areas, they shall be liable to pay revenue on the assessable proportion (not more than three-fourths) at such rates as shall be fixed.

To guard against the consequences, which to many grantees would be disastrous, of a full rate assessment, it has been decided to offer to the grantees revised settlements of their grants, which settlements shall supersede entirely the conditions under which the lands are at present held. A discretion has been allowed to the boundary officer, subject to the control of the Commissioner of Arakan, in assessing. The revised assessment may take the form—

(*a*) of lower rates than those stipulated in the deeds-of-grant, or

(*b*) of a lower proportion of assessable area than that stipulated in the deeds, or

(*c*) of both lower rates and a lower proportion of assessable area.

Instructions have also been issued to set free for the use of villagers convenient tracts of waste land for grazing grounds where there are none at present or where existing pastures are insufficient.

The entire cost of determining the boundaries of the 27 grants was £400. Forty-seven more cases remain for settlement at a further estimated expenditure of £1,050. These will be taken in hand next season, and will be dealt with, both in regard to boundaries and assessments, in the same way as has been directed in regard to the 27 completed cases.

33. The following statement shows the areas of those grants which have come under assessment up to and during the present year and the amounts of their assessments :—

Area and assessment of grants.

Division.	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		Increase or decrease.	
	Acs.	£	Acs.	£	Acs.	£	Acs.	£	Acs.	£	Acs.	£
Arakan ...	13,724	1,961	11,988	1,806	11,526	1,368	11,254	1,417	11,756	1,565	502	+148
Pegu ...	16,001	1,979	17,010	1,970	18,406	2,086	15,272	1,111	16,363	1,087	1,091	— 24
Irrawaddy ...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenasserim ...	525	79	525	79	525	79	525	79	525	79	...	...
Total ...	30,250	4,019	29,553	3,364	30,457	3,533	27,051	2,607	28,644	2,731	+1,593	+124

III.—PROTECTION.

Legislating Authority.

[*Vide* Report for 1872-73, page 26.]

Course of Legislation.

General.

34. During the year 1881-82 the following Acts of more or less general application were passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India:—

1881.

XVII.—The Portuguese Convention Act.
XXII.—The Excise Act.
XXVI.—The Negotiable Instruments Act.

1882.

II.—The Indian Trusts Act.
III.—The Seditious Publications Act.
IV.—The Transfer of Property Act.
V.—The Indian Easements Act.
VI.—The Indian Companies Act.
VII.—The Powers-of-Attorney Act.
VIII.—An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code.
IX.—The Prisoners Act Amendment Act.
X.—The Code of Criminal Procedure.
XI.—The Indian Tariff Act.
XII.—The Indian Salt Act.
XIV.—The Code of Civil Procedure.
XV.—The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act.

Local.

35. The only Act which related exclusively to British Burma was Act XIX of 1881 (the Burma Forest Act). It had been found that the Indian Forest Act of 1878 was in some respects unsuited to the peculiar conditions of this province. At the same time it was evident that the law relating to forests in British Burma was incomplete. The new Act was therefore framed for the purpose of consolidating such parts of the old law as were deemed suitable, and of adding such other provisions as were considered necessary, for the regulation of the Burmese forests. The Act did not come into force until after the close of the year of report.

Police.

Constitution of the police force.

36. The police force of the province in 1881 consisted of 7,131 officers and men. The corresponding number in 1880 was 7,319. The present strength gives a proportion to population of 1 to 521. The number of officers and men who left the force from all causes differed very slightly from the number in the previous year, being 2,212 to 2,196, or 31 per cent. of the sanctioned strength in each year. When one-third of the constables leave the service every year, it is difficult to secure an educated and efficient police force. In order to induce men to stay in the police, orders have been given—

(1) for raising the wages of 1st class constables from 30*s*. to 32*s*. a month, and for raising the wages of the lowest grade of constable from 24*s*. to 28*s*. in districts where the cost of living is high;

(2) for gradually furnishing constables with quarters or barracks near their stations;

(3) for restricting as far as possible the transfers of police from one station to another.

The first measure only took effect towards the close of the year. In most places funds to meet the cost of raising wages were found by a small reduction in the strength of the police. The arrangements for providing quarters are being gradually carried out, and it will take some years before the work can be completed. The Inspector-General's recent tours have shown that unnecessary transfers of policemen from one station to another are still frequent. On the whole it would seem that up to the end of the year 1881 the effort to keep policemen in the ranks and to make the force more popular had not taken effect.

Rural police.

37. The regular police force has been strengthened and supplemented by the re-organization of the rural police. In almost every district this body is now constituted under the Rural Police Act and is paid from the proceeds of the district cess fund. Half of this fund is devoted to the purpose. Owing to widely varying circumstances the receipts of the cess fund differ greatly in different districts, and consequently the remuneration of the rural police is equally various. In the rich district of Hanthawaddy a village headman may get as much as £1 a month and a goung £2-10-0. In Thayetmyo the latter gets £1 a month, while the headman obtains nothing but exemption from capitation-tax. Assistance from provincial funds has however since been given to this district. There has hardly been time to judge of the working of the rural police under the new organization. Unavoidable delay in the settlement of financial arrangements occurred in most districts, and the force cannot be said to be more than started under the new conditions. In Mergui and Thonegwa, the improvement of the force is said to have already resulted in increased activity.

General statistics of crime.

38. In the year 1881 there has been an increase of crime over the figures of the previous year. The number of reported cases returned is 20,522. In 1880 the number was 18,898, so that the increase amounts to 1,624 cases.

On analysing the increase it is found to be made up as follows:—

	1880.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice ...	223	174	49
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	966	992	26
Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	703	782	79
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	1,012	1,148	136
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	9,442	10,171	729
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	6,552	7,255	703
			1,673
Deduct decrease	...	...	49
Total ...	18,898	20,522	1,624

The largest increase, 729 cases, has taken place in minor offences against property. In offences of this class under the head of *receiving stolen property* there is a decrease of 66 cases. It is possible that a certain number of persons are convicted of theft who were really dishonest receivers; but it seems certain that there must be a large amount of this sort of crime which does not come to light. The chief increase has occurred in ordinary theft, and comes to 508 cases. Cattle-theft has risen from 670 to 944 cases, or by 274. The districts responsible for the chief increase of ordinary theft are Rangoon 221 cases, Thonegwa 102, Bassein 202, Thayetmyo 138, Mergui 128, Shwaygyin 191. The increase in cattle-theft occurred principally in Hanthawaddy and Toungoo, 46 cases each, and Thayetmyo, 181 cases. Theft belongs to that order of crime

which to a certain extent is preventible, and any marked increase in this crime reflects discredit on the police administration. Food was cheaper during 1881 than it had been for some years; and there was nothing in the political, social, or economical condition of the country to account for this great increase in crime.

To the next largest increase, 703 cases, under class VI, the offences known as public and local nuisances principally contribute. The increase of these offences is 1,151. With the growth of towns and of town population such cases may be expected to increase. Cases under the Gambling Act have fallen by 176, and under the excise laws by 232. It is probable that gambling has increased rather than diminished among the population of the province; but the police appear to regard successful action against it as very doubtful in the present state of the law, especially with regard to lotteries. Perhaps recent rulings have made some of the Magistracy carry caution to excess.

The decrease in the number of offences against the excise laws, 1,222 cases, investigated in the year 1881, as compared with 1,453 cases investigated in the preceding year, is matter for regret. There has been a very large reduction in the number of licensed opium shops. Some of the District Magistrates report that illicit dealings in opium are very frequent; and it is said that occasionally the police either fail to cope with these offences or connive at them, receiving bribes for such connivance. If illicit traffic in opium is to be repressed, the Magistrates and the superior police officers must get the rural police and the respectable people of towns and villages to assist in hunting out opium-smugglers. There is no doubt but that the sympathies of the better classes are with the Government and against opium-smugglers in this matter. There seems no sufficient ground for fearing that the Magistrates are unready to convict in such prosecutions. Of the excise cases taken into Court, convictions were obtained in 84 per cent. in the year 1881 and in the preceding year. Renewed attention, both of Magistrates and of Police, must be given to the business of repressing opium-smuggling.

In serious offences against the person and property, or against property only, there has been a rise of 79, from 703 to 782. Robberies of all kinds have fallen from 129 to 114, or by 15; and cases of dacoity have diminished by 8, from 45 to 37, This decrease of the more preventible sort of violent crime is satisfactory. In Bassein there was no dacoity, and robberies fell from 17 to 7; and in Thayetmyo dacoities diminished from 13 to 7. On the other hand, in Henzada dacoities rose from 2 to 5 and robberies from 15 to 20, and in Toungoo from 1 to 6 and from 10 to 15 respectively. Some offenders of dangerous character met their end during the year. Nga Neik Ka, a daring freebooter on the Siamese frontier, was killed in robbing a fellow-countryman; and Nga Peh Boo, a dacoit and murderer, was shot in resisting the Thatone and Toungoo police.

The Burmese authorities on the east of the Thayetmyo district were helpful in the repression of dacoity, robbery, and theft committed in British territory, and we reciprocated by proceeding, so far as the law would allow, against persons who had been guilty of offences across the border. On the Toungoo and Kyoukpyoo border the local Burman officers were less complaisant. The value of the mutual assistance given differs considerably, for while on our side all such crime is severely dealt with, the perpetrators of even a serious dacoity are, according to Burmese notions of criminal jurisprudence, sufficiently punished by the infliction of a moderate fine. In Yahaing the Siamese local officers, for a time, took no steps to prevent violent crime; but representations to the Government at Bangkok have led to a more satisfactory state of affairs.

In the class of serious offences against the person there has been a small increase. The principal increases and decreases have been as follows:—

	1880.	1881.	Increase.
Criminal force on public servants, &c.	... 186	231	45
Grievous hurt	... 130	167	37
			Decrease.
Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	... 358	330	28
Culpable homicide	... 37	24	13
Kidnapping	... 45	32	13

The number of murders by dacoits has decreased from seven to five. The numbers of murders by robbers and of ordinary murders are the same as last year, 11 and 84 respectively. The offences have been mostly of the usual type. The police cannot do much to stop this sort of crime.

The only class of crime in which a decrease has taken place is class I, offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.

Offences relating to coin have fallen, from 15 to 5, a decrease of 10
Escapes from lawful custody, &c., from 101 to 78, a decrease of 23
Rioting, &c., from 88 to 71, a decrease of 17

Cases struck off as false.

39. During the year 1881 a total of 4,027, or about one-sixth of the reported cases, were struck off as false. In the Akyab district 652 cases, or half the reported cognizable cases of the district, are stated to have been "false." Out of 524 reported thefts, 297, or more than half, were struck off the registers as false. In the Kyoukpyoo district 40 per cent. of the reported thefts were struck off as "false;" while out of 8 complaints of "robbery with hurt" all were similarly treated as "false" reports. In other districts the proportion of so-called "false" cases was less unreasonable. For the whole province the proportion of "false" cases was for the undermentioned offences as follows:—

Offence.	Number of cases admitted as true.	Number of cases rejected as false.	Proportion of false to true cases.
Rape	44	49	10 to 9
Kidnapping	32	39	5 to 4
Simple robbery	21	28	4 to 3
Hurt	909	364	2 to 5
Cattle-theft	944	333	1 to 3
Ordinary theft	8,151	1,917	1 to 4
Criminal breach of trust ...	178	86	1 to 2
Simple house-trespass ...	250	159	2 to 3
Offences against religion ...	3	33	11 to 1

It is clear that District Magistrates must be very much more careful in accepting recommendations that a reported case should be struck off as "false." Ordinarily no case should be so struck off in which arrest may have been made, for the collection of evidence necessary to justify such a course would take away the police from their legitimate duty of detecting and repressing. Certainly reported cases of "robbery with hurt," in which one or more persons were injured, ought not to be struck off the file merely because the police fail to detect the offenders. The number of "false" cases returned from Akyab and Kyoukpyoo throws discredit on the criminal returns and on the police administration of those districts. Enquiry is being made into the matter.

The detection of crime by the police.

40. The number of offences investigated by the police was 20,819 as against 19,250 in 1880. Compared with the previous year, the number of cases taken into Court and the number of convictions were in—

	Cases.	Convictions.
1880	14,245	11,580
1881	15,453	12,578
Increase ...	1,208	998

The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to the total number of cases under investigation was thus the same, 60 in both years. The numbers of persons dealt with by the police in the two years was as under:—

	Total number of persons under arrest.	Number finally convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to number under arrest.
1880	26,302	19,494	74
1881	28,402	20,476	72
Increase ...	2,100	982	...

The results in 1881 are thus less successful than in 1880.

The success of the police in the prosecution of the more serious classes of offences as compared with the previous year is shown below:—

	Number of cases under enquiry.		Number of convictions.		Percentage of convictions to cases.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Murder	106	103	48	33	45·3	32·0
Dacoity	48	47	23	10	47·9	21·3
Robbery	141	117	51	46	36·2	39·3
House-breaking, &c. ...	547	661	231	268	42·2	40·5
Cattle-theft	729	977	198	188	27·2	19·2
Ordinary theft ...	7,818	8,311	3,249	3,510	41·6	31·4

It is not satisfactory to find that in every class of offence, except robbery, the results of police action are worse, and in most instances considerably worse, than those of the previous year. The proportion of convictions to cases in murder, dacoity, cattle-theft, and theft is particularly low, and far below what it ought to be. The failure of the police has perhaps been most conspicuous in Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Prome, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo. Much has been done during the year to render the whole of the police force available for their more legitimate duties. Thus wherever possible they have been or are being relieved of the work of acting as guards, serving as orderlies, and carrying letters. It is hoped that these measures, the reorganization of the rural police, and the steps taken to improve the condition of constables, may secure more successful police administration in future years.

Criminal Justice.

Constitution of the Courts.

41. The constitution of the Criminal Courts of the province remained unchanged during the year.

Cases brought before the Courts.

42. The number of persons under trial during 1881 was 41,819, against 41,227 in 1880, an increase of 592. Of the persons under trial 13,574 were acquitted or discharged and 27,312 were convicted, the remainder coming under the heads of committed for trial, died, escaped, or transferred to another province, and remaining under trial. The proportion of persons convicted to persons under trial was 65·31 as compared with 65·71 in the previous year.

Magistrates' Courts.

43. The total number of cases, not including miscellaneous proceedings which came before the Lower Courts, was 23,181. The work was divided among 19 District and 125 Subordinate Magistrates, including seven Benches of Honorary Magistrates, which would give an average of 161 cases to each Magistrate's Court.

Sessions Courts.

44. The Courts of Sessions in the province were seven during the year 1881, namely, four divisional Courts, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the Court of the Judge of Moulmein for that district, and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for Hanthawaddy. The last ceased to exercise jurisdiction on the formation of the new Irrawaddy division on the 1st July. The number of persons tried by the Sessions Courts, including those whose sentences were submitted for confirmation under section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was 502, or an average of 72 persons to each Court. In the previous year 448 persons were tried by six Sessions Courts. There was thus an increase of 54 persons under trial by Courts of Session. The Sessions business coming before the Commissioner of Pegu was very much heavier than in other divisions.

The number of persons convicted and acquitted by Courts of Session was—

	Acquitted and discharged.		Convicted.
1881	106		344
1880	159		265
Decrease ...	53	Increase ...	79

The proportion of convictions to persons under trial was nearly 10 per cent. higher in 1881 than in the previous years.

Superior Courts.

45. The Superior Courts, that is, the Courts of the Recorder and Judicial Commissioner sitting as High Courts and the Special Court, tried 41 persons. Of these 17 persons came before the Recorder as a High Court for the trial of European British subjects; the remainder were persons the sentences of death upon whom were referred for confirmation. A scheme is now under the consideration of the Government of India for amalgamating the three Superior Courts into a single Chief Court for the province, and a draft Bill prepared by the Recorder and Judicial Commissioner has been submitted for the purpose.

Work of the Courts.

46. The number of witnesses examined in all the Courts was 70,129, or 6,895 less than in 1880. The average duration of cases in the various Courts is compared with the results of the previous year in the following table:—

	Subordinate Magistrates.		District Magistrates.		Courts of Session.		High Courts.	
	Rangoon.	Rest of province.	Rangoon.	Rest of province.	Rangoon.	Rest of province.	Rangoon.	Rest of province.
1880 ...	1·74	4·33	1·80	4·33	59	28·46	59	26
1881 ...	1·77	5·93	4	5	42·72	33	42·72	30

Sentences.

47. The sentences inflicted by all the tribunals in 1881 and in 1880 were—

		Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Fine.	Whipping
1881	...	29	53	2	6,374	143	20,902	1,140
1880	...	49	59	0	6,039	207	20,248	1,256
Increase	...	...	..	2	335	...	654	...
Decrease	...	20	6	..	...	64	...	116

The sentences of imprisonment under two years and of sentences of upwards of two years were, in 1881, 4,695 and 1,822, against 4,541 and 1,708 in 1880 respectively. The percentage of long sentences has thus increased from 27·35 to 27·95. The Courts no doubt gradually become more careful in dealing with habitual criminals. Measures have recently been taken for facilitating the recognition of habitual offenders. Sentences of whipping have diminished by nine per cent.

Fines.

48. The amounts of fines imposed, realised, and awarded in compensation stand thus in comparison with the amounts of the previous year:—

	£	£	£
1881	27,660	20,748	2,034
1880	35,339	25,608	2,402
Decrease ...	7,679	4,860	368

The proportion of fines realised to fines imposed was in 1881 nearly 75 per cent., while in 1880 it was only a little over 72 per cent., and that of compensation awarded was 7·35 per cent., against 6·80 per cent. in the year before. The improvement is satisfactory. The average amount of fine imposed was about 27*s.*, a decrease from 1880, when it was about 35*s.* The Judicial Commissioner has taken much trouble in warning the Lower Courts against the infliction of excessive fines, and in pointing out the necessity of proportioning the amount of fine to the circumstances of the offender. In some cases, especially those under the opium and excise laws, it is not possible, however, for the Magistrates to make any close estimate of the pecuniary means of the wandering Chinese and others who make it a business to defraud the revenue.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

49. There were 932 miscellaneous cases before the Courts in 1881, of which about half related to security for good behaviour. Out of 644 persons proceeded against under the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code referring to bad livelihood, 404 were required to find security. In 1880 the number of persons ordered to find

security was 568. Though the law against bad livelihood may have been misapplied in some districts, it seems probable that the Magistrates and police of other districts failed to make proper use of the procedure which this law has put into their hands for preventing crime.

Work of the Appellate Courts.

50. In 1881 there were in the province 29 Appellate Courts, namely, three Superior Courts, seven Courts of Sessions, and 19 Courts of Chief Magistrates of districts. Two of the last Courts, however, those of the Arakan Hill Tracts and Salween, exercised no jurisdiction, there being no Subordinate Magistrate in the former district, and in the latter the Subordinate Magistrate apparently doing no criminal work. There were no Magistrates specially authorised to hear appeals. The total number of appellants was 1,483, or a little less than in 1880, when the number was 1,530. The number of successful appellants (wholly or partially) was almost the same in both years, being 562 in 1881 and 569 in the previous year. The largest number of appeals was, in the Courts of Session, 657 cases. The appeals to Magistrates of districts only numbered 519. The appellate work of Courts of Session was increased by the creation of more Magistrates of the first class, powers having been conferred on the more experienced of the Native Magistrates. Previous to 1880 no Burmese Magistrate was entrusted with higher powers than those of the second class.

Work of the High Courts in revision.

51. The work of revision was actively carried on by the two High Courts of the Recorder and Judicial Commissioner. The former called for 43 cases of the Subordinate Courts, the orders in four of which were interfered with. The Judicial Commissioner had the cases of 1,342 persons before him in revision. In as many as 482 cases, or 36 per cent. of the whole, the orders were reversed or modified. In 1880 the percentage of cases interfered with was 24. The increase is attributed by the Judicial Commissioner to the fact that cases were examined for more definite reasons than in the previous year. The Judicial Commissioner personally inspected a great many Courts and picked out the proceedings which appeared to require revision. More cases also were called for on the motion of parties and were referred by Sessions Judges and Magistrates. The efforts of the Judicial Commissioner in his valuable work of supervision of the Subordinate Courts were well seconded by the Commissioners of divisions and the District Magistrates.

Honorary Magistrates.

52. During the year Benches of Honorary Magistrates were constituted at the seven municipal towns of the province. It is somewhat early yet to judge the results of this measure, but the Benches have begun well. The Recorder says of the Bench at Rangoon that their decisions appear to be fairly good, their errors being mostly faults of procedure, and that he has hopes that they will afford useful assistance in the administration of justice in the town. The Judicial Commissioner says that the Benches reported on have answered expectations, and he gives a specially favourable account of those at Moulmein, Bassein, and Toungoo. With the creation of more municipalities under the system of extended local self-government, the number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates can usefully be increased.

Prisons.

Accommodation for, and total number of, prisoners.

53. The jails of the province provide accommodation at present for 5,511 prisoners. The actual number in confinement at the beginning of the year was 4,824 and at the end of the year 4,461. The average daily strength was 4,726. There was no permanent overcrowding, except at Shwaygyin and Sandoway, and at neither of these jails did the health of the prisoners suffer. The Thayetmyo Jail was temporarily overcrowded during May and June. At Sandoway, where there is at present provision for only 25 prisoners and where the

average number last year was 35, additional accommodation may have to be provided. Improved communication has, however, been established with Kyoukpyoo and Akyab, and there will now probably be less difficulty in transferring the surplus prisoners to Akyab. At Shwaygyin overcrowding is, as far as possible, prevented by transfers of prisoners to other jails. When the railway is opened to Rangoon such transfers will be greatly facilitated. Though the proportion of prisoners in jail for long terms has for some years past been steadily increasing, still the total number of convicts confined in the various jails of the province shows little tendency to increase. The average for last year was 4,550, while that for the previous five years was 4,580. When the new buildings now in process of erection in the Rangoon Jail are complete, and when a new jail has been built at Moulmein, the prison accommodation will probably be sufficient for some years to come. The total expenditure on buildings in the course of the year was £16,732, of which £11,755 were spent on the Rangoon Jail. All building and repairs were effected by jail labour, paid workmen being employed occasionally to teach the convicts when it was absolutely necessary.

Juvenile prisoners.

54. The need for a reformatory for juvenile prisoners has long been felt, and such an institution has now been provided. An unused building at Poungdeh, originally intended for a lock-up, has been converted, at comparatively small expense, into a reformatory with accommodation for 20, to be hereafter increased to 50 boys. The institution was opened towards the end of the year. It has been placed under the management of a committee of visitors presided over by the Judicial Commissioner. The boys are employed in agricultural operations and gardening, and they also receive elementary instruction for about five hours daily in reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic. It is too early as yet to judge of the success or otherwise of the institution.

Habitual criminals.

55. Of 632 persons sentenced in 1881 and shown by the jail registers to have been previously convicted, 108 received a less severe sentence than that previously undergone, while 56 received the same sentence over again. It is not clear how far these results may be due to failure on the part of the police to bring previous convictions to the notice of Magistrates.

The Inspector-General of Police has been requested to arrange with the Inspector-General of Jails for the Jail authorities certifying to the police every case of re-conviction which may have escaped the knowledge of the police. Enquiry in each such case will lead to the avoiding of such omissions in future.

Escapes.

56. Escapes occurred on three different occasions and from three different jails. Seven men escaped together from the Rangoon Jail, three of whom were re-captured; one escaped from Myanoung, and one from Thayetmyo. In the case of Rangoon the escape of four prisoners was facilitated by errors and omissions on the part of the jail management, but the prisoners could not have escaped in the manner they did but for the gross cowardice of the police sentries. The escape was effected by means of a plank which was reared just below one of the sentry-boxes on the wall. When the prisoners began to climb up the plank the policemen fled from their post, one man actually leaving his loaded rifle behind to fall into the hands of the escaping prisoners. The escapes which occurred at Thayetmyo and Myanoung both took place from outside the jail and were facilitated by the carelessness of warders. The warders were in both cases punished by imprisonment.

Jail punishments.

57. The orders issued in 1879, to the effect that the punishment of flogging was not to be inflicted for such minor jail offences as neglect of work and possession of prohibited articles, were strictly adhered to throughout the year. The Inspector-General exercised a careful supervision over the infliction of punishments generally and more particularly over that of flogging, and the results are satisfactory.

The figures for the past five years have been as follows:—

Year.	Daily average number of convicts.	Total number of punishments.	Total number of corporal punishments.	Ratio per cent. of total number of punishments to daily average number of prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of corporal punishments to all punishments.
1877	4,574	5,417	2,629	119·08	48·27
1878	4,595	5,309	2,953	115·53	55·62
1879	4,335	3,515	1,849	81·08	52·60
1880	4,577	4,021	1,793	87·85	44·59
1881	4,550	3,413	603	75·01	17·67

These figures show that in 1881 the average frequency of punishment was at the rate of one punishment in 16 months for each prisoner, and that in only 17·67 per cent. of the cases in which prisoners were punished was corporal punishment inflicted. A difficulty has been felt in some cases in finding a suitable form of punishment to be substituted for flogging. There are objections to putting prisoners upon reduced diet, and solitary confinement is not found to have a very deterrent effect on Burmese convicts. These are at present the only forms of punishment besides flogging which Superintendents are authorized by law to inflict upon prisoners. Proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for such modifications of the Prisons Act as are necessary to enable Superintendents to order (1) the imposition of fetters and (2) hard labour on the treadmill as forms of jail punishment.

Education.

58. The education of prisoners received some attention at the larger jails. About 26 per cent. of the prisoners were under instruction daily. Out of 9,206 convicts released during the year, 849, who were unable to read or write on their admission to jail, had been taught to do both while under confinement. A fair number of prisoners also learnt various trades in jail, but the statistics on this subject are incomplete.

Expenditure and receipts.

59. The total expenditure of the Jail Department was £33,533, or an average of £7-2-0 for each prisoner for the year. This was an increase on the previous year, when the expenditure per prisoner was £7. The Bassein and Moulmein Jails were the most economically managed. The profits from jail manufactures amounted to £16,813, or more than 50 per cent. of the entire cost of the jails. At Moulmein the profits from jail manufactures amounted to nearly 73 per cent. and at Rangoon to nearly 65 per cent. of the gross cost. The average amount earned during the year by each prisoner varied from £6 6-0 at Rangoon to £0-2-0 at Shwaygyin. At Moulmein it was £5-8-0 and at Akyab £4. The results obtained at Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab are creditable to the jail officials. The profits derived from jail manufactures have been increasing year by year for some time past. Labour of a thoroughly punitive character is being gradually provided at the central jail by the erection of treadmills and labour machines.

Sanitary statistics.

60. The sanitary condition of the jails was on the whole satisfactory, but serious epidemics occurred during the year at the Rangoon, Moulmein, Henzada, and Thayetmyo Jails, and the total death-rate of the year was in consequence higher than usual. The percentage of deaths to the daily average number of convicts was 4·51 as compared with percentages of 2·34 and 3·16 in the two previous years. The highest percentage (17·14) was at Thayetmyo and was due to a severe epidemic of beri-beri. Fifty-one prisoners succumbed to this disease between the months of July and October. Efforts to check the ravages of the disease failed until the month of October, when a large number of prisoners were released and the remainder were transferred to Moulmein. This measure proved completely suc-

cessful. Not a single fresh case appeared and not a single death occurred among the prisoners transferred.

Diet.

61. The subject of jail diets has been receiving special attention of late. In a recent report by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, it was pointed out that though the Burma dietary was the least nutritious (according to generally accepted theories) of all dietaries in use in India, yet the health of the prisoners was on the whole better than that of the prisoners of any other province. It is further proved by the jail statistics that of the prisoners released during the year 1881, 74 per cent. had gained in weight during the period of their imprisonment. The natural conclusion appears to be that the Burma diet scale is generally sufficient. A slight increase to the quantity of vegetables allowed has, however, been sanctioned on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, and medical officers have been authorised to order increased diet to prisoners employed on labour of a specially severe character. The diet scale of the European prisoners has, on Mr. Kelly's recommendation, been increased.

Civil Justice.

Total number of suits.

62. The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 31,368. This was an increase on the number instituted in 1880, but was less than the average of the previous five years. The figure for 1880 was 31,011, and the average of the five years 1876 to 1880 was 32,198. There was a decrease in the number of suits instituted in the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon. The office of the Second or Burman Judge was vacant throughout the year. A Native Extra Assistant Commissioner has, since the end of the year, been appointed to the post, and the Court has been re-opened after being closed for nearly two years. There was an increase in litigation in ten districts and a decrease in nine, but the variations were not great anywhere.

Value of litigation

63. The total value of the suits instituted during the year was £461,828, giving an average value of nearly £15 for each suit. The average value of each suit disposed of in 1880 was nearly £11, and the average for the five years, 1876 to 1880, was a little over £10. In 78 per cent. of the suits instituted in 1881 the value of the property in litigation was £10 or under.

Distribution of business.

64. Original civil business was distributed among the several Courts thus :—

	Cases.
Recorder's or High Court	182
District Courts	341
Small Cause Courts	7,049
Sub-divisional and township Courts	23,791

Seventy-six per cent. of the original civil suits for the whole province were instituted in sub-divisional or township Courts, most of which are presided over by Burmese officers. Judging by the small number of appeals preferred, it would seem that the decisions of these Courts afford general satisfaction to the people. It need hardly be said that the procedure of the Native Judges is not always in strict conformity with the law, but, in consequence of the constant supervision exercised by the Judicial Commissioner and under his orders by other authorities, the procedure of these Courts is gradually improving. It may be expected that now that the pay and prospects of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Myo-okes have been greatly improved, and that most of the recently appointed Judges are acquainted with English, the improvement will become more rapid. Myo-okes are now required to pass the same departmental examinations as Assistant Commissioners. The law libraries of many of the Subordinate Courts are still sometimes imperfect. Translations of important Acts are missing, having either been lost or never supplied, and there was until lately no standard list of books with which all Courts were to be provided. Such a list has been drawn up by the

Judicial Commissioner; the work of translating the Acts and republishing such as are out of print is being pushed on; and the reproach that the Courts are not provided with copies of the laws which they are required to administer has now been almost removed.

Description of suits.

65. The statistics relating to the description of suits instituted during the year present no features of especial interest. The number of suits relating to immoveable property was 1,444 as compared with 1,844 in the previous year. There were 3.089 suits for damages and 1,017 suits for dissolution of marriage or enforcement of matrimonial rights. The number of suits for rent was 504 only, and of these more than half were instituted in Rangoon. The proportions which the several descriptions of suits bear to the whole litigation vary but little from year to year.

Duration of suits.

66. The returns indicate that original suits were disposed of with promptitude; indeed the Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that the average duration is sometimes unduly short owing to the illegal procedure adopted by some Courts of giving decrees *ex-parte* without requiring any evidence whatever. The Judicial Commissioner and the Commissioners of divisions are doing what they can to put a stop to this illegal procedure. The average duration of original suits in the several classes of Courts was as follows:—

	Contested cases.	Uncontested cases.
Recorder's or High Court	77	35
Rangoon Small Cause Court	34	27
Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner	19	11

Results of suits.

67. The total number of suits disposed of during the year was 31,047. Of these 184 were referred to arbitration. Of the remainder, 12,020 were contested and 18,843 uncontested. Of the contested cases 7,907 ended in judgment for the plaintiff in whole or in part and 4,113 in judgment for the defendant. The proportion of contested cases was somewhat less than in the previous year, but was considerably higher than the usual rate in India.

Execution of decrees.

68. There were 7,952 applications for execution of decree. This was an increase on the figure of the previous year. The number of applications for execution has been gradually increasing since 1877, but the proportion of such applications to the total number of decrees passed is still much less than in most parts of India. In 3,037 cases, or 38 per cent. of the whole, nothing was realized in execution of the decree. Last year 36 per cent. of the applications were similarly infructuous. Processes issued for the imprisonment of 2,657 persons in execution of decree, but only 529 persons were actually committed to prison. Last year processes issued for the imprisonment of 1,212 persons only. The increase in the year of report is remarkable. The number of cases in which immoveable property was sold in execution of decree was 400, as compared with 500 and 561 in the two previous years.

Appellate business.

69. The total number of appeals disposed of was 1,765 as compared with 2,022 in the previous year. Of these 1,603 were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners, 136 by the Judicial Commissioner, 14 by Commissioners, and 12 by the Special Court, The total number of appeals preferred against original decrees was 1,732, or 14 per cent. of the total number of contested cases. The corresponding number for last year was 15 per cent. and the proportion for the whole of India in 1880 19 per cent. Second appeals were preferred in 200 cases, or against nearly 12 per cent. of the orders passed by the Lower Appellate Courts. In 61 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees the decree of the Lower Court was confirmed and in 25 per cent. it was reversed. These percentages are the same as last year. Of second appeals 26 per cent. were more or less successful as compared with 43 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of appeals was 106 days in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, 30 days in the Commissioners' Courts, and 26 days in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners.

Insolvency.

70. The number of insolvency cases instituted in the Recorder's Court was 31 as compared with 26 and 52 in the two previous years. There were 152 applications for a declaration of insolvency in Courts outside Rangoon as compared with 168 in 1880 and 135 in 1879. The number of such applications in the Small Cause Court, Rangoon, was 20. The number of persons adjudicated insolvent or granted their discharge was 108, the same as in the previous year.

Cost of litigation.

71. The Judicial Commissioner paid much attention to the subject of the costs of litigation in the course of the year. He found that in many Courts Advocates were systematically awarded much higher fees than the rules allow, and that in other ways the costs of litigation were unnecessarily enhanced. It is satisfactory that he is able to report that the repeated orders issued on the subject are now generally obeyed by the Courts.

Inspection of Courts.

72. The Judicial Commissioner exercised throughout the year a careful superintendence over the Subordinate Courts, many of which he inspected in person. Thirteen districts were visited by him in the course of the year, and much good work was done in the correction of mistakes and the instruction of the Subordinate Judges.

Registration.

General remarks.

73. The number of Registrars' offices remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 18, one for each district of the province, with the exception of the Arakan Hill Tracts. The number of Sub-Registrars' offices was increased from 35 to 53. In former years the Sub-Registrars were all Assistant Commissioners, and the endorsements on deeds were all made in English. Last year the experiment of appointing selected Extra Assistant Commissioners or Myo-okes to be Sub-Registrars was for the first time attempted. The Extra Assistant Commissioners so appointed were for the most part acquainted with English, but authority has been given to them to keep their registers and make endorsements either in English or Burmese. The experiment appears to have been so far fairly successful in the Arakan and Irrawaddy divisions, but to have caused no increase in registrations in Pegu or Tenasserim. When the newly appointed Sub-Registrars become better acquainted with their duties, and the increased facilities now offered become more widely known among the people, it is possible that greater progress may be made. Should this prove to be the case, it is proposed in course of time to constitute every township in the province a registration sub-district. The drawback to the appointment of sub-divisional and township officers as Sub-Registrars is that their other duties compel them to be frequently absent from the head-quarters of their charges. The consequent uncertainty of finding such Sub-Registrars at their offices is no doubt to some extent a hindrance to persons who might otherwise have recourse to registration. It may hereafter be found feasible to employ schoolmasters, postmasters, or others, the nature of whose work keeps them constantly in the same station, as Sub-Registrars.

Work of the department.

74. The total number of documents registered increased from 6,107 in the previous year to 6,844 in 1881-82, or by 12 per cent. The number of registrations affecting immoveable property increased from 4,858 to 5,710, while those affecting moveable property decreased from 1,234 to 1,101. The number of wills and authorities to adopt increased from 15 to 33. Compulsory registrations advanced from 4,558 to 5,396; optional registrations fell from 1,549 to 1,448. The total receipts of the department increased from £1,617 to £1,634, or by about one per cent. The expenditure increased from £686 to £963, or by 40 per cent. The surplus on the year's operations was thus £671, against £931 in the previous year. The increased expenditure occurred chiefly under the head of establishment, a more liberal system with regard to the disposal of fees having been adopted in the interests of registration; there was also an increase under "furniture," a necessary result of the opening of a number of new registration offices.

Municipal Administration.

Municipal towns.

75. The number of municipalities in the province has remained the same since 1874, the year in which the British Burma Municipal Act became law. The seven towns to which the Act was extended in that year are shown in the following table, with the population of each in 1872 and 1881 respectively :—

Town.	Population according to the census of 1872.	Population according to the census of 1881.
Rangoon	98,745	134,176
Moulmein	46,472	53,107
Akyab	19,230	33,989
Prome	31,157	28,813
Bassein	20,688	28,147
Toungoo	10,732	17,199
Henzada	15,307	16,724

It is proposed shortly to extend portions of the Municipal Act to twenty-four other towns, which will thereby be constituted minor municipalities. Provisional committees have been appointed in these towns, and proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for such modifications in the law as are necessary to enable the Chief Commissioner to confer upon them certain of the powers of duly constituted municipal committees. At the same time opportunity has been taken to propose a considerable extension of the powers at present enjoyed by the first class municipalities.

Municipal Commissioners.

76. The number of members of municipal committees at the close of the year was 97, of whom 65 were nominated by the Chief Commissioner and the remaining 32 were members *ex-officio*. Forty-three were officials and 54 non-officials; 52 were Europeans and 45 were Natives. Since the close of the year a new committee has begun work in Rangoon, of which three-fourths of the members were appointed by election. It is proposed to extend the elective system to the other municipal towns whenever it is found that the committees and the townsfolk so desire. At Moulmein, Toungoo, and Akyab the members have already expressed their willingness to resign in favour of committees to be elected by the ratepayers, and arrangements are being made for the elections.

Receipts.

77. The receipts and expenditure of the several municipalities for the year 1881-82 as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

Town.	Opening balance.		Income.		Expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rangoon ...	11,077	90,230	154,300	179,068	75,147	242,451	90,230	26,847
Moulmein ...	4,774	869	11,889	15,900	15,794	13,388	869	3,381
Akyab ...	2,548	3,417	9,144	16,603	8,275	18,279	3,417	1,740
Prome ...	1,092	2,819	11,893	11,500	10,166	10,879	2,819	3,440
Bassein ...	2,996	3,392	11,540	12,859	11,144	12,071	3,392	4,181
Toungoo ...	1,031	984	6,129	7,482	6,171	7,693	984	773
Henzada ...	6,979	9,807	7,117	5,040	4,289	9,898	9,807	4,949
Total ...	30,497	111,518	212,012	248,452	130,986	314,659	111,518	45,311

There was thus an increase in the income of every municipality, except Prome and Henzada. The Rangoon income included a "debt account" of £77,758 in 1880-81 and a similar sum of £96,861 in 1881-82; and the Akyab income for 1881-82 included a loan of £7,700. The "expenditure" in Rangoon includes a sum of £52,360 deposited in the Bank of Bengal. At the close of the year the Rangoon Municipality owed £125,000 and the Akyab Municipality £7,700. None of the other committees were in debt.

The receipts under the various heads were as follows:—

Head of receipt.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£
Taxes on houses and land	32,756	35,475
Licenses on trades, &c.	29,110	33,303
Taxes on vehicles	4,217	4,203
Tolls on ferries	2,355	2,460
Conservancy-tax ... (In Rangoon and Moulmein only.)	6,796	8,195
Lighting rate ... (In Rangoon and Moulmein only.)	4,831	5,313
Water rate ... (In Rangoon and Moulmein only.)	1,032	1,868
Total Income from taxation ...	81,097	90,817
Rent of lands, markets, &c.	23,842	25,837
Fines	5,507	4,311
Miscellaneous	83,978	112,254
Grants from provincial or local funds	17,588	15,233
Total Income ...	212,012	248,452

The incidence of taxation per head of population was 5*s.* 3⅜*d.* in 1880-81 and 5*s.* 9⅞*d.* in 1881-82. The incidence was highest in Rangoon (8*s.* 4½*d.*) and lowest in Akyab (2*s.* 4⅞*d*). There was no actual increase of taxation during the year, the increased receipts having been mainly due to better collections. The amounts shown under water rate and lighting rate, moreover, include certain miscellaneous receipts, amounting to £855, which should not have been shown under this head. There is a considerable increase under the head "Licenses on trades, &c." This head includes receipts from liquor, slaughter-house, boarding-house, and hack-cart and boat licenses. The increase occurred mainly in the sums realized by the sale of licenses to sell liquor, which amounted in the year of report to no less than £27,681. Of the remaining sources of municipal income, "rent of lands, markets, &c.," shows a small but satisfactory increase, due chiefly to the increased popularity of the municipal markets. Under "fines" there is a decrease, due partly to the smaller number of prosecutions for gambling and partly to the fact that, pending the introduction of new municipal byelaws in all the towns, the prosecutions for the breach of byelaws were fewer than usual. Under the head "Miscellaneous" there was an increase from £83,978 in 1880-81 to £112,254 in 1881-82. The former figure includes a sum of £77,758, "debt account" of the Rangoon Municipality, and the latter receipts amounting to £96,861 under the head "Debt account" in Rangoon and a loan of £7,700 raised at Akyab. Omitting debt account, the principal items under this head in 1881-82 were £2,225 obtained by the Moulmein Municipality from the sale of a wharf and £1,500 from the sale of Salween-house. The balance was made up of school fees, contributions to the municipal hospitals, and various unimportant items.

Expenditure.

78. The expenditure of the year amounted to £314,659 as compared with an expenditure of £130,986 in 1880-81. The increase is accounted for by the large expenditure incurred by the Rangoon Municipality on account of water-works. The follow-

ing table shows the principal heads of expenditure in the two years, with the proportion to the total expenditure under each head :—

Head of expenditure.	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	£		£	
Collection of taxes and head office establishment ...	12,209	9·3	14,408	4·6
Conservancy, cleansing, and drainage... ...	23,642	18·5	32,018	10·2
Water-supply	6,399	4·9	112,587	35·8
Police	15,813	12·1	15,142	4·8
Lighting	3,845	2·9	4,771	1·5
Road making and watering...	24,075	18·4	21,955	6·9
Hospitals and vaccination	6,009	4·7	6,683	2·1
Education	2,939	2·2	3,807	1·2

The percentage under each head, except water-supply, was necessarily much lower than in the previous year owing to the large water-works expenditure incurred in Rangoon; and the percentage under all heads is further decreased by the fact that the total expenditure of the year includes a sum £52,360 deposited by the Rangoon Municipality in the Bank of Bengal out of the amount raised by them for the water-works.

Conservancy.

79. The amount spent upon conservancy and drainage was £32,018 as compared with £23,642 in the previous year, a satisfactory increase of over 35 per cent. In Rangoon £15,492 were expended under this head in 1881-82 as compared with £14,445 in the previous year. A number of new drains were constructed and some old ones were repaired, and the night conservancy system was extended to two additional blocks of the town. The question of the best method of disposing of the nightsoil and house sulliage of Rangoon has long been under discussion. At the end of the year 1880 the matter was referred to a special Committee, who finally recommended to the municipality a system of drainage at an estimated original cost of £135,039. The scheme was approved by the Committee and by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and detailed plans and estimates are now being prepared by the Municipal Engineer. The work, when carried out, will doubtless add much to the health and comfort of the people of Rangoon. At Moulmein no advance was made in regard to conservancy and drainage. Proposals for a complete system of drainage and for extending the day conservancy operations were rejected by the Committee on the score of expense. The total expenditure for conservancy and cleansing was only £1,690, and nothing whatever was expended on drainage. The Akyab Committee spent £1,334 on conservancy and cleansing and £399 on drainage. At Prome the subject of conservancy and drainage received much attention. "The town," says the President, "has been thoroughly overhauled and private premises as well as "public spaces have been cleared thoroughly of weeds and noxious vegetation, old "cesspits have been closed almost universally, and every effort has been made to "enforce cleanliness." A sum of £4,035 was expended on conservancy and cleansing; and public latrines are being erected throughout the town. Since the close of the year the Committee have decided on adopting a complete system of drainage, river embankment, and water-supply, towards the cost of which the local Government has promised a contribution of £15,000. The members of the Committee are to be congratulated on their praiseworthy efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the town. At Bassein the day and night conservancy establishments have been increased, and useful work has been done in the reclamation of the Athehgyee swamp. Some brick drains have also been constructed.

No progress was made in providing public latrines. The total expenditure on conservancy and drainage was £2,770. At Toungoo and Henzada good work was done in the construction of brick drains, for which £1,094 were expended in the former and £4,051 in the latter town.

Water-supply.

80. The expenditure on water-supply amounted to £112,127 in Rangoon and £460 in the other six towns as compared with an expenditure of £6,061 in Rangoon and £337 elsewhere in 1880-81. Except in Rangoon, the expenditure was devoted merely to making new and improving old wells. At Rangoon good progress was made with the water-works, and water has now been laid on in the greater part of the town. The Moulmein Municipality have refused hitherto to expend money on an improved system of water-supply. It is possible that the elective Committee, which is shortly to be constituted, may prove less unwilling to incur the expense of improving the drainage and water-supply of Moulmein. The Akyab Committee have been somewhat crippled by the large expenditure involved in rebuilding the bazaar which was destroyed by fire. It is to be hoped, however, that before long they may see their way to again taking up the question of water-supply, which has now been for some time in abeyance. The Prome Committee, as already mentioned, are taking the matter in hand, and the town will doubtless before long be duly supplied with water. At Bassein the question of the best means of supplying the town and shipping with a satisfactory water-supply has long been under discussion. The original scheme under which the supply was to have been obtained from the river had to be abandoned owing to a change in the bed of the Nawoon river, which, it was anticipated, might have the effect of rendering the river water at Bassein brackish and unfit to drink. A new scheme for obtaining water from the high ground at the back of the town has since been submitted by the Municipal Engineer and has been generally approved by the Committee and by the Chief Commissioner. The surveys, working drawings, and accurate estimates are now being prepared, and as the port fund is ready to subscribe £5,000 and the Chief Commissioner £5,000 towards the scheme if finally approved, it is hoped that the Committee may be able before long to carry it into effect without imposing any extra taxation and with a very moderate loan. At Toungoo and Henzada the subject of water-supply has not yet been taken up by the Committee.

Police.

81. The expenditure on police amounted to £15,813 in 1880-81 and to £15,142 in 1881-82. In the present year the expenditure under this head has been taken over by provincial funds, and in its place certain educational and medical expenditure has been made over to municipal management.

Lighting.

82. The cost of lighting the public streets increased from £3,845 in 1880-81 to £4,771 in the year of report. Additional lamps have been put up in Rangoon, Moulmein, Prome, and Toungoo. Akyab is now the only municipal town in which no attempt has been made to light the streets at night. The Rangoon Committee have decided to adopt electric lighting in place of the oil lamps at present in use.

Roads.

83. The expenditure on road making and repairs was somewhat less than in the previous year,—£21,057 in 1880-81 and £18,532 in 1881-82. There was an increased expenditure under this head in Akyab, Toungoo, and Henzada, and a diminished expenditure in Rangoon, Moulmein, Prome, and Bassein. In some of these towns, notably in Rangoon, the condition of the roads and streets is bad and forms subject of complaint from all classes of the community. Some attempt at watering the roads was made in all the municipalities except Akyab and Henzada. At Rangoon £3,218 were expended under this head. Considerable difficulty was experienced by several of the municipalities in procuring road-metal, which was formerly brought to the seaports in considerable quantities as ballast by sailing vessels. The steamers by which the sailing vessels are being gradually replaced do not usually carry stone-ballast, and the supply has sometimes fallen short. This season (1882) more ballast has come than usual. As remarked by the Rangoon Engineer, it is probable that a steady and ample sup-

ply of stone would be brought by vessels coming to Rangoon in ballast if only a fair price were given. Shipping to the amount of some hundreds of thousands of tons comes yearly in ballast to Rangoon alone. Hitherto the price paid to ship-captains has been only from two to four shillings a ton for ballast delivered into boats at Rangoon. If the municipality were to quarry stone and fetch it for themselves by railway or water, it would probably cost them from twelve to sixteen shillings per ton at least. So they can well afford to pay higher prices for a steady and sufficient supply of stone-ballast.

Medical.

84. The amount expended on hospitals, vaccination, &c., increased from £6,009 in 1880-81 to £6,683 in 1881-82. The subject is barely mentioned in any of the municipal reports, but it may be hoped that, now that the entire expenditure under these heads has been made over to the municipalities, greater interest will be taken in the subject by the committees. The same may be said upon the subject of education, the expenditure on which amounted to £2,939 in 1880-81 and £3,807 in the year of report. With the greatly increased powers and responsibilities which have recently been conferred upon them, the municipal committees can hardly fail to take a greater interest than they have hitherto displayed in their hospitals and schools.

Education.

Byelaws.

85. In last year's report mention was made of the circulation to all committees of a set of draft municipal byelaws prepared by the Government Advocate. These byelaws have, with various slight modifications, been now adopted by all the municipalities.

Vital statistics.

86. The desirability of obtaining accurate registration of vital statistics has been from time to time impressed upon the municipal committees. The Rangoon, Moulmein, and Toungoo reports for 1881-82 made no remarks as to either the system adopted for collecting these statistics or the trustworthiness of the results obtained. The Akyab Committee reported that the system introduced by them in the previous year was working well. At Prome a defect in the municipal byelaws prevented the prosecution of persons who failed to report deaths. This defect has now been remedied. At Bassein the town was divided into four registration circles instead of three, and registration was believed to be fairly accurate. At Henzada the registration establishment was strengthened and considerable improvement in registration was effected.

Military.

Regular troops.

87. The effective strength of the troops of all arms stationed in the province at the beginning of the year 1881 was 7,943 men. The regiments in garrison throughout the year were the 77th European Infantry at Rangoon, with a wing at Port Blair, and the 44th and the 43rd at Thayetmyo, with a wing of the latter at Toungoo; the 4th, 7th, 9th, and 16th Batteries of the 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, distributed between Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo; the 2nd, 11th, 20th, 22nd, and 31st Madras Native Infantry, and the F. Company, Madras Sappers and Miners. At the end of 1881 the total effective strength of the garrison was 7,851 men. Reductions were then effected and at the end of March 1882 it was 5,106 men, including officers. The net cost of maintaining this force for the year has been returned at £311,577.

Volunteers.

88. The Volunteer force of the province during the year consisted of the Rangoon Rifles, the Rangoon Artillery, the Irrawaddy State Railway Rifles, and the Akyab Rifles, forming one Administrative Battalion. Attached to the Rangoon Rifle Corps are two companies of cadets drawn from the town schools. The total numerical strength of this force on 31st March 1882 was 588 members, of whom 435 were "efficients." There is also a Volunteer corps at Moulmein, the enrolled strength of which at the close of the year was 132 men. Head-quarters have been found for the corps; grants of money have been given towards the annual camp of exercise held near Rangoon and for prizes; facilities for travelling by rail to the shooting range at Rangoon have been afforded; and the funds of the various corps have been liberally aided by the general public. Since the close of the year a corps has been organ-

ized at the frontier town of Toungoo, to which the Sittang Valley Railway will be open within a year or two, and it is proposed, if a sufficient number of men can be got together at Thayetmyo, to form a Volunteer company there and affiliate it to the Irrawaddy State Railway Corps. The aggregate amount of the capitation grants earned by the Burma Volunteers in 1881-82 was £1,137.

Marine.

Visits of men-of-war.

89. The Indian Government steamer "Enterprise" and the river steamer "Irrawaddy" were employed in the province throughout the year on general administrative duty. Her Majesty's men-of-war "Eclipse," "Ready," "Ranger," and "Ruby" were each stationed at Rangoon during a part of the year. The "Ready" and "Ranger" visited Moulmein and Bassein for a few days, the former vessel proceeding subsequently as far up the river as Thayetmyo. An Italian man-of-war, the "Vittor Pisani," put in at Rangoon for a short time on her way to Europe from the South Pacific.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture.

90. The Department of Agriculture was not organized in Burma till after the close of the financial year 1881-82. In May 1882 the two branches of administration, Land Revenue and Agriculture, were formed into one department and placed in charge of a Secretary, who was also appointed Director of Agriculture.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Ploughs.

91. Attention has been given to the improvement of implements of husbandry: in particular ploughs, reaping instruments, carts, and sugar-mills. During 1881 a number of Kaisar ploughs were obtained from Cawnpore and experiments were tried with them in the Bassein and Prome districts. The season was too far advanced (July—August 1881) when the experimental ploughings were started. The soil had become too saturated with moisture to permit of a fair chance being given to the Kaisar ploughs. The land, being in a state of mud, would not remain inverted, but slid back into the furrows cut by the plough. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the results obtained were on the whole satisfactory. The rate of outturn on the Kaisar-ploughed fields was higher than that of the other fields adjoining, the straw was much finer, and the economy of labour was greater. Several cultivators expressed a desire to continue using the Kaisar, and a few were distributed. In June of the present year the experiments were resumed. More Kaisar ploughs were got from Cawnpore and distributed to selected officers and missionary and other gentlemen who volunteered their co-operation. Definite instructions were drawn up and issued by the Director of Agriculture with a view to uniformity in operations and careful registration of all details. Lands were selected in three sections of the Hanthawaddy district, in the Shwaygyin district, in the Prome, Tharrawaddy, and Bassein districts. The ploughings commenced in June, when the rainfall had not been so heavy as to flood the rice plains. Considerable interest was shown by the people in the experiments, and the mechanism of the ploughs was freely criticized. The results will not be known till December or January. Even June is too late to give the new plough an even chance with the country plough, and future trials will be made at the very commencement of the monsoon. Two points may, however, be noted. Both in the 1881 and 1882 experiments it has been observed that the young rice plants in the Kaisar-ploughed fields are more liable to attacks of blight and are more sensitive to them than the plants of other fields ploughed in the ordinary Burman fashion. The handle of the Kaisar plough was found unsuitable in its original form to the country and to the habits of the peasantry. The inverted hook-shaped end, compelling the ploughman to turn his hand inward, was found inconvenient by the Burman, who does not drive his cattle by twisting their tails but by rope reins. Accordingly this part of the plough was altered, in some cases by the Burmans themselves, and a simple cross-bar, which could be grasped with both hands, was substituted.

Another kind of plough, heavier and more costly than the Kaisar, was tried in the Hanthawaddy district. This was Ransom and Sims' B. F. O. plough. The season was, however, too far advanced for a proper trial. As this plough is a more complete invertor than the Kaisar, and has a considerably heavier draught, it is more suitable for the higher and somewhat lighter lands, and in the ensuing open

* This chapter records results up to the end of September 1882.

season it is proposed to make further trials with it and with a new light Swedish plough, which appears adapted to cultivation of the kind practised in Burma and to the cattle-power available.

Reaping machines.

92. Eight reaping machines were imported and trials were made with several of them. The results were various. The smallness of the rice-fields rendering it necessary to constantly move the machines over the mud boundaries, the failure of the machines to lay the reaped grain regularly in bundles and the unusual length of stalk reaped rather prejudiced the people against the machines. It is possible, however, that some of these inconveniences may be overcome. Further trials are to be made during the coming harvest.

Carts.

93. There is much room for improvement in the carts used by the people. The country cart of Burma is a very unwieldy vehicle, demanding a maximum of draught-power, and at the same time possessing a disproportionately small carrying capacity. The wheels are often solid masses of wood, and always made in the heaviest and rudest fashion. The body is small and of inconvenient shape, and the whole is generally very unevenly balanced. Considering the very large cart traffic which goes on, especially during the season from January to May, the necessity for transhipment, in many parts of the country of paddy from carts to boats for conveyance to the great marts, and the extensions of road communications all over the country, it is of great importance to encourage improvement in the construction of carts. Samples of light carts with and without springs, cart-wheels, axles, felloes, and spokes were imported from America, and improved spokes and felloes were manufactured at the Moulmein Jail. As yet, however, no real effort has been made to introduce carts of a light economical build among the peasantry; and until they see how much quicker and better a light and handy cart can do their work they are not likely to attempt any change.

Sugar-mills.

94. Sugarcane-pressing is not carried on, at present, extensively in Burma because, although the cane is cultivated to a small extent in several districts of the province, it is nowhere worked into sugar, except in a small section of the Shwaygyin district. There the pressing-mill used is of an antiquated type. The rollers are of wood, and they are made to revolve on each other by what may be called for want of a better term a cog-and-pinion contrivance of a rude kind. The motive power is a bullock yoked to a beam. The rollers are of large diameter, and therefore press the canes rapidly. But it is believed that much of the most valuable sugar-bearing juice is not expressed at all. The rollers being of wood yield, to a greater or less extent, on pressure, and in course of time their surface becomes indented, so that of necessity the pressure is irregular, and the juice in the core must often remain in the cane after it passes out of the mill. Some of Messrs. Thompson and Mylne's Behea sugar-mills, with iron rollers, were purchased and tried. The people objected to them because, being of small diameter, they required a good many more revolutions, and consequently more time and cattle labour, to press the canes than their own, and also because, owing to the perfect contact of the iron rollers, it was often difficult to insert the canes between them. Other samples constructed to overcome these obstacles have now been got from the same firm and will be tried during the coming cane harvest in November.

Depôt for the storing of agricultural implements.

95. A convenient building has been erected for the storing of agricultural implements and of seeds, a store-keeper has been appointed, and arrangements have been made for proper management of all receipts and distributions from the depôt, which is at all times open to public inspection.

Agricultural education.

96. Another direction in which the department is engaged is in diffusing a knowledge of the practice of agriculture according to the most approved methods. Encouragement is given to schools, both aided and private, to make the subject of agriculture a part of the curriculum of studies. A translation of a pamphlet on agriculture by Mr. Martini has been printed and widely distributed; and a reward has been offered for the best translation into simple Burmese of certain portions of Mr. Fuller's agricultural primer.

Introduction of New Crops.

Wheat.

97. Up to the present time wheat can scarcely be said to have been cultivated at all in British Burma. The demand in the province is supplied from Upper Burma and India. One basket of wheat will contain on the average 60lbs., which, at present ruling prices, would be worth 5*s*. The very highest price ever fetched by paddy has been 3*s*. per basket, and 2*s*. per basket is considered a very remunerative price indeed for the cultivator; so that were wheat to maintain the price which it at present commands its cultivation would be much more profitable than paddy, which even during the height of the past season rarely fetched more than 1*s*. 6*d*. per basket. The wheat imported from Upper Burma is said, moreover, to yield more flour than the Indian wheat. An endeavour is accordingly being made to induce cultivators to try wheat cultivation. The advantage which would accrue from the successful cultivation of wheat in this province would be threefold—

(*a*) large tracts of land, useless for paddy cultivation either from their being too dry or too wet, would be brought under the plough;

(*b*) the people would have a dry-weather harvest to fall back upon in case of the partial failure of their paddy;

(*c*) the agricultural development of the province would not depend on one solitary crop, paddy, and the land revenue would benefit in the most legitimate way.

The labour requisite for the cultivation of wheat is not really harder than that demanded in the cultivation of paddy, except in the initial stage, *i. e.*, the preparation of the soil, which, for wheat, involves ploughing when the land has become tolerably dry, and therefore more exertion, both by man and beast, than the paddy-ploughing. District officers have been invited to co-operate in the encouragement of wheat-cultivation among some of the leading and most enterprising cultivators. Suitable ploughs and seed of the best Indian descriptions are being supplied free, and very favourable terms have been allowed to all cultivators who will carry out the experiment industriously.

Tobacco.

98. The climate and the soil of the greater part of Burma are believed to be very favourable for the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco. It is at present grown in 12 out of 17 districts in the province, between latitudes 12*deg*. N. to 21*deg*. N., and in regions having rainfalls of from 40 inches to 200 inches annually. It thrives alike in the alluvial plains of the Kaladan and Irrawaddy deltas and in the toungyas or hill regions of Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim. The leaf of the Kaladan and of the Kyoukkyee regions enjoys a high reputation. The people of the country, men, women, and children, are inveterate smokers. The women have a natural aptitude in the rolling of cigars, which, in fact, is one of the great domestic industries of the province. The total area under tobacco is 13,663 acres, or ·38 per cent. of the total cultivation. Compared with other provinces tobacco occupies a not unimportant place in Burma, as the subjoined table will show:—

	Acs.
Akyab ...	8
Kyoukpyoo ...	1,767
Sandoway ...	1,809
Tharrawaddy ...	2,664
Prome ...	2,732
Henzada ...	1,385
Thayetmyo ...	3,114
Amherst ...	82
Tavoy ...	10
Mergui ...	51
Shwaygyin ...	23
Toungoo ...	18

Year.	Province.	Total cultivated area.	Tobacco cultivated area.	Percentage of tobacco to total.
		Acs.	Acs.	
1880-81 ...	Madras ...	21,723,817	73,486	·34
1880-81 ...	Bombay ...	24,646,739	55,156	·22
1878-79 ...	N.-W. P. and Oudh	31,772,412	78,642	·25
1880-81 ...	Punjab ...	21,998,379	81,282	·37
1880-81 ...	Central Provinces ...	15,638,657	24,300	·16
1881-82 ...	Burma ...	3,594,287	13,663	·38

* The Burmese standard measure about equal to one bushel.

Notwithstanding this, the tobacco grown in Burma is altogether insufficient for the wants of the people themselves. If it be estimated that one acre of land in Burma yields 750lbs. of cured tobacco-leaf, the total outturn of the province is over 10,000,000lbs. of tobacco. In 1881-82, tobacco-leaf was imported from India (Madras chiefly) to the extent of 15,763,186lbs. Cigars to the amount of 80,516lbs. are exported. There is a population of 3,736,771, all of whom may be said to be consumers. The net consumption per head is 7lbs. in the form of cigars. The tobacco production of the whole of India proper (excluding Burma) may be taken to be not less than 218,750,000lbs., which means, approximately, a consumption per head of the total population of only 1·2lbs.

The importance therefore of tobacco as an article of domestic consumption in Burma is sufficiently evident. This fact was recognized years ago, and means were taken to foster what was a very hopeful local industry by establishment of a Government tobacco farm in the Arakan hills at Myouktoung. The object was to improve the quality of the raw product by a more careful cultivation and to introduce a better system of curing and manufacture. This farm proved a failure and was closed in 1879. The great desiderata are—

(*a*) to improve the mode of cultivation of tobacco; and, more important still,

(*b*) to introduce a proper method of curing the leaf.

Hitherto the Burma tobacco-leaf has been cured in the rudest fashion, with but little regard to conditions of temperature, state of the leaf, or purposes to which the leaf is to be put. The process is very much as follows:—The leaves are first gradually plucked as they attain maturity. This operation sometimes extends for about two months on a single patch of land. Plucking is done at any time in the day. The leaves when plucked are gathered and placed in a basket, which is afterwards covered up and allowed to wither for a day and a night. The leaves are then taken out and placed on a flat surface (generally a board) and the mid-rib beaten down flat on it; they are next spread out over a bed of straw overlapping each other and weighted down with bamboos to prevent the wind from blowing them away. In this state they are exposed to the sun for three days and at night covered up with thatch to protect them from dew. At the end of the third day the leaves are tied up in bundles of 25 to 30 leaves overlapping each other like a fan and again exposed to the action of the sun for another two days with the stem placed topmost. On the morning of the third day the bundles of tobacco are removed to the cultivator's house and then stored in a large basket covered with mats and are ready for sale.

With improved cultivation and a better system of curing, it is believed the tobacco of Burma may be able to take a place in foreign markets. Hitherto the leaf has not had a fair chance: it is manufactured into cigars as it comes from the cultivator's house as described above: no care, moreover, is taken to remove the woody parts of the leaves or to select the best and finest leaf for the wrapper or covering of the cigar.

Arrangements have now been made for the purchase and curing on the American method of samples of the best Arakan and Pegu tobacco-leaf with a view to ascertaining what their quality under proper treatment is and what is their commercial value in the markets of the world. Arrangements have also been made for the cultivation of tobacco on the most improved system in selected districts. Mr. Cabaniss, a Virginian planter, has been engaged by the Agricultural Department for the purpose of introducing better cultivation and proper curing in the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions; and Mr. Roberts, formerly a tobacco-manufacturer in Coconada, has been deputed to Arakan for the same purpose. The immediate object in the employment of these two experts is to obtain samples of the best native-grown tobacco-leaf, have them properly cured, manufactured partly into cigars and partly into pipe tobacco, have them tested and valued, both in the local Indian and home markets, with a view to determining the place which Burma tobacco is likely to take in the market, and thereby attracting private enterprise into the field. That there is, in any case, a large local market to be supplied is proved by the statistics of import of tobacco-leaf already given. There is thus already, irrespective even of a foreign demand, a large field for private

enterprise. It is probable that if cultivators saw capital being invested in a tobacco factory, and a certain steady demand at remunerative prices for carefully cultivated tobacco-leaf, they would take more and more to the cultivation. The stimulus of a certain market for *raw* produce has already borne very remarkable fruits in the case of paddy. When the people saw rice-mills springing into existence at all the great ports, where they could dispose of their unhusked paddy at good prices, they found it to their advantage to extend their paddy-cultivation as fast as they could get land and cattle to work it. As a consequence of this stimulus of the rice-mills, the area under paddy in British Burma has increased from 1,682,110 acres in 1867-68, when there were only seven rice-mills, to 3,181,229 acres in 1881-82, when there are 41 mills, or 89 per cent. in 14 years. The rice-millers only ask for the raw, unhusked grain; they require no processes to be undertaken by the cultivator, who simply carts the grain, as it comes from his threshing-floor, to the nearest creek, empties it into a boat, and sends it off to the nearest port, where he gets cash down for his cargo. A tobacco factory ready to take all the leaf it can get at valuation (as in the case of paddy now), according to its kind and quality, without the necessity of any process of curing by the cultivator, and paying cash on delivery, would, it is believed, very soon, engage the energy of large bodies of the people in the cultivation of tobacco: land left now to waste would be brought under the plough, a new export staple would be introduced, a new industry established, and the local demand would be supplied. In this view the Government of India has been solicited to sanction the establishment of a tobacco farm and factory under Government auspices and with Government aid to begin with, but ultimately to merge into a private enterprise. Should sanction be accorded, operations will be started immediately. Already, as an experiment, a small area of 17 acres has been selected and cleared on the uplands between Syriam and Kyouktan for the cultivation and curing of tobacco; and a similar experimental area is being taken up in Arakan. Meanwhile the best kinds of seed have been distributed to cultivators in some of the delta districts, instructions in regard to cultivation have been given, and the operations of the selected cultivators are being watched. In two other small experimental farms, to be mentioned hereafter, tobacco-cultivation has been started on the methods prescribed by the American expert employed by the Agricultural Department.

Sugar.

99. The Burmans are almost as fond of sugar as they are of tobacco. Sugar is both a necessity and a luxury with them. Many of the people are tea-drinkers in the Chinese fashion, and they take a mouthful of caked sugar for each mouthful of tea they drink. They have a great weakness for the cane, which they delight to suck, and they eat jaggery or caked sugar just as schoolboys eat sugarcandy at home. The local sugar market therefore is always a brisk one. The province does not at present produce anything like a sufficient quantity for the local consumption, and very large importations are made from all parts.

The area under cane in Burma is at present 6,251 acres. Like tobacco, it appears more or less to thrive in all parts of the province and in particular in Shwaygyin and the seacoast districts of Kyoukpyoo, Sandoway, and Thonegwa. The cultivation of cane has gradually increased within the last four years, as the subjoined table shows :—

	Acs.
Akyab	86
Kyoukpyoo	1,250
Sandoway	992
Thonegwa	92
Bassein	128
Amherst	1,439
Tavoy	146
Mergui	112
Shwaygyin	1,844
Toungoo	162

Year.	Area under cane.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	Acs.	Acs.	
1877-78	4,140	...	...
1878-79	4,265	125	3·02
1879-80	5,208	943	22·11
1880-81	6,003	795	15·27
1881-82	6,251	248	4·13

showing a total increase of cane-cultivation between 1877-78 and 1881-82 of 2,111 acres, or 51 per cent.

The total area under sugarcane in India proper is, according to the latest returns, 1,917,987 acres (inclusive of Native States), which may be taken roundly to be about 1·4 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The corresponding proportion of sugar-cultivation in Burma is only ·17 per cent. The proportion of cane-cultivation to total cultivation in India proper is thus eight times larger than in Burma.

The total production of coarse brown sugar in British Burma, according to the latest returns, is only 2,779 tons. This estimate may be open to correction, and enquiries have been, and are now being, made with a view to ascertaining more accurately the production. The total imports of sugar by sea and land amount to nearly 11,617 tons. A quantity amounting to 434 tons is exported. The net consumption in the province thus is 13,962 tons, or nearly 8½lbs. per head of the population, or more by 1½lbs. than the consumption of tobacco. The total consumption in India per head of the population would seem to be about 22lbs. The people of Burma, under present conditions, need sugar more than the people of India do, because they use it in tea, which the people of India do not drink as an article of diet. And the Burmans are just as fond of sugar as a luxury; so that the consumption in Burma ought to, and would if the cultivation extended, rise above the rate of consumption in India. There is thus a very extensive field for sugar-cultivation in the province, a large local demand waiting to be satisfied, a foreign market, and a soil and climate adapted for the cultivation of cane.

At present, except in the district of Shwaygyin, the cultivation of sugar-cane is carried on in the rudest and most primitive fashion. The land in many cases is not even ploughed. The grass or scrub is burnt in March, and the canetops inserted in holes dug with a *da* among the ashes and loose earth. Sometimes artificial irrigation is given by letting in the water of creeks when forced up sufficiently high by the spring tides. But in many cases, and notably in Shwaygyin, artificial irrigation is not given. Manure is rarely if ever applied. Little care is bestowed on keeping the land clear of weeds; in fact the plants are very much left to themselves. The cane is planted out from August to October and ripens in 12 months.

The district of Shwaygyin shows a decided contrast to the other sugar-growing districts of the province. The soil of one particular section of this district, part of the Beelin township, appears to be suited in a remarkable degree to the cultivation of cane. The cane-bearing area has steadily increased within the last few years. The cultivation is careful, and the sugar-bearing quality of the cane appears to be high.

Besides Shwaygyin, it is believed that the seaboard districts of Thonegwa, Sandoway, and Kyoukpyoo may be able to develope considerable sugar-cultivation. The opportunity for thorough prospecting of these districts has not yet arrived. But in the Thonegwa district advantage will be taken of the protection by embankment of the Maoobin island to reserve tracts, as in Shwaygyin, for sugar-cultivation should there be, as is believed to be the case, tracts suited for the purpose. Meanwhile detailed local inquiries are now being made by district officers in all sugar-growing tracts in regard to the outturn and cost of cultivation of sugar. The results of these enquiries will be of value in determining the course to be adopted in the further development of the cultivation. A large supply of canetops of the best kinds has been ordered from Java and Batavia, and these will be distributed among the sugar-cultivators in the most important districts. Under conditions of climate and soil so very similar, it is believed that these foreign species of cane may thrive in Burma..

Jute.

100. Jute of several kinds is found growing wild in Burma. The plant is rarely cultivated, and it is only used by the people as a pot-herb. It is often found growing in great profusion on the sites of deserted or dilapidated villages and on the edges of swamps. It is not valued at all for its fibre-producing qualities, although the fibre obtained from even the wild plant is soft, glossy, and strong. The cultivation of Bengal jute had been tried some years ago in parts of the Hanthawaddy

district by grantees. The plants are said to have thriven and the fibre to have been highly valued both in the Calcutta and home markets. The importance of jute to Burma will be obvious when it is seen that the value of jute bags imported from Calcutta in the year of report was £325,351. As the raw material of these bags is a plant indigenous to the province and one which, with ordinary care in cultivation, can probably be made to produce fibre equal at any rate to the best Bengal jute, it was resolved to lose no time in trying to get the people to take to the cultivation of jute. Supplies of seed were obtained from Bengal and distributed to a number of cultivators in the Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy districts. Instructions were given to them in regard to the method of cultivation. Small areas also were sown in selected areas by officers. The sowings were not completed before the end of July. It appears that the season was too far advanced when the seed was sown. The sowings should have been completed by the middle or end of May instead of the end of July. Reports from one locality are satisfactory, and with care it may be possible soon to have some samples of well matured fibre. It is proposed to persevere in the encouragement of jute-cultivation in selected favourable tracts. The stumbling-block to the Burman cultivator in the cultivation of such a product will be the labour necessary for separation of the fibre. But it is hoped that this difficulty may perhaps be surmounted. With a very large gunny market, and a soil and climate suitable for the successful growth of the raw material, it is of the highest importance to give every inducement to the people to grow jute as a field crop, as in Bengal, in addition to their paddy.

Cotton.

101. Cotton is not a crop which the Burmans care to cultivate. Its cultivation demands some labour and pains. But perhaps the most important cause of the apparently backward state of cotton-cultivation may be that the climate of the greater part of the province appears to be unsuited to it. Cotton needs a rather temperate climate, more dry than wet; so that Burma is scarcely the province where its cultivation might be expected to flourish.

The total areas under cotton for the year under review (*i.e.*, 1st July 1881 to 30th June 1882) and the previous year are reported to be as follows :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Acres.	Acres.
(*a*) Field crop, unmixed with other crops	2,564	1,082·5
(*b*) Toungya crop, mixed with other crops	12,368	9,607·
Total ...	14,932	10,689·5

These areas were distributed over the four divisions as follows :—

Division.	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Field area (unmixed).	Toungya area (mixed).	Total area.	Field area (unmixed).	Toungya area (mixed).	Total area.
Arakan	363	6,809	7,172	353·	2,780	3,133·
Pegu	26	2,294	2,320	27·5	2,606	2,633·5
Tenasserim	512	37	549	654·	*Nil*	654·
Irrawaddy...	1,663	3,228	4,891	48·	4,221	4,269·

The total cultivation according to these figures has thus decreased by 28 per cent. The decline is chiefly in the field cultivation, which for 1881-82 is 57 per cent. less than in 1880-81, toungya-cultivation showing a decrease of 22 per

cent. On the strength of certain experiments made during the year, the average yield of cleaned cotton per acre has been taken as follows for the whole province:—

	lbs.
(a) per acre of field	160
(b) per acre of toungya where the cotton is mixed with other crops	40

These averages must, however, be taken subject to correction hereafter when more satisfactory means have been taken to test the outturn. Endeavour will be made next year to make certain of such results as are tabulated.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Experimental agriculture;

102. Model farms properly so called have not been introduced in this province, nor is it intended that they shall be introduced. Their utility is believed to be open to question, especially in a province like Burma, where the peasantry are averse to undertaking any cultivation except that which, with the least expenditure of labour and money, yields the highest return, and where the people are, as a rule, indolent and fond of ease. What is really wanted in Burma is a series of experiments conducted under the eyes of the peasantry, according to their own methods, but with care and industry, in order to convince them that much more can be made out of their land, even on their own methods, than they at present make, that other crops can be successfully grown with profit, and with no greater labour or expense than are now used to grow paddy, and that much land which is at present lying waste can thus be turned to good account. Model farms conducted on the most modern principles with labour-saving appliances would be looked upon by the Burmans naturally enough with wonder. They would gaze at the operations and go away impressed with the costliness of all they saw, but in no way disposed to alter their old modes of working. What is likely to be really useful to the people is the spectacle of careful cultivation carried on alongside of their own fields in a way familiar to them but with care and industry and the raising of new kinds of produce by a few simple adaptations of familiar modes of preparing the soil to suit the new crops and the different seasons. When it is perceived that after all it is not such a very formidable business as was supposed to grow a dry-weather crop, that after all the land *will* bear something besides paddy, that there is no more money to be spent, that the cattle can plough the land, that a harvest can be got, and that the harvest yields a good return in money, it is hoped and believed that the people may gradually take to improved methods and interest themselves in the raising of new kinds of produce. But model farms are to be avoided as apt to scare the indolent simpleminded peasantry by the spectacle of processes which they know it is altogether impossible for them to attempt.

at Poungdeh;

103. During the present year three small experimental farms have been planted down in the midst of the people: one is at Poungdeh in the Prome district, and the other two in the tract between Syriam and Kyouktan in the Hanthawaddy district. The Poungdeh farm, which is the largest, includes 28 acres of cultivable land near the railway village of Poungdeh. The farm is attached to the reformatory established there, and the labour is done entirely by the juvenile convicts for whom the discipline of daily regular hard labour out of doors has already proved beneficial. Good ploughs and a harrow were supplied to the Superintendent, a pair of plough cattle was purchased, and the operations were conducted under supervision. Sugarcane, tobacco, jute, cotton, and maize are being cultivated along with some paddy in the lower lands. Fields are being prepared for wheat in the dry weather. It is too soon to speak of results, but the work has been diligently prosecuted, and all the processes carried on have been those with which the peasant passer-by or the neighbouring cultivator is perfectly familiar, the sole difference being that care and pains have been taken.

at Kyouktan and Syriam;

104. In the tract between Syriam and Kyouktan two areas have been selected, the smaller (7 acres) in charge of Captain Parrott, the Settlement Officer, being devoted to cultivation of various crops, including, as at Poungdeh, cane, jute, tobacco; the larger (17 acres) in charge of Mr. Cabaniss, the American expert already mentioned, being devoted to the cultivation of tobacco alone. Both these little farms are on the highway

between the two important agricultural centres of Syriam and Kyouktan. The methods pursued in the smaller of these farms have been those to which the people are accustomed. No manures have been applied; the ploughing has been done with the Kaisar; and all the after processes have been those with which the cultivators are well acquainted. The larger tobacco farm has been started mainly for the purpose of ascertaining what amount and quality of tobacco the tract can produce. The land has been cleared of bamboo jungle and a considerable part of it planted out with tobacco by Mr. Cabaniss, who is living on the land and directing in person all the work. Curing and manufacturing sheds are being erected, as it is intended to prepare the tobacco-leaf on the spot. The whole business of cultivation, curing, and manufacture goes on under the eyes of the people, who are at liberty to wander about and see everything for themselves.

at Papoon;

105. A small farm has been started at Papoon in the Salween Hill Tracts under the management of Mr. Davis, Deputy Commissioner. The object of this undertaking is, in the main, to encourage sugarcane-cultivation by the Karens in the valley of the Yoonzaleen. Mr. Davis has had funds placed at his disposal, and he is in hopes of being able to induce the Karens to come down from the hills and try their hands at profitable cultivation in the valley.

at Mergui;

106. There are other three experimental farms at opposite ends of the province:—one at Mergui and the other two in Sandoway and the Arakan Hill Tracts respectively. The Mergui farm is under the charge of Captain Butler, the Deputy Commissioner, and is devoted to the experimental cultivation of coffee, cocoa, cardamom, black pepper, vanilla, nutmeg, and tobacco. The experiment with (Liberian) coffee has proved, so far, a success, and all the plants are thriving. Cocoa has not fared so well owing to the ravages of white-ants, which appear to have made a dead set at all the young plants. The same calamity, however, appears to have occurred to the cocoa in Ceylon. Climate and soil in Mergui as in Ceylon appear to be very favourable. Means may be found to protect the young plants from insects. Pepper and vanilla appear to have succeeded on the whole well.

at Sandoway;

107. The Sandoway farm is devoted to pepper-vine cultivation alone. It was started in January. The area appropriated amounts to 623 acres. Pepper-vines are indigenous to Sandoway, but can scarcely be said to have been cultivated at all. The pepper-vine will, it is believed, thrive. There is a local demand at present, and there seems to be no doubt but that, should a large supply be forthcoming, a demand will arise and a new industry will be stimulated. The pepper-vine cuttings take three years to yield fruit, but once a start has been made the vines continue to yield for seven years. The present experiment is intended to show whether the cultivation can be carried on so as to create a new produce which will yield a good return on the cost of production.

in Arakan:

108. The farm in the Arakan Hill Tracts at present under the charge of Mr. Hildebrand, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, was started towards the end of 1880 with the purpose of ascertaining the capabilities of the tract for the growth chiefly of tea and cinchona. Since then, however, the field of experiment has considerably widened, and maize, cotton, cocoa, coffee, cinnamon, and a number of varieties of fruit trees have been tried. Potatoes, which were introduced, have up to the present time not proved a success. Coffee appears to succeed. Cotton is reported to be doing well; and *Musa textilis* (Manilla hemp) is thriving. Potatoes will be tried again. They have succeeded in Toungoo, and further experiments are now about to be started there.

in Toungoo.

109. An important farming experiment is being carried out by a private capitalist, Mr. Petley, in the Toungoo district. He has received from Government some small aid in the shape of a loan of money, of a grant to improve the road to his farm, and of seed. He has shown that potatoes, cinchona, tea and coffee will all come to perfection in the hills, where his plantations are situate about 2,500 feet above the sea. Within the next few years Mr. Petley hopes to prove, not only that these staples can be grown, but that they can be grown to commercial advantage.

Weather and Crops.

Meteorological observations.

110. The number of meteorological observatories was the same as in the previous year, the seven stations at which observations are recorded being Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Moulmein, Mergui, and Toungoo. Records of rain-fall, of temperature, and of atmospheric humidity are maintained at a number of other stations. The regular observatories are under the immediate superintendence of the civil medical officers of the various stations. The results of the observations taken at these observatories and elsewhere are published monthly by the Sanitary Commissioner in the local Gazette.

Rainfall.

111. The highest rainfall of the year was recorded at Kyoukpyoo, where it reached 210·89 inches, and the lowest at Prome, namely, 42·93 inches. The average rainfall for the province was 136·34 inches as compared with an average rainfall of 126·12 inches for the five preceding years.

Temperature.

112. The average mean temperature for the province was 78·75*deg.* Fahrenheit. The highest mean temperature for any one month was recorded at Tharrawaddy in April, when it reached 90·40*deg.* Fahrenheit, and the lowest 67·49*deg.* Fahrenheit, registered at Kyoukpyoo in January. The highest temperature in the shade, 106·30*deg.* Fahrenheit, was registered in April, and the lowest, 56·60*deg.* Fahrenheit, in February, giving a total range of 49·70*deg.* Fahrenheit for the year. The highest temperature registered in the sun was 169·4 in May.

Rice crop.

113. The chief crop at present raised by the cultivators of Burma is paddy. Owing to a seasonable rainfall good crops were obtained, and it is estimated that about 1,100,000 tons of rice were available for export. Up to the present time of writing (end of November 1882) 1,060,000 tons of rice and equal to about 1,766,000 tons of paddy or rice in the husk, have been exported.

Horticulture.

Agri-Horticultural Society.

114. The Agri-Horticultural Society of British Burma is the only institution of its kind in the province. The Society is dependent in a great measure upon the European residents of the town of Rangoon. Efforts were made during the past year to induce Burmese gentlemen to join as members, two of whom joined. Experiments were conducted with varying success with mahogany, *Pithecolobium saman*, or "Rain-tree," Liberian coffee, Manilla hemp, tea, tobacco, Australian maize, &c., and seedling trees and seeds were distributed to several parts of the province.

Phayre Museum.

115. Situated within the garden is the Phayre Museum, under which are housed a small collection of wild animals. A fee of one pice is levied on each visitor, and the sum so realized amounted to £276-15-9, representing 174,013 visitors, of whom 114,573 were Burmese and Chinese. The attractions of the menagerie are found to be greater than those of the gardens. Since the formation of the Agricultural Department, arrangements have been entered into with this Society to have set apart a portion of the ground for the experimental cultivation of the crops in which the Agricultural Department is specially interested. In consideration of this and of a portion of the services of the establishment being placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Department, a special grant of Rs. 100 a month in addition to the existing grant of the same amount has been made to the Society.

Forests.

General results of forest administration.

116. Forest administration was actively and successfully carried on in every department. The area of reserved forest was increased by 534,542 acres, or 836 square miles. The area of forest land successfully protected from fire rose from 76,858 acres in the previous year to 114,076 acres, an increase

of 37,218 acres. The reproduction of teak was prosecuted, an addition of 824 acres having been made to the area planted with teak in toungyas, which now amounts to 4,439 acres, against 3,615 acres in 1880-81. Nearly the whole forest land of the province was brought under the operation of the old forest rules in 1881-82, as it is now subject to the Burma Forest Act. The number of trees of all kinds girdled in 1881-82 was 24,209, a little less than the number, 24,614, in 1880-81. The quantity of timber of all sorts extracted from the forests amounted to 118,417 tons, an increase of 46,407 tons over the quantity in the previous year, which was 72,010. The total forest revenue from all sources reached the sum of £223,180, being £71,519 in excess of the income, £151,661, of 1880-81. These results will be considered in detail under their respective heads.

Forest-reservation.

Fresh tracts reserved.

117. The reservation of forest land was conducted under the old rules, the Forest Act for Burma not having come into force till the 1st July 1882. At the close of the year 1880-81 the extent of forest reserves was 2,040 square miles, and the tracts within reserve limits which had been set apart for the use of Karens amounted to 248·5 square miles. On the 31st March 1882 the extent of forest reserves reached 2,876 square miles, while the Karen toungya area had grown to 398·5 square miles. The increase of 836 square miles is made up as follows:—

Forest division.		Name of reserve.	Gross area, square miles.	Deductions. Area, square miles.	Deductions. On what account.	Net area, square miles.	Total, square miles.
Tenasserim circle.	West Salween ...	Upper Mehthalouk...	14	...			
		Lower Mehthalouk...	6	...			
		Mehwaing ...	...	1·5	Thrown out of reserve ...	18·5	18·5
	East Salween ...	Winsaw ...	10	...			
		Meethaway ...	19	...			
		South Myawadee ...	·23	...	.....	29·23	29·23
Pegu circle.	Prome ...	Thayetmyo East Yoma extension ...	3	...	.....	3	
		Saingdo ...	1·9	...	.....	1·9	
		Thabala ...	9·5	...	.....	9·5	
		Mindone Yoma ...	260	...	.....	260	
		Ngawet ...	5	...	.....	5	
		Prome, East Yoma (North, South, and Middle Nawin) ...	152·5	43	Karen toungya area.		
		Wapyoo ...	...	2	Absorbed in Prome East Yoma reserve		
		Meedo ...	...	3			
		Taitwa ...	...	4			
		Singoung ...	...	5			
		Poothya ...	...	3			
		Thapanchoung ...	...	5			
		Loothay ...	...	1			
		Loobone ...	...	1			
		Bamboung ...	...	2			
		Oopanlangyee ...	...	4		79·5	358·9
		Oopanlangalay ...					
		Yaytha ...					
	Rangoon ...	Upper Zamayee ...	228	88·5	Karen toungya area ...	139·5	
		Lower Zamayee ...	175	18·5	ditto ...	156·5	296
	Toungoo ...	Kyoukmasin ...	32	...		32	
		Saing ...	101	...		101	133
		Total ...	1,017·18	181·5		835·68	835·68

Character of new reserves.

118. The work of reservation done in the Tenasserim circle in 1881-82 was comparatively small. It was not possible to put a Civil Officer on special forest duty throughout the whole season. In the Pegu circle the tracts brought under reservation were very extensive. Some part at least of the work has been done with extreme deliberation, the final settlement of the East Yoma or Nawin reserve having, from one cause or another, occupied ten years. Excluding the area set aside for Karens for the practice of toungya-cultivation this reserve takes up 109·5 square miles of country; but 30 square miles of the forest consist of small tracts already reserved, which for the future will not be shown as separate reserves. The area of this reserve is said to be nearly all productive of excellent teak, though it has suffered grievously in the past from the ravages of toungya-cutters. The Mindone Yoma reserve, of 260 square miles, does for the hills in Thayetmyo on the west of the Irrawaddy what the Thayet Yoma reserve does for those on the east of the river. There is not at present much teak or other useful forest growth in this tract, but the protection which will in course of time be afforded to the sources of the streams which lie in the Mindone hills will be of great importance to the country. If fire can be kept out, the streams will no doubt become perennial as in other reserved tracts. The Upper and Lower Zamayee and Saing reserves are also extensive forests, containing more or less teak-producing land. The line of export for the northern portion of the Saing reserve and for the Kyoukmasin reserve unfortunately lies through Upper Burma, where, as recent experience has shown, difficulties are liable to be thrown in the way of the extraction of timber.

The result of these operations is that the work of reservation is far advanced, especially in the Pegu circle. It may be considered to be completed on the west slope of the Pegu Yoma. In both the Tenasserim and Pegu circles the Forest Department have given the subject of further reservation due attention, and several tracts have been examined more or less carefully with a view to converting them into reserved forests. Preliminary proposals for reservation have already been approved in some cases.

Effect of reservation on the people.

119. Except in the case of the Nawin forests mentioned above, in which much time and care were expended in adjusting the claims of toungya-cutters, the reservation of forests has been conducted without excessive delay or labour and with the smallest amount of interference with the standing privileges of the people Great pains have been taken by the officers employed on forest demarcation to ascertain and sift the claims of the neighbouring inhabitants in respect of the forests proposed for reservation, and the claims put forward have been dealt with liberally and indulgently. Wherever the removal of villagers from forest land has been found necessary, and such cases have been but few, the utmost consideration has been shown for the convenience of the people in fixing the time for moving, and compensation has been made on a generous scale for the trouble involved in shifting their dwellings. In many instances the formation of a reserve is a direct benefit to the people, particularly Karens living near it, who thereby obtain remunerative employment from the Forest Department. The Karens as a body no doubt dislike forest-reservation, not because it brings them distinct hardships, but because it puts restraint on the boundless license they have been wont to enjoy. The attitude of these people in the matter is well explained by the Pegu Conservator. He says:—"The Karens themselves say that once they "were like jungle-fowl, hiding where they liked, scratching the earth here and "there, and putting in a grain of rice, and eating what came of it, if the nats "(*i. e.*, spirits) permitted, but that now the Forest Department put them into "boundaries here and boundaries there, and that they feel like pigs in a pen. "But after a certain time has elapsed they rarely deny that their latter state is "preferable to their former, more especially in or near fire-traced reserves, where "work is constantly obtainable. With the careful way in which enquiries are made "and privileges and rights granted, we have a right to expect such favourable "results." How little the reservation of forests presses on the people may be judged by the fact that, although the area of forest reserves reached 2,876 square miles, there were only two breaches of the rules and no prosecution in the Tenasserim, and nine prosecutions in the Pegu, circle.

The Protection of Forest Reserves.

Area under protection and cost.

120. With the exception of the cutting of a few creepers and trees overhanging young teak plants, the protection of forest reserves and plantations was confined to measures for keeping a comparatively small area free from fire. These measures were on the whole attended with success. The area under protection from fire was 115,982 acres, of which only 1,906 acres were burnt, leaving a balance of 114,076 acres actually kept free from fire. In the previous year 19,360 acres were burnt out of 96,218 acres under protection, so that the area actually protected was 76,858 acres. The result is an improvement of 37,218 acres successfully protected. At the same time the cost of protection has increased by only £78, from £1,058 to £1,136. The increase in the extent of reserved forest under protection from fire has taken place entirely in the Tenasserim circle; in the Pegu circle the area was slightly reduced. The average cost per acre of successful protection was 2⅜*d.*, against 3¼*d.* in the previous year. The cost of protection varies greatly according to the situation of the reserve, the nature of the surrounding country, and the character of the neighbouring forest growth. Sometimes it is almost nominal. In other cases, especially where there are outlying reserves surrounded by cultivated land and kaing or elephant grass, as Magayee, Prome, Myodwin, the rate reaches as much as 13½*d.* an acre. Kaing grass is the great enemy to the safety of forests from fire, and it is only by its extermination that absolute protection can be secured. A circle of fire-tracing is not sufficient; the kaing must be killed by the production of forest growth in its place. This plan is being followed in Toungoo, where a variety of evergreen trees is planted round reserves.

Extension of fire-protection.

121. Of the fifteen fires that occurred during the year most were no doubt due to accidental causes, but several are attributed, on more or less strong grounds, to incendiarism, some for the purpose of driving game out of the forest, but others from purely malicious and mischievous motives. Cases of incendiarism do no doubt occur among Burmans. Unfortunately none of the offenders were caught.

It is a subject of regret that so, comparatively, small an extent of the forests in Burma can at present be guarded against the fires which recur year after year and do great damage. Not only do these destroy valuable seedlings and plants and seriously check natural reproduction, but they burn up the covering of dead leaves and other things on the ground, prevent the formation of humus, destroy the power of the forest to store rain, and lay bare the soil, which is consequently washed away into the streams. The task of stopping the yearly fires in all reserved forests will not be completely achieved for many years to come; it is only by steady, patient, and careful work that any approach can be made to its accomplishment.

Reproduction and Improvement of Forest Growth.

Teak plantations managed by the department.

122. No works of improvement were carried out, and consequently no outlay was incurred, during the year on the three small teak plantations in the Tenasserim circle, which cover an area of 23 acres only. In Pegu some Shans planted up with teak an area of about 15 acres at Magayee at a cost to the Department of 28*s.* 6*d.* an acre. The plantation at Myouktoung in Arakan, area 10 acres, has been added to the list of teak plantations in the Pegu circle, bringing up their total area to 3,541 acres. Leaving out Magayee, where a permanent establishment has to be kept up, these plantations cost but a nominal sum for maintenance during the year. There is still a good deal of ground available at Magayee for teak planting, and the Conservator proposes to treat it on the toungya system.

Toungya teak plantations.

123. At the close of 1880-81 the area of toungya teak plantations was 3,615 acres, the cultivation of which up to that time had cost on an average 16*s.* an acre. The additional area planted in 1881-82 on the toungya system was 189 acres in Tenasserim and 635 acres in Pegu. This is considerably less than Mr. Brandis's programme and less than what was done last year. The Forest Department should not be satis-

fied with the progress of teak plantations until they can show from 1,250 to 2,000 acres of fresh toungya plantation each year, and can also report that all the plantations of previous years are in satisfactory condition. Now that we are making no further plantations on the regular European system, the extension of teak toungya plantations becomes more important than ever. The entire area of teak toungyas in the province at the end of 1881-82 was 4,439 acres, costing on an average about £1 an acre. The toungya system is succeeding admirably; the major portion of the areas on which it has been tried is now well stocked with healthy seedlings; and both Conservators are fully alive to its great prospective benefits and are taking advantage of every opportunity for promoting the system. At Magayee there are about 700 acres still available for toungya teak-cultivation. The Conservator proposes to carry out the work gradually through the agency of the Shans now on the spot, who have agreed to remain and to try and induce others of their countrymen to settle there also. Including 100 acres at Magayee, the Conservator hopes that an attempt will be made next year to cultivate a further area of at least 1,150 acres by the toungya system in the Pegu circle alone. The Karen cultivators are beginning to show more confidence and to take more kindly to the work.

An experiment was made during the year in toungya teak-planting in areas where the bamboo had flowered. Formerly it was the practice to leave the flowering bamboos alone and merely dibble in the seed over the area covered by them. The new system is to burn the flowering bamboos and plant up the area so burnt over with teak seedlings transplanted from nurseries. In this way 450 acres were planted last season, and the results are very good over about three-fourths of the area. Another area of 500 acres was burnt in like manner for further operations. The system is no doubt an excellent one, especially as it can be seen the season before, by the bamboos not sending out new shoots, that they will flower next year. Arrangements can thus be made for labour, &c., for the work a year in advance.

Reproduction of cutch.

124. The reproduction of cutch trees was also tried in the Tharrawaddy division and satisfactory results were obtained. In the Thayetmyo district, where the people are poor and cultivation is very scattered, the creation of extensive cutch toungya plantations ought to be comparatively easy. Now that the supply of cutch trees is failing, this matter becomes of very urgent importance. In Tenasserim the reproduction of padouk was tried on a small scale. The results are as yet doubtful, but if they should in the end prove encouraging, the toungya system may perhaps be applied to the reproduction of pyinma, in, thingan, and other useful kinds of timber.

Cultivation of exotics.

125. The experimental cultivation of various exotics was continued at Mergui and Tharrawaddy. The plants of the Para India-rubber tree, 60 in number, remaining out of about three times that number sent from Ceylon to Mergui, are still alive and said to be growing fairly well; so also are the plants sent from Calcutta. Cuttings from the *Hevea braziliensis* have not hitherto done well, most of them having died whether planted-out in shaded beds or under glass. The plants of *ceara* rubber seem to do well at Mergui, the number having doubled since last year. The hot weather tries them somewhat. A number of the *ceara* trees growing at Magayee were destroyed by elephants; the remaining 23 trees are doing well.

Hevea braziliensis.

Ceara (Manihot Glaziovii).

Chevanessia esculenta.

Only 39 plants of *Chevanessia esculenta* now survive at Magayee, and their growth is very slow.

Mahogany.

If it were not for the attacks of insects, the mahogany plants in Mergui and Amherst would do well; such of them as have escaped are said to look vigorous and to make excellent growth. In the Pegu circle there are now 90 trees besides some seedlings. At Akyab there are 11 mahogany trees, the survivors of some seedlings sent from Calcutta 40 years ago. They have attained a height of from 40 to 65 feet, but do not appear to have developed very successfully as timber-yielding trees.

The experimental cultivation continues of vanilla, *Musa textilis*, *Ficus elastica*, mulberry, &c., but with very varying fortune.

Cinchona.

126. Much money has been spent on the cinchona plantation at Thandoung some miles to the north of Toungoo, and about 54,000 plants are now alive. But the plantation does not thrive so well as could be wished, and it is desirable that the advice of an expert should be obtained as to the best course to be taken. It was hoped that Dr. King would have visited Burma, but as yet he has been unable to do so. If the Government of Bengal can spare him, perhaps he will be able to come in May 1883. At Pyoonchoung the cultivation of cinchona has done so poorly that orders have been given to abandon further outlay on the experiment there. About 300lbs. of cinchona bark were recently received from Thandoung, and arrangements have been made for testing its medicinal value. A portion of the Thandoung plantation has been sacrificed to make room for a sanitarium for the troops in garrison at Toungoo.

Tea and coffee.

127. The cultivation of tea and coffee at Thandoung was undertaken two years ago under directions from the Government of India. The plants of both kinds are growing well, and the experiment, if allowed a fair chance, promises to be successful. When the railway to Toungoo is opened, it is hoped that private capital may be attracted to the locality.

Excluding Thandoung, the outlay on which for the year was £314 and the total to date £5,020, these experimental nurseries have been carried on at a moderate cost.

The Protection and Working of Forests not included in Reserves.

Reserved trees.

128. The operations of the Forest Department in respect of unreserved forests were of the same nature as in the previous year, the changes introduced by the new Forest Act not having come into force during the year. No alteration was made in the list of reserved trees. With the exception of one or two kinds, the bringing out of reserved trees is left for the most part to private agency. It is difficult to protect teak and other valuable trees in unreserved tracts. Still the breaches of forest rules are probably not numerous. Deducting the nine cases relating to forest reserves already mentioned, there were only 86 forest cases before the Courts in the province during 1881-82.

Girdling operations.

129. In the course of the year 18,850 teak trees and 5,359 trees of other kinds, a total of 24,209 trees, were girdled outside reserves, besides 200 teak trees within reserves, at a cost of £621. About 11,000 teak trees outside reserves will be girdled in the coming season, and it is estimated that there will then remain about 26,000 or 30,000 trees, the girdling of which will extend over two years.

Revenue.

Receipts.

130. The total revenue of the Forest Department in 1881-82 amounted to £223,180, being an increase of £71,519 over that of the previous year. The receipts of the two years are compared under the several heads in the table below :—

		1880-81.	1881 82.	Increase or Decrease.
		£	£	£
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency		86,149	155,525	+69,376
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	Timber	9,495	11,918	+2,423
	Firewood and charcoal ...	150	155	+5
	Bamboos	189	386	+197
	Grazing and fodder grass ...	8	13	+5
	Other minor produce ...	9,066	5,209	-3,857
Confiscated drift and waif wood		12,810	15,836	+3,026
Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce ...		32,520	33,288	+767
Miscellaneous		1,274	850	-424
	Total ...	151,661	223,180	+71,519

The large increase of nearly £70,000 has occurred in timber extracted by Government agency. This is due to the larger quantity brought out and to the enhanced price of timber, especially teak, which stimulated extraction. The number and quantity of logs and pieces of timber of all kinds extracted by Government agency were in the past two years—

	Number of logs and pieces.	Quantity. Tons.
1880-81	35,487	18,910
1881-82	198,739	50,517
Increase ...	163,252	31,607

Of this timber 43,630 logs and pieces and 29,615 tons were teak. The high prices prevailing caused a considerable amount of inferior teak to be brought out. Comparing the quantities of teak extracted in the last five years we have in—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Tons ...	39,081	22,763	17,585	22,253	31,246

Teak as a general rule is brought out of the forests only under the management of the Forest Department. The Chief Commissioner is particularly glad that the Forest Department and the people generally have taken so largely to extracting and using other timbers than teak. There are many excellent timbers besides teak in the Burma forests; and it may be hoped that the exploitation of these timbers will continue to expand.

Extraction of timber.

131. Timber of other kinds is extracted either by Government or private agency. The following statement shows the number of logs and the quantity extracted in 1880-81 and 1881-82 under the various systems in use :—

	By Government agency.		Under trade permits.		Under free permits.		By lease holders.		By purchasers.		Total.	
	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.
1880-81 ...	10,787	2,916	17,661	10,363	77,924	35,884	677	595	1,921	999	108,970	50,757
1881-82 ...	155,109	20,902	46,636	23,277	106,042	42,413	278	333	520	246	308,585	87,171
Increase ...	144,322	17,986	28,975	12,914	28,118	6,529	...	...	...	...	199,615	36,414
Decrease ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	398	262	1,401	753	...	...

A certain amount of teak is included in the timber extracted by agency other than that of the Forest Department. Some of the teak was sold *in situ* to facilitate the construction of public works, some was refuse teak utilised in the making of cart-wheels, but the largest portion consisted of trees sold standing in paddy-fields to local purchasers.

The falling off under the head of "Minor forest produce" is chiefly owing to the decline in the production of cutch. Only 2,611 cauldrons were at work in place of 7,275 cauldrons in 1880-81. The amount realized for permits to manufacture cutch was £4,849, against £8,107 in the previous year. The Conservator of Pegu considers that the decrease has taken place because the cutch supply outside reserves is nearly exhausted. The fee for manufacture was raised to £2 per cauldron, and a special report has been called for whether this circumstance has had a deterrent effect on production. The high price which people are ready to pay for cutch trees in reserves, which the Conservator calculates to be equivalent to a fee of £20 per cauldron, seems to negative any such supposition.

Duty on foreign timber.

132. The increase in the receipts from duty on foreign timber has occurred notwithstanding a reduction in the rate at Kado, Moulmein, the only place where duty is levied, from seven to one per cent. *ad valorem* since the 1st January 1882. The tonnage of foreign timber imported by the Salween was in 1881-82 129,290 tons, an increase of 20,210 tons over the quantity brought down in 1880-81 and in excess of the quantity in any other year since 1877-78. The charge of one per cent. *ad valorem* now levied is merely a fee to cover expenses at the collecting

station. There has not yet been time to see the full effect of the reduction on importation. The benefit of the reduction is said to be appropriated by the owners of the timber in the foreign forests.

Expenditure.

133. The expenditure of the past two years stands as follows :—

	Conservancy and works.	Establishment.	Total.
	£	£	£
1880-81	47,787	23,470	71,257
1881-82	90,897	24,125	115,022
Increase ...	43,110	655	43,765

The increase in expenditure is principally due to the enhanced cost of extraction of timber by Government agency owing to the larger quantity brought out of the forests, the figures being,—1880-81, £33,668; 1881-82, £69,819; increase £36,151.

General.

Exports of teak and other timber.

134. There was much activity in the timber trade throughout the year and good prices were obtained for teak both in Bombay and Calcutta, rates in Europe being also well maintained. The actual exporters of the timber do not, however, appear to have profited very largely by the improved state of the market, as they had to pay unusually high rates for their purchases. The high price of teak caused dealers to turn their attention to thingan, pyinma, and other cheaper but still serviceable timbers. The exports of teak for the year amounted to 22,445 tons from Rangoon and to 111,306 tons from Moulmein, as against 37,875 tons and 113,399 tons respectively in the preceding year. Of other kinds of timber 39 tons were exported from Rangoon and 3,314 tons from Moulmein, compared with 187 and 1,763 tons respectively in 1880-81.

Forestry in Arakan.

135. A report in great detail on the position and prospects of the forest question in Arakan has been prepared by Mr. J. Nisbet, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, who was stationed in that division throughout the year.

Clearance of obstructions in streams.

136. Dynamite has now been brought into use in clearing rocky obstructions in many of the timber-floating streams and channels, and considerable good was done in both circles by its agency during the year. Fisheries in some places were found to interfere unduly with the floating of timber, and in the Shwaygyin district a number of fishery leases have been cancelled in the interest of the Forest Department. In many places logs of timber have sunk and become imbedded in the bottom of the channels. With the assistance of the Public Works Department, many logs, together with acccumulations of silt, have been removed.

Steam tree-feller.

137. One of Ransome's steam tree-fellers has recently been procured from England for use in the preparation of fuel for the Irrawaddy Valley Railway, the demand for which is at present about 10,000 tons a year. The machine, which is not yet at work, is expected to save much expense and labour. The forests where the timber is to be cut will be resown with seeds of teak, pyingado, and other trees.

Steam-launches.

138. During the year a steam-launch was obtained from the Calcutta dockyard for the use of the Pegu Conservator, and one is now being built at the same place for use in Tenasserim.

Health of forest officers and subordinates.

139. In both circles the officers of the superior staff suffered more or less from fever. There was much sickness amongst the subordinates, one of whom died, and many forest rangers suffered severely from rheumatism and fever. Apart from the case of a forest ranger who embezzled some Government money and absconded, the conduct of the subordinate establishments was satisfactory.

140. Two forest apprentices were sent to Dehra Dun during the year for a course of instruction at the forest school, and satisfactory accounts of their progress and conduct have been received. Recently three more apprentices have been sent to Dehra Dun, and the selection of four more probationary candidates has been sanctioned.

Forest apprentices at Dehra Dun.

Mines and Quarries.

141. The geological structure of Burma shows three sections, western, middle, and eastern, nearly corresponding to the divisions of Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim. The rocks of Arakan belong to the secondary series, Pegu is tertiary, and Tenasserim primary.

Geological structure.

142. The economic products of the western division are mineral-oil (petroleum), limestone, and coal. The middle or Pegu division produces laterite. Iron ore and manganese have also been found in small quantities. The eastern division has not been much explored; coal, limestone, tin, lead, gold, antimony, and graphite have been found in various quantities at different places.

Minerals.

143. *Mineral-oil or petroleum* is found principally in Kyoukpyoo, the Borongas, and Thayetmyo. It differs from the oil found in Upper Burma in containing little solid parafin and in being more volatile. It is also found at various places on the eastern slope of the Arakan hills. The oil seems to be drawn from a stratum of carbonaceous shale and coal which crops up in the spurs of the Arakan Yoma hills.

Petroleum.

144. Prospecting for oil has been actively carried on by the Boronga Oil-refining Company, Limited, on the Boronga islands off Akyab and on the Ramree island of the Kyoukpyoo district. A prospecting license over an area of four miles has been granted to the Company abovenamed, who will be required in the beginning of next year to select a specific tract for working oil. It has not yet been determined what the extent of the grant will be, but at the present time the operations of the Company promise to be on the whole successful. A large sum of money has been laid out by them in machinery, plant, and establishment. Experts have been brought from Europe and America, and modern machinery is imported and is at work. There is reason to believe that the Company are using every effort to bring their enterprise to a profitable and successful issue. The yield of oil from the wells on the Borongas is not so plentiful as was expected. The yield in the Minbyin (Ramree) field is, according to the latest report, increasing.

Prospecting for oil.

145. *Coal* has been found in the Arakan Yoma, both in Lower Burma and above the frontier. The deposits in Lower Burma are generally thin and broken, but a seam six feet thick with another two feet thick underlying it occurs on a tributary of the Okepo river, about 35 miles from Henzada. Its area has not yet been ascertained, but active exploring operations were carried on to test the coal-bearing quality of the tract. During the past year a company of gentlemen interested in Bengal coal undertakings sent an expert (Mr. Lewis) for the exploration of coal at Insein. At a depth of 200 feet a thin seam, about nine inches thick, of lignite has been found. The specimen was sent to the Chemical Examiner for report, but the result of the analysis was not favourable to the coal and the search was abandoned. Opportunity was taken of Mr. Lewis's stay in Burma to induce him to explore on behalf of Government the Myanoung coal district. The necessary funds for the purpose of the experiment were furnished; the results are encouraging, as from the specimens received and trial made it would appear that the coal is of fair quality. Operations to prove the coal-bearing strata of the Henzada district have already been resumed for the coming dry season.

Coal.

146. *Limestone* occurs in isolated patches along the Arakan hills from Thayetmyo to Bassein, and in Tenasserim it forms a range of hills. The best lime is brought from a place called Kyouktalone (Monolith) near Moulmein.

Limestone.

147. *Tin* is found at Maleewoon, where it is picked from the beds of streams by Chinese. An English firm made an exploration of the place some years ago, but found that there was not enough to repay European capital and labour. The recent abolition of the export duty on tin is said to have stimulated the production of the metal in Southern Tenasserim.

Tin.

148. *Gold, copper, &c.*—Gold is found in small quantities at Shwaygyin, once noted for its gold diggings, which are now exhausted. A search made for the quartz reefs, from which the gold in the river is derived, was unsuccessful. Lead ore has been brought in by the natives from unknown localities in the Shwaygyin district. The attention of a gentleman in Moulmein has been directed to the lead-field in the Shwaygyin district. He has engaged and brought out a few Cornish miners with a view to prospect for the lead-bearing fields in that district. Another application has been received for prospecting the same district. Antimony is found in the Toungwaing hills at Moulmein, where it occurs disseminated in small grains through the rocks. A Rangoon capitalist has obtained a prospecting license over a part of this field, and has already extracted a certain quantity of antimony ore.

Gold and other metals.

Manufactures.

149. Materials have been collected for a comprehensive account of the various native industries practised in the province. The reports of district officers were not received in time to allow of their incorporation in the present report. But the subject will be more fully treated in the administration report for 1882-83. A brief summary of the several domestic manufactures may here be given. Handloom-weaving is an industry practised in every village, almost in every house. In connection with this may be mentioned cotton-cleaning, which is carried on in the cotton-growing districts. Sericulture is pursued with some success chiefly in the northern parts of the province; and the dyeing, spinning, and weaving of silk are practised by the silk-growers and others. Efforts are being made to popularise the improved types of looms and shuttles brought from England by Mr. Buckle in 1880. The use of these looms is being taught in several Karen schools, and their advantages will no doubt gradually obtain general appreciation. Passing to another form of industry, the manufacture of earthenware may be noticed. Common earthen pots are made in most parts of the province and considerable artistic success is attained in the potteries at Shwaygyin and Bassein. As regards the working of metals, among the most interesting is silver-working. Large bowls, drinking cups, and boxes for betel-nut, embossed with grotesque native designs, are the most noticeable articles manufactured in silver. Enamelling on silver, or the manufacture of what is known as *niello* work, is also practised in the Shwaygyin and Thayetmyo districts. Some of the articles made by the silversmiths are of considerable artistic merit. In iron the manufactures of *tees* for pagodas, and in brass the casting of bells and of images of Gaudama may be mentioned. Special attention has of recent years been paid to the important native industry of wood-carving, an art in which the Burmese exhibit considerable proficiency. Formerly the carvers devoted their labours almost entirely to the ornamentation of religious edifices, but of late years they have shown themselves ready enough to comply with the demand which has been springing up among Europeans and others for specimens of their handiwork. Since the close of the year of report a company of wood-carvers has been formed at Rangoon, and efforts are being made to encourage this branch of industrial art. Boat-building, cart-making, mat-weaving, torch-making, the manufacture of paper umbrellas, ivory-carving, lacquerwork, and stone-cutting are also branches of industry which are practised by the Burmese with some measure of success. At recent exhibitions held at Simla and Calcutta medals have been gained by Burmese workmen for wood and ivory carving, lacquerwork, embossed silver bowls, and *niello* work.

Summary of domestic manufactures.

150. In this place may be mentioned experiments which were tried in the autumn of 1881 in the conversion of *kaing* or elephant grass into paper-stock. Elephant grass grows

Experiments in paper-making.

luxuriously in the huge swamps and savannas of the delta. It is a tall grass with an outer casing of tough fibre and a core of pithy matter. The experiments showed that this grass is fit to take a good place as a paper-producing fibre, but the cost of preparing the stock locally is very high. The labour has heretofore been entirely by hand, and the process is long and tedious. It may be possible, however, to very much cheapen and accelerate the processes by the adoption of some simple mechanical contrivances. Attention is now being given to this matter, and it is hoped that next season good results may be obtained.

Rice-mills and saw-mills.

151. Under the head manufactures the rice-mills and saw-mills must also be mentioned. The principal steam saw-mills are at Rangoon and Moulmein; rice-mills are becoming every year more numerous at the four principal seaports. In recent years considerable impetus has been given to the preparation of table-rice, and it is anticipated that this branch of the rice manufacture will steadily advance in importance. Among the most noticeable improvements which have been lately introduced into the processes of milling may be mentioned the substitution of iron discs covered with an emery cement for the millstones formerly used. In some factories paddy-husk has been successfully burnt instead of coal. If, as may be expected, this fuel is adopted, great economy will be effected in the production of the motive power of the mills. The sawing of timber is extensively carried on at the principal towns of the province. There is a large and increasing demand for sawn timber both for local consumption and for export, and the saw-mills are fully employed.

Cutch-manufacture.

152. Besides the rough manufacture of cutch in the forests which is practised by the Burmans themselves, an important industry is springing up, principally in the hands of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, in the refining and preparation of this article for the home market. An improvement has been introduced in the process of the manufacture by the use of steam as an evaporator. The cutch-factories in the Prome and Thayetmyo districts afford employment for a large number of workmen.

Commercial Marine.

Vessels engaged in the foreign trade; shipping of each port.

153. The figures given below show that there has been a large and steady increase in the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the province during the last four years :—

	Vessels.	Tons.
1878-79	1,282 ...	906,766
1879-80	1,382 ...	1,177,933
1880-81	1,507 ...	1,293,031
1881-82	1,768 ...	1,492,584

Of the total number of vessels and their tonnage employed in the trade of British Burma in 1881-82 the foreign portion was 31·63 per cent. and 56·55 per cent. respectively. The following statement gives particulars of the vessels entered and cleared at each port during the year under review :—

Ports.		Entered.						Cleared.					
		With cargoes.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargoes.		In ballast.		Total.	
		V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.
Rangoon ...	Steam ..	176	154,319	50	57,525	226	211,844	246	240,137	...	...	246	240,137
	Sailing ..	101	94,041	125	98,892	226	192,936	227	198,822	..	..	227	198,822
Akyab ...	Steam ...	...		40	43,653	40	43,653	48	52,235	...	..	48	52,235
	Sailing .	5	2,134	53	37,438	58	39,572	46	36,343	...	...	46	36,343
Bassein ...	Steam ...	1	657	40	45,767	41	46,424	45	49,718	...	...	45	49,718
	Sailing ..	9	7,468	46	43,366	55	50,834	52	47,175	...	...	52	47,175
Mergui ...	Steam ...	23	8,073	...	...	23	8,073	21	7,327	1	539	22	7,866
	Sailing ...	7	594	1	63	8	657	7	578	...	...	7	578
Moulmein ...	Steam ...	78	65,596	16	15,216	94	80,812	99	86,738	..	...	99	86,738
	Sailing ...	9	3,867	33	28,100	42	31,967	62	47,414	...	..	62	47,414
Tavoy ...	Steam ...	18	7,063	..	..	18	7,063	9	3,485	7	2,832	16	6,317
	Sailing ...	27	2,200	5	430	32	2,630	35	2,776	...	...	35	2,776
Total ...	Steam ...	296	235,708	146	162,161	442	397,869	468	439,640	8	3,371	476	443,011
	Sailing ...	158	110,307	263	208,289	421	318,596	429	333,108	...	...	429	333,108

Proportion of the gross tonnage taken by each port.

154. The several provincial ports participated to the extent exhibited below in the gross tonnage enumerated:—

	Per cent.
Rangoon	56·53
Akyab	11·51
Bassein	13·01
Moulmein	16·54
Mergui	1·15
Tavoy	1·26

While the number of steamers and sailing vessels which entered and cleared in 1880-81 was about equal, *viz.*, 746 of the one and 761 of the other, the numbers in the year of report were 918 steamers and 850 sailing vessels. For several years past the employment of steamers has been increasing as the following figures show:—

	Steamers.		*Sailing vessels.*	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1877-78	428	261,178	919	658,994
1878-79	522	370,263	760	536,503
1879-80	697	603,801	685	574,132
1880-81	746	657,506	761	635,525
1881-82	918	840,880	850	651,704

The number of vessels entered in ballast year by year is large. Both steamers and sailing vessels chartered to load in the ports of this province take cargoes outward to the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Aden, Mauritius, South America, and elsewhere, there discharge, and come on in ballast. The clearances in ballast are few and are recorded chiefly at Tavoy, whence the coasting steamers bound to the Straits often depart without cargo. These vessels are not actually in ballast as they have generally cargo from Rangoon and Moulmein for the ports in the Malayan peninsula.

Shipping from and to each foreign country.

155. The tonnage of the vessels cleared during the last four years was distributed as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	68·02	54·80	47·62	42·33
France	·19	·39	·44	·00
Germany	2·48	1·99	1·54	1·10
Holland	·65	·42	·17	·11
Italy	·00	·19	·31	·10
Mauritius	·22	·22	·21	·6
Central and South America	1·02	1·10	1·23	1·27
Ceylon	1·42	1·66	2·44	2·52
Siam	·38	·21	·17	·21
Straits Settlements ...	20·02	25·58	25 36	29·95
Australia	·06	·00	·10	·00
Other countries ...	2·54	13·44	20·41	22·35
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Traffic *via* the Suez Canal.

156. The following statement indicates that there has been a steady and uninterrupted increase in the number of arrivals and departures *via* the Suez Canal since 1877-78:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.
Entered	15	21,238	16	21,170	21	29,440	41	51,942	79	94,796
Cleared	54	58,751	81	99,734	127	148,702	157	184,178	159	186,784
Total ...	69	79,989	97	120,904	148	178,142	198	236,120	238	281,580

The percentage of total entries and clearances *viâ* the canal to the total steam tonnage employed in the foreign trade in 1881-82 was 33·49.

Nationality of vessels employed in the foreign trade.

157. The following statement exhibits the nationalities of the vessels that have been engaged in the foreign trade of British Burma during the past two official years :—

	1880-81. Per cent.	1881-82. Per cent.
British and British Indian (including Native craft) ...	79·88	74·82
Italian	6·43	10·98
German	6·39	6·50
Norwegian	3·10	4·59
American	2·86	·58
French	·72	·37
Swedish...	·25	·49
Russian	·14	·59
Dutch	·09	·21
Danish	·00	·17
And all others	·14	·70

Decline in number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

158. A further decline in the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade took place in the year under review, as will be observed from the following figures :—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1877-78	4,348	1,298,899
1878-79	4,451	1,347,017
1879-80	4,194	1,462,660
1880-81	3,951	1,238,125
1881-82	3,822	1,146,914

Of the gross tonnage employed in the trade of the province in the year last named that engaged coastwise represents 43·45 per cent. The decrease shown above is partly the result of more limited traffic with the Bombay presidency, which required less rice, &c. With Bengal also a smaller number of vessels was employed consequent on a decline in the Native shipping trading with Chittagong, the place of which has been taken by the coasting steamers that run once a week between Rangoon and Calcutta, calling at all intermediate ports.

Larger falling-off in the tonnage of sailing vessels than of steamers.

159. While there was but a small comparative decrease in the year of report in the steam tonnage plying coastwise, the falling off in that of sailing vessels is again large, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	Steamers.		*Sailing vessels.*	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1877-78	1,626	852,791	2,722	446,108
1878-79	1,706	921,883	2,745	425,134
1879-80	1,834	1,177,840	2,360	284,820
1880-81	1,692	1,010,819	2,259	227,306
1881-82	1,688	978,598	2,134	168,316

Proportion of the gross coasting tonnage contributed by each port.

160. The percentage contributed by each port in the province to the gross tonnage engaged in the coasting trade during the official year 1881-82 and that immediately preceding is noted below :—

	1880-81. Per cent.	1881-82. Per cent.
Rangoon...	39·87	40·02
Akyab	18·65	16·56
Bassein	6·15	4·43
Kyoukpyoo	4·65	6·86
Mergui	2·28	2·82
Moulmein	24·82	25·02
Tavoy	3·58	4·29

Traffic with Bengal.

161. Five hundred and thirty-two vessels with an aggregate burthen of 256,803 tons were entered as from the Bengal presidency in 1881-82, against 657 vessels of 278,334 tons in the previous year. The clearances were 472 vessels with a tonnage of 214,299, being 145 vessels less and 1,087 tons more than in 1880-81. The decrease under

both heads is due to a more limited employment of Native craft in the Akyab and Rangoon trade with Chittagong. The percentage of the gross coasting tonnage of the year of report engaged in the trade with Bengal was 41·08, against 39·70 in the preceding year.

Bombay.

162. While 117 vessels of 139,018 tons entered the ports of this province from Bombay in 1880-81, only 60 of a burthen of 69,941 tons arrived therefrom during the last official year. The clearances to that presidency were also much less, being 54 vessels of 70,436 tons and 29 of 31,111 tons respectively. The percentage in the respective years was 16·92 and 8·81.

Madras.

163. With the continuous decline in the demand in Madras for rice and pulses from Burma the shipping has also fallen off, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Entries.		*Clearances.*	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1878-79	332	170,276	353	148,207
1879-80	192	125,898	204	106,534
1880-81	99	60,224	100	53,711
1881-82	115	84,238	98	57,874

To the entire coasting tonnage of 1881-82 that with this presidency contributed 12·39 per cent., while in 1880-81 the percentage was 9·20.

Sindh and Indian ports not British.

164. The shipping between Burma and Sindh is very small and calls for no comment. With Indian ports not British there is but little traffic, a few sailing vessels only arriving from and departing to those ports.

Provincial ports.

165. The shipping engaged in the trade between the several ports within the province increased in number 217 and tonnage 20,637 in 1881-82 over 1880-81, a larger number of small Native craft having traded between Rangoon, Moulmein, and the ports to the south. The percentage of the coasting tonnage employed in the provincial trade was in 1880-81 32·61 and in 1881-82 37·01.

Nationalities.

166. British and British Indian vessels carried of course the bulk of the trade, the proportions being—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
British and British Indian ...	93·38	94·49
Native craft	4·66	5·07
Foreign...	1·96	·44

Vessels built and first registered.

167. Ship-building in the province did not improve in the year under review, only four small Native craft, with an aggregate tonnage of 144 having been built at Tavoy and one of 100 tons at Moulmein. The number of vessels registered for the first time was seven, a similar number to that in 1880-81.

Mail services and steamer traffic with India.

168. The only addition to the mail steamer arrangements was the starting in January 1882 of a weekly steamer from Rangoon and Moulmein alternately to Tavoy and Mergui. Apart from the administrative advantages secured by this arrangement, it is expected that a healthy stimulus will be given to the traffic between Rangoon and these outlying corners of the province. The general mail services of Burma are conducted by the British India Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers ply with much regularity and whose only opponents in the coasting trade are the steamers of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and those of the Chinese traders. The latter carry on a very considerable rice traffic with Penang and Singapore. One good effect of this competition has been a large reduction in rates both of passage-money and freight, which for many years had been excessively high. The steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company carried on the river traffic of the Pegu division with much efficiency throughout the year. Two river steamers belonging to Government are about to be placed on the rivers of Arakan with the view of opening up the trade of the more

remote parts of that division, and one or two small local steam-launch services are being attempted in Tenasserim by private enterprise.

Light-houses.

169. The light-house service of the province was satisfactorily conducted through out the year. The lights were shown with regularity, and no complaints were reported. The light-houses were visited and inspected at regular intervals, none of them being visited less than five times. The repairs required were executed under the orders of the Public Works Engineers of the various ports to which each light-house is nearest. It is proposed that in future all works and repairs connected with the light-houses shall be under the charge of a single Engineer Officer at Rangoon. The floating light-vessel "Colombo" at the Krishna shoal will shortly be replaced by a new and more efficient lightship now being built at Rangoon. Four of the light-keepers and the master and mate of the "Colombo" are Europeans. The rest of the light-house staff are Natives. The general health of these men was satisfactory throughout the year, but several of them suffered from *beri-beri*, and two men died from this cause. Greater care is now being taken in the selection of healthy men for the service. The utmost attention is paid to the freshness and suitability of the provisions supplied to them. The Oyster reef, Alguada reef, and Table island light-houses and the light-vessel "Colombo" are what are termed the coast lights. Their earnings for the year amounted to £16,651, or very little less than in the previous year, and the expenditure to £7,441, or about £600 more than in that year. The other lights of the province are paid for by the ports which they respectively benefit. The maintenance of these latter as regards the ports of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Bassein will from December 1882 devolve on the coast light fund in consideration of a reduction of 2½*d.* (the port light share) in the port dues of each of these ports. The entrance to the Tavoy river is about to be improved by the erection of a small light on Reef island, and a survey has been made of the Terribles rocks in the Kyoukpyoo coast with the view of placing a light there also in the interest of the coasting steam-packet service.

Wrecks and casualties.

170. There were fewer shipping disasters on the coast than in the previous year. The Dutch barque "Nieuve Diep" was wrecked in June 1881 on the edge of the Krishna shoal. The master of the vessel, his wife, and several of the crew were gallantly rescued by one of the boats of the light-vessel "Colombo" under the command of the second officer, Mr. Wessels, who received a gold watch and chain from the Chief Commissioner in recognition of the humane services rendered by him. The crew of the boat received a present of a month's pay each. Unfortunately the wife of the master of the "Nieuve Diep" died from exhaustion soon after reaching land. It should be recorded here that the Burmese villagers, as is their wont, treated the shipwrecked people with much kindness, supplying them with food and clothing and helping them on their way to Rangoon. An Italian barque, "La Sofia", was lost in the same month on the Western sands, near the entrance of the Rangoon river, through the gross mismanagement of her pilot, who was tried and dismissed from the service. In January 1882 a small French schooner, the "Suffanatolla", was lost near the same spot when in charge of her master (and owner), who appears to have had little knowledge of the dangers of the place. There were no shipping casualties on either the Arakan or Tenasserim coast during the year. Several cases of grounding occurred in the Rangoon, Bassein, and Moulmein rivers, the pilots concerned being punished when found in fault. None of the vessels concerned sustained any damage.

Port funds.

171. There is a port fund at each of the principal ports—Rangoon, Bassein, Moulmein, and Akyab—and at the smaller ports of Kyoukpyoo, Tavoy, and Mergui. At Rangoon the fund is vested in a body of Commissioners. The income for the year amounted to £74,023, derived chiefly from port dues, wharf rents and charges, pilotage fees and passenger and cargo-boat licenses, the expenditure being £72,031. Money is being devoted to the erection of new wharves and jetties and to the general improvement of the river bank. The port fund now contributes (from 1st April 1882) £1,000 a year towards the municipal funds of Rangoon. The gross income of the other six port funds was £27,777, or £1,633 more than in 1880-81, the

expenditure in the two years being £18,952 and £42,609. Contributions of £720 and £500 were made by the port funds of Akyab and Bassein respectively to the municipal funds of those towns.

Marine surveys and tidal observatories.

172. No professional surveys were made during the year. The Deputy Port Officer, Rangoon, made several examinations of the channels and shoals at the mouth of the river, and the buoys were shifted where changes in the channels rendered this necessary. There were at the beginning of the year two tidal observatories in the Rangoon river in connection with the tidal and levelling operations of the survey of India, one at Latter street wharf, Rangoon, and the other at Elephant point. The observatory at the latter place had to be removed in May 1881 owing to the cutting away of the bank, and no observations have been taken there since that time. Another site has been chosen at the entrance of a creek a little way above Elephant point. There are also two tidal observatories in the Moulmein river, one at Moulmein and the other at Amherst. Both observatories worked on the whole satisfactorily throughout the year.

Pilot Service.

173. At Rangoon the Pilot Service is under the control of the Port Commissioners. Fifteen European and two Native pilots were employed during the year. Besides these the commanders of sundry small trading steamers held pilots' licenses for their own vessels only, and several Natives were allowed to pilot tug-boats and Native craft without licenses. It has been decided that for the future these men must pass an examination and be licensed in the usual manner. At Moulmein nine European and ten Native pilots held licenses throughout the year. Two of the latter had to retire at the close of the year, being old and considered unfit for further service. Seven Europeans and two Natives held pilots' licenses on the Bassein river during the year, an additional European being admitted towards its close. At Akyab five European licensed pilots were employed throughout the year. The general conduct of the whole body of the pilots was satisfactory, and casualties to vessels under their charge were fewer in number and more trifling in character than in the year before.

Trade.

Value of sea-borne trade.

174. The comparatively low prices paid for the staple product of the province, rice, and the unsatisfactory state of business with Upper Burma consequent on the monopolies, seriously affected the trade of the province in the year 1881-82. The following statement gives the values for the last five years :—

Description of trade.	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
PRIVATE. Foreign ... Imports	2,218,238	64,958	2,283,196	2,942,994	36,708	2,979,702	2,979,523	54,282	3,033,805	3,795,694	50,653	3,846,346	3,293,301	51,652	3,344,953
PRIVATE. Foreign ... Exports	4,657,975	12,452	4,670,427	5,337,515	8,493	5,346,008	5,703,563	9,397	5,712,960	6,560,959	4,277	6,565,236	6,574,716	5,010	6,579,726
PRIVATE. Coasting ... Imports	2,688,202	2,622,670	5,310,871	2,979,129	1,832,882	4,812,011	2,990,479	2,000,325	4,990,804	3,244,947	1,443,791	4,688,738	3,091,593	1,174,831	4,266,424
PRIVATE. Coasting ... Exports	2,425,887	580,727	3,006,615	2,301,612	839,664	3,141,276	1,938,646	1,142,935	3,081,581	1,824,977	889,899	2,714,876	1,482,425	972,211	2,454,636
Total ...	11,990,302	3,280,807	15,271,109	13,561,250	2,717,747	16,278,997	13,612,211	3,206,939	16,819,150	15,426,577	2,388,620	17,815,196	14,442,035	2,203,704	16,645,739
GOVERNMENT. Foreign ... Imports	19,073	...	19,073	48,285	...	48,285	17,295	...	17,295	28,937	...	28,937	88,429	...	88,429
GOVERNMENT. Foreign ... Exports	30	...	30	49	...	49	54	...	54	136	...	136	36	...	37
GOVERNMENT. Coasting ... Imports	143,834	55,999	199,834	110,722	124,150	234,872	119,676	29,500	149,176	127,953	110,300	238,253	152,653	224,505	377,158
GOVERNMENT. Coasting ... Exports	22,158	172,717	194,874	19,141	184,480	203,621	24,354	86,000	110,354	26,415	171,480	197,896	46,999	206,600	253,598
Total ...	185,095	228,716	413,811	178,197	308,630	486,827	161,379	115,500	276,879	183,441	281,780	465,222	288,117	431,105	719,222
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,175,397	3,509,523	15,684,920	13,739,447	3,026,377	16,765,824	13,773,590	3,322,439	17,096,029	15,610,018	2,670,400	18,280,418	14,730,152	2,634,809	17,364,961

These figures show that until the year of report there has been a continuous increase in the imports, although the improvement in 1879-80 over the year immediately preceding was slight; that the value of exports to foreign countries has increased annually, but to a small extent only in the year under review, and that the exports coastwise have decreased year after year. The large falling off in the import trade in 1881-82 was chiefly in cotton twist and yarn, salt, and cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods, and must be attributed to the purchasing powers of the people, both in British territory and beyond the frontier, having been restricted by the low prices obtainable for their produce.

Foreign.

175. *Government transactions.*—The trade under this head increased largely in comparison with previous years, both with foreign countries and coastwise. From England were received heavy consignments of materials for the Rangoon and Sittang Valley Railway, besides considerable quantities of rolling stock for the Irrawaddy Valley line, and a much greater quantity of liquors for the troops. The other principal articles of import were building and engineering materials, machinery, metals, and stationery. The small item of exports to foreign countries consisted chiefly of official reports, &c., forwarded to the India Office.

Coasting.

176. The bulk of the merchandise imported coastwise came from India, the provincial transactions being but few. The principal articles were drugs and medicines, metals and hardware, opium, military stores, telegraph materials, and railway plant. The exports consisted chiefly of liquors and timber to India, and arms and ammunition, metals, drugs and medicines, and telegraph stores to provincial ports.

Treasure.

177. The large increase in the imports of treasure is accounted for by a consignment of £150,000 from the Madras coast to the Bank of Bengal in Rangoon. The exports of specie were partly transfers from one provincial treasury to another, such as from Kyoukpyoo to Akyab (£35,500), from Mergui and Tavoy to Moulmein (£8,000); and partly remittances from Akyab (£70,000) and Moulmein (£85,000) to Calcutta.

Trade conducted by private parties.

178. *Private trade.*—The trade in merchandise carried on by private persons in the year under review aggregated £14,442,034, against a total in the year immediately preceding of £15,426,577,—a decrease of 6·38 per cent.

Foreign import trade.

179. The decrease of £5,02,392 in the value of goods imported from foreign countries in the year of report was mainly in the articles of general consumption, which contributed to the large increase in 1880-81 over 1879-80.

Foreign export trade.

180. In the values of exports to foreign countries there has been a steady improvement throughout the six years, although the increment in 1881-82 is very limited.

The increase in the quantity of rice sent to foreign countries in the last-named year over that immediately preceding was 97,109 tons, but there was a decrease in value of £30,427. Cotton, cutch, and caoutchouc (raw) also decreased in both quantity and value.

Coasting import trade.

181. The imports coastwise decreased both in merchandise and specie, the former £153,354 and the latter £268,960. Less machinery, cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods were brought into the province from India, and the low prices of rice caused a diminution in treasure.

Coasting export trade.

182. The exports to Indian and provincial ports again showed a large decrease, equal to 18·77 per cent. But little rice was taken for Madras and Bombay, the shipments of pulses were much smaller, and there was also a decreased trade in cutch and stick-lac.

Private trade with India and foreign countries.

183. From the following statement, showing the private trade of the province with countries beyond its own limits during each of the last five years, it will be seen that the balance of exports over imports is very large, aggregating in the five years close upon £4,000,000.

Years.	Imports.			Exports.			Difference.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1877-78...	4,340,748	2,414,990	6,755,738	6,556,145	346,082	6,902,227	146,489
1878-79...	5,309,038	1,621,150	6,930,188	7,058,613	561,381	7,619,994	689,806
1879-80...	5,313,216	1,798,425	7,111,641	7,035,157	1,014,194	8,049,351	937,710
1880-81...	6,301,764	1,324,803	7,626,567	7,702,907	680,618	8,383,525	756,958
1881-82...	5,705,280	959,383	6,664,663	7,407,408	711,508	8,118,916	1,454,253
Total ...	26,970,046	8,118,751	35,088,797	35,760,230	3,313,783	39,074,013	3,985,216

Proportions of the private trade at each port.

184. To the total value of the private trade of the province the several ports contributed in the proportions shown below, the percentages of the year previous being also given for comparison :—

	1880-81. Per cent.	1881-82. Per cent.
Rangoon	65·81	68·05
Moulmein	13·82	14·39
Akyab	12·38	9·94
Bassein	6·76	6·24
Mergui	·55	·64
Tavoy	·46	·51
Kyoukpyoo	·17	·17
Sandoway	·05	·06

Division of the trade.

185. The proportion of imports to exports during the last five years is shown in the statement given below. It will be seen from the percentages of the three years previous to that of report that there was but little variation in the proportions of imports and exports, but in 1881-82 the difference is considerable and chiefly in merchandise :—

		Merchandise.			Treasure.			Grand Total.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1877-78 ...	Foreign ...	14·5	30·5	45·0	0·4	0·1	0·5	14·9	30·6	45·5
	Coasting ...	17·6	15·9	33·5	17·2	3·8	21·0	34·8	19·7	54·5
	Total ...	32·1	46·4	78·5	17·6	3·9	21·5	49·7	50·3	100·0
1878-79 ...	Foreign ...	18·08	32·79	50·87	0·22	0·05	0·27	18·30	32·84	51·14
	Coasting ...	18·30	14·14	32·44	11·26	5·16	16·42	29·56	19·30	48·86
	Total ...	36·38	46·93	83·31	11·48	5·21	16·69	47·86	52·14	100·00
1879-80 ...	Foreign ...	17·71	33·91	51·62	0·32	0·06	0·38	18·03	33·97	52·00
	Coasting ...	17·78	11·53	29·31	11·89	6·80	18·69	29·67	18·33	48·00
	Total ...	35·49	45·44	60·93	12·21	6·86	19·07	47·70	52·30	100·00
1880-81 ...	Foreign ...	21·31	36·83	58·14	·28	·02	·30	21·59	36·85	58·44
	Coasting ...	18·22	10·24	28·46	8·10	5·00	13·10	26·32	15·24	41·56
	Total ...	39·53	47·07	86·60	8·38	5·02	13·40	47·91	52·09	100·00
1881-82 ...	Foreign ...	19·78	39·50	59·28	·31	·03	·34	20·09	39·53	59·62
	Coasting ...	18·58	8·90	27·48	7·06	5·84	12·90	25·64	14·74	40·38
	Total ...	38·36	48·40	86·76	7·37	5·87	13·24	45·73	54·27	100·00

Details of private import trade.

186. From the following abstract of the imports brought into the province by private persons, both from foreign countries and coastwise, it will be observed that the trade in candles, canes and rattans, glassware, gunnybags, iron, steel, zinc, provisions, seeds, sugar, and miscellaneous goods improved, but that there was a large decrease in the articles of greater importance, leaving a net falling off in value of £655,746, or 9·31 per cent.:—

Articles.	Denomination.	1880-81.		1881-82.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Apparel (including haberdashery)...	Value	...	129,759	...	115,504
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	822,894	28,097	1,134,919	36,954
Canes and rattans	Cwt.	12,659	10,969	18,801	18,691
Coals	Tons	88,696	156,761	77,993	133,836
Cotton twist and yarn	lbs.	8,050,748	646,650	74,38,286	584,893
Cotton piece-goods (excluding handkerchiefs)	Yards.	63,761,252	1,121,508	48,508,876	842,113
Cotton handkerchiefs, &c. ...	No.	1,928,196	34,601	1,620,432	29,818
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	Value	...	15,532	...	11,720
Earthenware and porcelain ...	"	...	72,964	...	66,008
Glass (including beads, &c.) ...	"	...	37,941	...	45,895
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	10,104,339	268,758	11,253,556	326,328
Leather, and manufactures of ...	Value	...	24,358	...	20,914
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gal ons	232,714	56,245	199,735	48,678
Spirits	"	194,544	102,497	189,278	85,421
Wines and liqueurs	"	33,033	28,757	26,324	23,896
Other sorts	"	250	85	426	143
Machinery and mill-work ...	Value	...	132,984	...	62,637
Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	6,298	40,100	5,463	35,385
Copper	"	5,713	41,038	5,542	34,268
Iron	"	147,654	114,626	270,485	158,575
Steel	"	5,845	4,895	8,698	7,076
Tin	"	1,459	6,019	842	4,829
Zinc or spelter	"	3,776	6,179	4,857	7,395
Oils	Gallons	6,136,925	258,716	2,652,352	250,163
Provisions	Value	...	346,985	...	401,576
Salt	Tons	70,799	171,371	43,735	91,341
Seeds	Cwt.	134,086	106,994	159,738	121,590
Silk (raw)	lbs.	295,735	172,146	269,206	167,117
Silk piece-goods	Yards.	6,816,179	822,720	6,390,624	695,999
Spices (betelnuts)	lbs.	21,204,604	300,176	22,999,230	270,975
Sugar	Cwt.	88,373	118,541	107,481	142,506
Tobacco	lbs.	18,465,008	331,886	15,763,186	327,506
Umbrellas	No.	901,986	46,141	731,763	32,579
Wool—					
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods (excluding shawls)	Yards	2,249,752	346,745	1,651,108	222,727
All other articles	Value	...	936,900	...	959,337
Total ...	.....	...	7,040,639	...	6,384,893

Value of goods sent to Upper Burma at one per cent. duty.

187. The trade with Upper Burma *viâ* the Irrawaddy in goods shipped under treaty regulations at one per cent. will be found detailed below. The duty having been removed from all goods excepting liquors and salt on the 10th March 1882, the statistics of this trade could not be registered after that date,

but to make the figures of 1881-82 approximately complete a sum of £37,500 may be added to the total of that year :—

Articles.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton twist and yarn	163,844	188,684	157,924	159,694	140,438
Cotton piece-goods	144,616	105,880	191,821	240,118	180,784
Earthenware and porcelain ...	2,872	2,174	5,148	8,338	3,695
Spirits	1,139	754	1,185	2,732	2,849
Wines	509	465	881	653	753
Metals (exclusive of machinery) ...	4,011	3.577	7,023	10,196	7,469
Salt (Europe)...	26.255	32,068	39,833	33,097	23,308
Raw silk	68,982	99,180	83,942	101,633	89,757
Silk piece-goods	100,680	99.065	168,936	227,406	175,617
Sugar	1,153	2,448	9,642	12,796	7,769
Woollen piece-goods	27.065	19,359	43,522	64,207	46,048
All other articles	30,077	31,096	32,682	56,884	44,182
Total ...	571,203	584,700	742,039	917,754	722,669

Months.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£	£	£	£
April	42,881	41,585	32,170	44,747	61,707
May	33,425	54,403	30,805	54,391	52,401
June	32,271	45,597	59,138	72,597	59,820
July	41,231	45,827	71,586	68,871	63,594
August	40,440	48,157	54,290	79,775	75,211
September	40,649	14,198	69,827	97,793	64,119
October	64,599	31,597	44,601	97,302	78,580
November	45,811	65,467	65,149	101,845	78,896
December	55,220	62,673	102,957	73,377	43,008
January	57,033	86,636	81,228	71,754	43,566
February	55,507	58,727	64,608	85,105	69,438
March	62,136	29,833	65,680	70,197	32,329
Total ...	571,203	584,700	742,039	917,754	722,669

Details of private export trade.

188. The decrease shown in the following statement in the value of the export trade of the year under review as compared with that of the year previous is due mainly to the depreciation in the value of rice and to diminished shipments of cutch, cotton, pulses, lac, and spices :—

Articles.	Denomination.	1880-81.		1881-82.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Caoutchouc (raw) ...	Cwt.	2,097	29,578	1,716	21,698
Cotton (raw)	"	31,640	66,628	10,883	19,628
Drugs and medicines ...	Value.	...	2,046	...	2,733
Fruits and vegetables ...	"	...	11,791	...	12,784
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	59,828	17,761	35,202	9,317
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	387,245	57,202	320,319	37,402
Rice not in the husk ...	"	17,319,508	5,597,452	18,828,818	5,406,742
Wheat	"	793	518	5,574	1,855
Pulse	"	191,917	40,251	57,662	13,874
Other sorts (excluding flour)	"	96	31	93	49
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier ...	"	351,538	468,102	203,877	250,123
Hides (raw)	Cwt. & No.	25,166—250,312	65,218	33,713—321,224	90,177
Horns	Cwt.	4,744	12,214	5,459	15,400
Ivory (unmanufactured) ...	lbs.	12,699	6,389	12,198	6,184
Jewellery (precious stones, &c.)	Value	...	160	...	730
Lac (all kinds)	Cwt.	11,743	30,065	6,825	15,219
Metals—					
Copper	"	646	2,889	603	2,302
Lead	"	722	921	8,064	8,765
Tin	"	1,261	4,779	1,885	10,009
Oils (mineral)	Gallons	563,066	33,922	566,911	32,427
Spices	lbs.	3,947,744	49,798	2,205,529	24,602
Stone (jade)	Cwt.	3,344	80,005	7,788	230,180
Tobacco	lbs.	2,318,355	45,201	1,613,344	35,886
Wood—					
Teak	Cubic tons.	151,381	1,019,870	137,114	1,066,948
Other timber ...	Tons.	1,611	7,030	3,547	15,887
All other articles ...	Value	...	736,131	...	726,225
Total merchandise ...	...	...	8,385,937	...	8,057,141

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s remarks on the rice trade.

189. The following remarks are taken from Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s annual review of the rice markets in Europe :—

"One of the most important features of the year was the enormous quantity of rice shipped from Burma, which has now assumed vast dimensions, amounting to 738,200 tons, thus exceeding by 80,400 tons the imports in 1880. The quality has been fairly good, most of the shipments of Moulmein especially having improved in a marked degree as compared with the previous year; while Rangoon, Bassein, and Necransie have been, with few exceptions, satisfactory. We must again, however, direct attention to the apparently steady deterioration which has been taking place in the so-called Ngasaing description.

"The shipments to Europe from the four ports for the past ten years were as follows :—

Year.	Akyab.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Moulmein.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1881 ...	118,200	412,500	162,400	45,100	738,200
1880 ...	158,200	341,500	140,500	17,600	657,800
1879 ...	73,700	340,000	130,600	50,200	594,500
1878 ...	69,300	324,500	127,500	32,900	554,200
1877 ...	73,300	289,000	97,300	32,900	492,500
1876 ...	95,400	284,300	80,100	24,200	484,000
1875 ...	118,674	334,385	100,616	41,450	595,125
1874 ...	111,250	274,500	67,625	16,279	469,654
1873 ...	121,640	300,071	66,600	11,331	499,642
1872 ...	140,450	287,900	68,500	18,518	515,368

"The following figures show the minimum and maximum quotations, usual open charter terms, for the various descriptions of Burma rice during the past ten years:—

Year.	Necransie.				Rangoon.				Bassein.				Moulmein.			
	s.	d.		s. d.	s.	d.		s. d.	s.	d.		s. d.	s.	d.		s. d.
1872 ...	9	0	to	10 1½	9	6	to	10 7½	9	3	to	10 3			.....	
1873 ...	8	0	to	12 6	8	3	to	13 3	8	3	to	12 9	8	4½	to	13 3
1874 ...	8	3	to	11 9	8	6	to	12 3	8	3	to	12 0	8	6	to	12 3
1875 ...	7	0	to	8 6	7	9	to	8 10½	7	4½	to	8 7½	7	9	to	8 9
1876 ...	7	6	to	10 9	7	10½	to	11 3	7	9	to	11 0	8	0	to	11 3
1877 ..	8	6	to	11 6	8	10½	to	12 3	8	9	to	12 0	9	3	to	12 0
1878 ...	8	4½	to	10 3	8	10½	to	10 9	8	9	to	10 7½	8	9	to	10 7½
1879 ...	8	1½	to	10 1½	8	6	to	10 7½	8	4½	to	10 4½	8	4½	to	10 3
1880 ...	8	0	to	9 1½	8	3	to	9 10½	8	0	to	9 7½	8	0	to	9 3
1881 ...	7	0	to	8 8¼	7	1½	to	9 3	7	0	to	8 10½	6	11¼	to	8 10½

"Nearly half of the shipments from Burma during the year was imported by steamers, amounting to 341,000 tons, and exceeding by 68,952 tons the imports in 1880. The time is considered to be not far distant when the bulk of the shipments to Europe will devolve upon steam tonnage, thus insuring a speedier mode of transit and a more reliable outturn of condition. Freights for sailers varied from 45*s.* at the commencement of the chartering season to about 55*s.* at the end of January, reaching 62*s.* 6*d.* in April, when the demand was great, and falling to 50*s.* in August. Steamers were quoted at 55*s.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* during the whole of the year.

"The business in cleaned for the past year has been more than disappointing, quotations having steadily declined almost without interruption, present rates being lower than at any time since 1875-76. With the very moderate, not to say cheap, range of prices ruling, it is remarkable that the export trade was not increased, but that, on the contrary, the actual shipments from the United Kingdom were 1,648 tons less than in 1880. This deficiency does not include several thousand tons of Bengal rice (white and yellow) sent to this country merely for transhipment to the West Indies and other places, and which appear in our export statistics. Thus the shipments from London appear larger than those of 1880, while those from Liverpool are 4,644 tons behind. This is probably due to the fact that many of the large markets, which have hitherto drawn their supplies from Liverpool, are now furnished direct from Rangoon, notably the east and west coasts of South America, New York, &c., and if these direct shipments increase, as we have reason to suppose they will, the Home exports must suffer accordingly."

Foreign or International Trade.

Private trade in merchandise with foreign countries.

190. The value of the private trade in merchandise carried on with foreign countries during the year of report was £9,868,017, imports being £3,293,301 and exports £6,574,716. In 1880-81 the values were £10,356,653, £3,795,693, and £6,560,960 respectively. It will thus be seen that the decrease was entirely in imports, which fell off to the extent of 13·24 per cent.

The chief fluctuations in imports were as follows:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.
Apparel	...	7,478
Building, &c., materials—cement	19,460	...
Candles	8,642	...
Canes and rattans	8,479	...
Coals	...	20,829
Cottton twist and yarn	...	52,118
Cotton piece-goods	...	255,400
Hardware and cutlery	19,312	...
Liquors	...	22,125
Machinery and mill-work	...	59,565
Matches, lucifer and other	8,682	...
Metals	46,457	...
Provisions	55,321	...
Salt	...	76,252
Ships, and parts of	...	30,474
Silk, raw	...	7,806
Silk piece-goods	...	35,154
Spices	...	11,288
Umbrellas...	...	16,309
Wool piece-goods (excluding shawls)	...	90,668

In exports of country produce there were also considerable fluctuations, namely,—

	Increase	Decrease.
	£.	£.
Caoutchouc (raw)	...	7,444
Cotton (raw)	...	47,717
Grain and pulse—paddy	...	5,849
Grain and pulse—rice	...	25,078
Gums and resins—cutch	...	110,483
Hides (raw)	24,303	...
Stone (jade)	150,190	...
Wood, teak	9,989	...
All other articles, unmanufactured—		
Rice-bran or rice-dust...	16,560	...

Trade with Foreign Countries.

Trade with each foreign country.

191. The principal foreign countries with which this branch of the trade of the province is conducted will be found enumerated in the following statement, together with the values of the direct transactions registered with each during each of the last five years. These values do not, however, represent the actual trade with the several European countries, for a large proportion of the rice cleared to "Channel for orders," and therefore recorded under the head "United Kingdom," is taken to France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, while much of the grain, cleared to Malta and Port Said for orders and recorded under "Other countries," is sent to French, Italian, Austrian, and other ports in the Mediterranean, the business in white rice with these ports being now an extensive one. Among imports also considerable quantities of liquors, candles, hardware, woollens, matches, metals, cotton sarongs, and cotton putsoes, &c., brought into Rangoon by the steamers direct from London and Glasgow, are the produce of Germany, Holland, Italy, Sweden, &c.

Countries.	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.			Increase on totals of the year 1880-81.	Decrease on totals of the year 1880-81.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	1,774,765	3,778,934	5,553,699	2,260,351	3,884,631	6,144,982	2,132,992	3,745,778	5,878,770	2,899,863	3,760,492	6,050,375	2,392,584	3,210,133	5,602,717	...	1,047,658
France	168	7,028	7,196	65	10,413	10,478	66	24,538	24,604	569	29,912	30,481	2,764	...	2,764	...	27,717
Germany	16,809	21,306	38,115	50,710	36,548	87,258	63,528	55,924	119,452	48,306	27,579	75,885	58,456	70,807	129,263	53,378	...
Holland	87	...	87	20,922	8,609	29,531	15,756	16,119	31,875	17,769	9,740	27,509	7	1,622	1,629	...	25,880
Italy	19,862	...	19,862	7,160	...	7,160	2,655	34,762	37,417	19,184	22,972	42,156	10,881	9,820	20,701	...	21,455
Spain	11	...	11	...	8,675	8,675	18	7,492	7,510	...	...	...	36	14,313	14,349	14,349	...
Cape of Good Hope ...	56	440	496	153	1,759	1,912	1,244	17,475	18,719	239	12,106	12,345	968	9,741	10,729	...	1,616
Mauritius	1,004	10,645	11,649	2,675	13,350	16,025	4,487	12,059	16,546	14	7,504	7,518	2,604	3,735	6,339	...	1,179
South America ...	117	23,926	24,043	...	54,987	54,987	...	65,346	65,346	23	63,343	63,366	5	101,956	101,961	18,595	...
Arabia	2,920	...	2,920	5,364	331	5,695	3,791	...	3,791	3,583	...	3,583	6,159	...	6,159	2,576	...
Ceylon	2,795	80,906	83,701	10,344	197,972	208,316	5,370	88,643	94,013	1,162	101,437	102,599	1,807	62,794	64,601	...	37,998
China	...	32,984	32,984	1,554	23,784	25,338	3	2,050	2,053	135	3	138	17	861	878	740	...
Siam	356	30,349	30,705	2,020	21,305	23,325	1,547	27,522	29,069	1,545	31,444	35,689	1,283	35,039	36,322	633	...
Straits Settlements ...	394,848	666,059	1,060,907	570,914	964,337	1,535,251	672,822	841,101	1,513,923	726,172	1,121,940	1,848,112	754,813	1,500,098	2,254,911	406,799	...
Sumatra	...	5,276	5,276	1,000	30,085	31,085	137	39,238	39,375	383	13,090	13,473	177	18,828	19,005	5,532	...
Australia	879	...	879	672	3,113	3,785	16,020	...	16,020	3,547	5,218	8,765	77	626	703	...	8,062
Other countries ...	3,561	122	3,683	9,090	77,616	86,706	59,807	275,516	784,603	83,179	1,331,480	1,414,659	60,643	1,534,343	1,594,986	7	...
Total ...	2,215,238	4,657,975	6,876,213	2,942,994	5,337,515	8,280,509	2,979,523	5,703,563	8,683,086	3,795,693	6,560,960	10,356,653	3,293,301	6,574,716	9,868,017	...	488,636

192. The diminished trade registered as direct with the *United Kingdom* is very marked both in imports and exports, the most noticeable fluctuations being as follows :—

United Kingdom.

Imports.

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Building, &c., materials—cement	19.018	...
Candles	10,497	...
Coal and coke	...	28,164
Cotton twist and yarn	...	52,116
Cotton piece-goods	...	252,388
Hardware and cutlery	20,094	...
Machinery and mill-work	...	60,034
Matches	9.887	...
Metals	37,558	...
Salt	...	58.479
Ships, and parts of	...	30,447
Silk piece-goods	...	24,906
Umbrellas	...	6,383
Woollen piece-goods (excluding shawls)	...	87,076

Exports.

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Cotton (raw)	...	8.877
Grain (rice not in the husk)	...	474,956
Gums and resins, cutch	...	56,610
Wood, teak	...	6,693

193. From *France* more goods, consisting of glassware, hardware, apparel, instruments and apparatus, machinery, and silks were received, but no direct exports whatever were made to that country, yet it took in the year 1881 about 6,000 tons of Burma rice from London and Liverpool, besides considerable quantities by steamers through the Suez Canal.

France.

194. The direct trade with *Germany* was much in excess of that in 1880-81 and even more than that in 1879-80. The increase in imports was principally in candles, coal, liquors, and metals, which improved in the aggregate about £17,500 over the trade in these articles in the year previous, and in exports it was entirely due to larger shipments of rice from Rangoon.

Germany.

195. The imports from *Holland* were nominal, no direct shipment of liquors having arrived in the year under review, and the exports to that country consisted of 375 tons of rice, while the shipments in 1880-81 amounted to 1,440 tons of the staple.

Holland.

196. From *Italy* less salt, cotton piece-goods, and liquors were received, the decrease in the value of imports in comparison with 1880-81 being £8,304. The value of the direct export trade was £9,820 only, represented by shipments of rice and teak valued respectively £7,120 and £2,700 ; yet it is stated that this country takes some 25,000 tons of Burma rice annually through the Canal.

Italy.

197. A trifling importation of wines (sherry) was made from *Spain*, and cutch and teak to the value of £14,313 were exported to that country.

Spain.

198. Imports from the *Cape of Good Hope* to the value of £987 were received ; they consisted almost exclusively of coals. The exports to Cape Town consisted of rice, valued at £2,579, and timber, £7,160.

Cape of Good Hope.

199. There was a large increase in imports from *Mauritius*, a consignment of cocoanut-oil, valued £2,556, having been received at Rangoon ; but the exports fell off owing to the absence of shipments of teak and shingles from the port of Moulmein.

Mauritius.

200. A still further expansion took place in the rice trade with the *South American* ports. The shipments direct to those ports of this staple during the last five years have been as follows:—

South America.

Year.	Tons.	£
1877-78	3,080	23,926
1878-79	6,602	54,987
1879-80	9,485	65,346
1880-81	12,201	83,316
1881-82	15,061	101,956

201. *Arabia* again sent to this province dates, &c., to the value of £6,159. The Arabian vessels took nothing away from Burma, but proceeded to the Nicobars for cocoanuts and to Calcutta to load rice and other produce.

Arabia.

202. From *Ceylon* cordage and rope, cocoanuts, sandalwood, and other minor articles valued at £1,807, were received, an improvement in comparison with the previous year; while the exports to that island, consisting chiefly of 11,043 tons of rice and 1,394 tons of teak, were of the value of £62,794, against a value of £101,437 in 1880-81, when the shipments of rice were 13,259 tons and of teak 3,228 tons.

Ceylon.

203. A small quantity of fruits and vegetables was received direct from *China* and cotton (raw), cutch, and oil-cakes were sent thereto.

China.

204. There is a slight decrease in the import trade from the *Siamese* ports in the Malay peninsula, and a small increase in the exports, which consisted mainly of rice.

Siam.

205. The import trade from the *Straits Settlements* is next in importance to that from the United Kingdom, and it shows an increase in the year of report in comparison with 1880-81.

Straits Settlements.

The chief articles imported with the fluctuations are given below:—

Articles.		1880-81. Quantity.	1880-81. Value.	1881-82. Quantity.	1881-82. Value.	Increase or decrease in value.	
			£.		£.		£.
Apparel	Value	....	21,279	....	20,056	minus	4,223
Candles	lbs.	298,201	9,572	198,320	6,393	minus	3,179
Canes and rattans ..	Cwt.	6,316	6,498	14,151	15,062	plus	8,564
Coffee	,,	2,105	6,486	2,401	7,091	plus	605
Cotton goods	Value	....	8,890	....	6,549	minus	2,341
Earthenware	,,	....	10,673	....	9,333	minus	1,340
Fireworks	,,	....	4,954	....	8,252	plus	3,298
Fruits (cocoanuts) ..	No.	6,787,853	41,695	7,297,688	45,566	plus	3,871
Hardware	Value	....	5,788	....	4,636	minus	1,152
Liquors	Gallon	46,619	13,138	53,176	10,825	minus	2,313
Metals	Cwt.	2,027	14,523	2,373	11,787	minus	2,736
Oils	Gallon	164,713	12,113	317,246	25,807	plus	13,694
Paper and pasteboard ..	Value	....	4,367	....	4,754	plus	387
Provisions	Cwt.	60,112	101,860	96,586	150,853	plus	48,993
Seeds	,,	5,702	4,457	7,439	5,468	plus	1,011
Silk, raw	lbs.	278,593	167,253	251,883	159,447	minus	7,806
Silk piece-goods	Yds.	635,015	106,857	632,492	96,054	minus	10,803
Spices, betelnuts.. ..	lbs.	3,418,839	19,539	2,532,577	10,626	minus	8,913
Other sorts	,,	522,935	9,769	371,142	7,398	minus	2,371
Sugar	Cwt.	47,617	74,571	48,554	73,332	minus	1,239
Tea	lbs.	201,119	9,093	234,172	10,791	plus	1,898
Tobacco	,,	113,637	5,127	140,622	6,464	plus	1,337
Umbrellas	No.	584,592	21,190	542,688	17,565	minus	3,925
Wood, and manufactures of ..	Value	....	8,290	....	6,049	minus	2,241

More rattans were brought to Rangoon for shipment to Europe at nominal rates of freight as dunnage for rice cargoes; larger imports of kerosine-oil were made to supply the local markets when stocks of direct supplies from America had run low; the supplies of salted fish and other provisions were greater to meet increasing

demands throughout the province and in Upper Burma. The principal produce of Burma declared for export to the Straits ports during the last two years have been as follows:—

Articles.		1880-81.		1881-82.		Increase or decrease in value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			£.		£.		£.
Animals, living	No.	1,182	7,785	989	9,649	plus	1,864
Cottton (raw)	Cwt.	20,870	43,944	5,611	9,677	minus	34,267
Grain, &c.—gram ..	"	21,950	6,375	16,914	4,939	minus	1,436
Grain, &c.—pulse ..	"	16,681	3,067	20,618	5,285	plus	2,218
Grain, &c.—rice	"	2,060,723	809,500	3,185,909	1,062,809	plus	253,309
Gums, cutch	"	45,824	44,406	7,629	6,804	minus	37,602
Hides (raw)	"	8,709	18,848	14,632	33,938	plus	15,090
Horns	"	4,249	11,109	4,826	13,924	plus	2,815
Provisions	"	6,226	31,106	11,629	33,858	plus	2,752
Spices	lbs.	950,091	9,190	718,480	6,714	minus	2,476
Stone (jade)	Cwt.	3,341	79,990	7,788	230,180	plus	150,190
Rice-dust or rice-bran ..	Value	....	24,249	....	40,734	plus	16,485
Wood, and manufactures of ..	"	....	5,321	....	9,421	plus	4,100

A large quantity of the rice is sent through Singapore to Java and other islands; the jadestone is chiefly for China, to which country also a large proportion of the hides and horns are sent.

Sumatra.

206. From *Sumatra* the imports of coal, mats, and rosin were of nominal value; the exports thereto consisted of rice, cattle, teak, shingles, and rice-bran.

Australia.

207. The trade with *Australia* declined from a value of £8,761 to £703. No coal was received, and two or three small shipments of rice only were made *viâ* Calcutta.

Other countries.

208. The decrease in imports from *other countries* was due to smaller consignments of kerosine-oil; the increase in exports to larger quanties of rice and other produce having been declared for Port Said and Malta for orders.

Trade *viâ* Suez Canal.

209. The proportion of the foreign trade of the province conveyed through the Suez Canal is given below:—

		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Imports		1,452,141	2,023,909	1,855,899	2,567,638	2,086,835
Exports		644,993	1,243,571	1,674,023	2,136,694	2,140,142
Percentage of total foreign trade.	Imports ...	65·91	68·77	62·29	67·65	63·37
	Exports ...	13·85	23·30	29·35	32·57	32·55

The decrease in imports has of course followed the general depression in this trade. The increase in the value of exports is but slight owing to the low price of rice, the shipments of that grain *viâ* the Canal having been much greater that in any previous year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

	Tons.
1879-80	254,846
1880-81	303,178
1881-82	349,915

The proportionate values of the goods imported during the year were as follows:—

	Per cent.
Cotton twist and yarn	9·64
Cotton piece-goods	16·55
Silk piece-goods	15·49
Woollen piece-goods	4·59
Raw silk	4·84
Machinery	1·36
Metals	5·49
Coals	4·05
Salt	2·55
Oils	2·79
Provisions	6·20
Sugar	5·27
Liquors	3·70
All other articles	17·48

The imports of *agricultural implements* increased from £24,541 to £40,010, due partly to the importation of a number of reaping-machines. The imports of *apparel* decreased from £60,599 to £53,121 A larger number of licenses for the importation of gunpowder and other ammunition having been granted during the year under review, a considerable expansion in the trade in *arms and ammunition* took place. The heavy stocks of *candles of all sorts* existing in Rangoon at the close of 1879-80 having been exhausted in the following year, the imports in 1881-82 increased in quantity 43·27 per cent. and in value 35·53 per cent. over those of the year immediately preceding. Candles are now used by the Burmese almost exclusively for religious purposes, kerosine-oil having superseded them in domestic use. The consumption of *coal* continues large, and it is met almost entirely by supplies from the United Kingdom. The trade in this article from Australia has collapsed as suddenly as it sprang up, English coal having competed successfully with it. The trade in *cotton twist and yarn* shows very remarkable variations in the imports year by year. The decrease in quantity in 1881-82 is 17·67 per cent., against an increase in 1880-81 over 1879-80 of 49·76 per cent. Although the sales throughout the year of report were large, prices were not such as to warrant much speculative business. The trade in these goods, which increased so largely in 1880-81, again found its normal level in 1881-82, consequent partly on the markets having been overstocked in the previous year and partly on the purchasing power of the people having become restricted. The exports to Upper Burma at one per cent. duty in the past two years have been as follows:—

	1880-81. Yards.	1881-82. Yards.
White shirtings...	7,883,658	5,844,131
Grey shirtings	1,052,101	1,009,326
Coloured, printed, and dyed goods ...	2,059,784	3,042,056
Other cotton piece-goods	3,629,128	1,743,611

There was a small decrease in the imports of *earthenware and porcelain* owing to the dealers having large stocks from last year's indents. The import of *fruits and vegetables* were slightly greater than in the previous year. The regular steam communication with the Straits Settlements enables enormous quantities of cocoanuts to be brought into the province, chiefly from Penang, which have to a great extent driven supplies from the Madras coast out of the local markets. The imports of *glass and glassware* increased from £27,271 to £29,881, and those of *hardware and cutlery* (including *platedware*) from £52,507 to £71,819. The import of *liquors* fell from £143,941 to £121,816. The imports of malt liquors showed a decrease in comparison with 1880-81, but were above the average of preceding years. Brandy and gin exhibited but little variation. The imports of rum and whiskey increased considerably. In wines there was a decrease. The sales of Penang rum are now very large, this spirit being much liked by the Madras coolies. The very large decrease in *machinery and mill-work* is due to fewer rice and timber mills having been imported and to less machinery being required by the Flotilla Company, whose fleet is now almost equal to existing requirements. A remarkable expansion in the trade in *matches, lucifer and other*, from the United Kingdom took place in 1881-82 owing to several new firms importing large quantities on speculation.

The trade in *metals* has increased rapidly year by year, and has made a great stride in the year of report. The chief item showing an increase is iron, of which large quantities were brought in on speculation.

The value of the *oils* imported fell from £97,644 to £91,940. The bulk of the supplies of mineral oil are still obtained direct from America. Vegetable oils were imported from the United Kingdom, Straits, and Mauritius, Ceylon having ceased supplies in the year of report.

The trade in *provisions* improved considerably in the aggregate, the most marked improvement being that in salted fish, which has increased fivefold in the five years enumerated. This article is imported almost entirely from the Straits ports by Chinese merchants, and is distributed not only throughout British territory, but also beyond the frontier, even to Western China.

There was a considerable decrease in the quantity of *salt* imported in 1881-82 as compared with the imports of the two previous years, and there was also a heavy decline in prices. The declared value per ton for the past five years has been as follows: —

	£	s.	d.	
1877-78	2	5	6¼	per ton.
1878-79	2	9	2	,,
1879-80	2	10	1⅞	,,
1880-81	2	6	10½	,,
1881-82	2	0	9⅜	,,

The imports are almost exclusively into Rangoon. Consequent on the more limited requirements of the Flotilla Company, who imported the materials for two steamers, two flats, and four cargo-boats in 1881-82, against five steamers and six flats in 1880-81, the trade under the head *Ships, and parts of*, decreased over 50 per cent.

The quantity of *raw silk* imported in the year under review decreased 9·59 per cent., but the value declined 4·67 per cent. only. The falling-off is attributed to the imports from Bombay of country-made silk putsoes and tameins, which competed successfully with those woven in Upper Burma.

The imports of *silk piece-goods*, including goods of silk mixed with other materials, show in 1881-82 an increase in quantity to the extent of 12·01 per cent. and a decrease in value of 6·45 per cent. This anomaly is attributed to the low prices which prevailed in the local market, due as much to keen competition on the part of those engaged in the trade as to depression in the trade itself.

The imports of *spices* fell from £29,311 to £18,024. In betelnuts the decrease is owing to the poor quality of that grown in the Straits, which does not find such a ready sale as that imported from India. In ginger and pepper the decline is due to several of the principal Chinese merchants suspending their business with Mandalay during the time the monopolies were in force.

The imports of *sugar, refined and unrefined*, are almost entirely from the Straits Settlements. There has been but little expansion in this trade during the last three years. The Chinese merchants attribute this to the steady imports weekly from Bengal, the sugar from that presidency being preferred to that manufactured in the Straits.

Owing to the large outturn of paper *umbrellas* of local manufacture, there was a considerable decrease in the imports of China paper kettisals from the Straits and of cloth umbrellas from the United Kingdom.

In comparison with 1880-81 the imports of *woollen goods* fell off largely, but they were still far in excess of those in any year preceding 1880-81. No doubt the trade in the latter year was somewhat overdone, and it could hardly be expected that the large imports of that year could be sustained.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise.

210. The principal item in re-exports of foreign merchandise is canes and rattans, which are brought to Rangoon from the Straits ports for use as dunnage for rice cargoes, and are thereby taken to Europe at nominal rates of freight. The value of these articles was £18,405 in 1880-81 and £16,305 in 1881-82. The other articles are of such trifling values that they call for no remarks.

Exports of Indian produce and manufacture.

211. The value of the trade under this head was £6,554,333, against £6,540,509 in the previous year. To these totals rice contributed in 1881-82 82·08 per cent. and in 1880-81 82·71 per cent.; teak, 7·64 per cent. and 7·51 per cent. respectively; cutch, 2·56 per cent. and 4·26 per cent.; jade-stone, 3·51 per cent. and 1·22 per cent.; hides and skins, 1·31 per cent. and ·94 per cent.; cotton, ·16 per cent. and ·89 per cent.; provisions, ·55 per cent. and ·48 per cent.; caoutchouc, ·29 per cent. and ·40 per cent.; rice-bran or rice-dust, ·63 per cent. and ·38 per cent.; grain and pulse (other than paddy and rice), ·24 per cent. and ·22 per cent.; horns, ·21 per cent. and ·17 per cent.; and all other articles, ·82 per cent. and ·82 per cent. The details of the principal articles exported will be found below.

Details of the country produce exported.

The quantity of *caoutchouc* (*raw*) exported, 1,516 cwt., was much below the average, and, in comparison with 1880-81, the value also decreased. This falling off is attributed to the small quantities available in the local market, the supplies from Upper Burma having been interfered with by the article having been made a royal monopoly. A large quantity was, it is said, taken away to Chittagong and Arakan so as to evade the impositions of the monopolist.

The trade in *cotton* (*raw*) has almost ceased, mainly owing to the small supplies of this staple from Upper Burma. The quantity that was available in Mandalay was not large, and of that the best qualities were purchased for export to China *via* Bhamo. The rates ruling in the up-country market were more than the local merchants could afford to pay. The exports amounted to only 6,010 cwt., as compared with 27,666 cwt. in 1880-81 and 72,436 cwt. in 1879-80.

The price of *gram* was even lower in 1881-82 than in the year previous as the demand for India was very slight. There was an increase in the exports to Mauritius, but a falling off in shipments to the Straits, said to be due to supplies having been drawn from Calcutta, where gram was even cheaper than in Rangoon.

The quantity of *rice and paddy* exported in each of the past five years is shown in the following table :—

Rice in the husk (or paddy) and rice not in the husk.

Ports.	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.
Paddy—										
To United Kingdom...	399	103	72	21	429	90	...	...	64	10
„ Egypt	...	...	...	...	150	34	...	...	...	...
„ Ceylon	108,740	25,133	403,709	93,076	84.899	18,531	80,557	12,397	59,772	6,916
„ Siam	229	25	4	1	163	37	...	...	533	65
„ Straits Settlements	6,166	1,233	14,380	3,021	7.958	1,939	9,685	1,756	11,991	1,813
„ Sumatra	...	...	3,347	772	3,384	814	...	...	...	...
Total ...	115,534	26,494	4,21,512	96,891	96,983	21,445	90,242	14,153	72,360	8,804
Rice, husked—										
To United Kingdom...	10,115,658	3,195,919	10,079,801	3,493,843	10,183,387	3,276,282	9,717,876	3,043,218	9,150,688	2,568,262
„ Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	200	...	...
„ France	14,063	4,219	27,036	10,031	48.444	15.826	99,045	29,904	...	...
„ Germany	68,839	21,132	96,870	35.533	181.720	55.516	86.322	27,534	288,011	70,760
„ Holland	...	...	27,594	8,609	47,165	16.119	28,795	9,718	7,500	1,623
„ Italy	...	...	...	...	88.345	32,531	51.004	22,900	28,480	7.120
„ Malta	...	...	109,476	32,403	487,933	142.625	1,473,793	447,157	2,408,122	644,956
„ Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,000	4,220
„ Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Cape of Good Hope	1,464	440	7,175	1,759	11,979	4,491	14,512	5,252	6,594	2,579
„ Egypt	...	...	150,078	43,912	1,792,669	566,923	2,635,095	799,078	2,962,243	800,654
„ Mauritius	...	...	...	...	642	221	...	...	48	15
„ South America	61,590	23,926	132,038	54,987	188.695	65,346	244.028	83,316	301,227	101,956
„ United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000	9,778	33,400	11,535
„ Ceylon	65,353	29,071	186,896	87,387	104,290	39,653	184,616	65,097	161,078	41,989
„ China	79,806	27,331	17,679	6,313	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Java...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	45	41,919	13,275
„ Siam...	93,588	29.681	55,052	21,001	69.753	26.792	83.162	33,248	97,526	33,921
„ Straits Settlements	979,031	373.073	1,625,797	683,208	1,258.652	540.266	20.51,088	807,745	3,173,918	1,060,996
„ Sumatra	472	276	26,435	11,775	7,030	3,327	12.928	6,422	14,921	6,265
„ Victoria	...	...	8,438	3,105	...	...	19,218	5,218	1,204	542
„ New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	84
Total ...	11,479,864	3,705,068	12.550,365	4,493,866	14.470,704	4,785,918	16,730,034	5,395,830	18,690,096	5.370,752
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,595,398	3,731,562	12,971,877	4,590,757	14,567,687	4,807,363	16,820,276	5,409,983	18,762,456	5,379,556

It will be seen that foreign countries have taken from the province no less than 3,736,000 tons during the five years, and that the annual quantity shipped has increased from 579,770 tons in 1877-78 to 938,123 tons in the year of report, or 61·81 per cent. Aggregating the shipments to all parts of Europe, including those declared for Malta and Egypt for orders, the quantity in 1877-78 was 509,948 tons and in 1881-82 742,905 tons, an increase of 45·68 per cent. Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and other countries, which form our Eastern markets, took 66,669 tons in 1877-78 and 178,083 tons in 1881-82, the increase being 167·12 per cent. The South American direct trade, chiefly in white rice, was 3,080 tons in 1877-78 and in 1881-82 15,061 tons, an increase of 388·99 per cent.

Declared value of rice shipped for the last five years.

212. The declared values of the rice shipped during each of the last five years have been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	
1877-78	6	8	9	Per ton.
1878-79	7	1	7¼	"
1879-80	6	12	0	"
1880-81	6	8	7½	"
1881-82	5	14	7½	"

These rates represent the cost free on boardship, including milling, boat-hire, &c.

Statistics of the various kinds of rice exported.

213. During the year under review a record was kept for the first time of the different kinds of rice sent away from the province to foreign countries, and the following table gives the result :—

Description of rice husked.	Tons.
Cargo (including broken cargo)	749,787
White	171,555
Broken white	12,392
All other sorts	821
Total ...	934,505

The shipments to the Eastern ports, to South America, the Cape, the United States, and Australia are to a great extent white rice, while a portion of the quantity declared for Port Said and Malta, intended for the Mediterranean ports, is also cleaned grain.

Rice exports to foreign countries from each port.

214. The following statement shows the quantity in tons of rice (including paddy) exported to foreign countries from the principal ports of the province during each of the last five official years :—

Ports whence exported.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Akyab	80,718	68,233	119,915	172,805	157,728
Bassein	102,178	120,186	145,274	154,336	167,298
Mergui	1,775	1,080	250	247	715
Moulmein	36,381	55,280	68,678	60,648	56,508
Tavoy	5,470	5,326	1,954	669	2,368
Total subordinate ports ...	226,517	250,105	331,066	388,705	384,612
Chief port, Rangoon ...	353,253	398,489	397,318	452,309	553,511
GRAND TOTAL ...	579,770	648,594	728,384	841,014	938,123

From the ports in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions the shipments to foreign countries have increased in the five years from 455,431 tons to 720,809 tons, or 58·27 per cent.; from the Arakan division (Akyab), 80,713 tons to 157,723 tons, or 95·41 per cent.; and from the Tenasserim division, 43,626 tons to 59,591 tons, or 36·60 per cent.

One small shipment only of *rice-flour* was made during the year, probably for the continent of Europe. Merchants evidently preferred to sell their broken white rice for the Ceylon and Madras markets to making it into flour.

The exports of *rice-bran or rice-dust* have increased nearly sevenfold in five years. The Chinese, who are engaged in the trade, do not make large profits out of it, but they find it sufficiently remunerative when freights are low. The value of the rice-bran exported was £41,276 in 1881-82 and £24,716 in 1880-81.

The increase in the trade in *pulse* was very great also, and entirely with the Straits ports, where peas and beans are utilized in making confectionery and vermicelli, the latter article being largely consumed in this province as well as in India.

The trade in *gums and resins* (*cutch*) has apparently passed into the hands of a few English firms, the bulk of the shipments having been made by the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, who held the monopoly of the produce in Upper Burma. The Chinese merchants, who formerly sent considerable quantities to the Straits annually, have been almost driven out of the market. The outturn of cutch in Burmese territory was smaller than in previous years on account of the article becoming a royal monopoly.

The exports of *hides and skins* increased from £61,263 in 1880-81 to £85,494 in 1881-82. The principal markets are in the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements, and the quantities shipped are pretty equally divided between the European and Chinese merchants. During the first three months of the year the trade in cow-hides was chiefly in the hands of the Chinese, who shipped to the Straits. At the end of July cow-hides were included in the monopolies, and a few days after they were brought down in large quantities to evade the imposition placed on them by the monopolist. After this the quantity received was small, and there being a number of buyers in the market the price increased. There was keen competition in this trade between the European and the Chinese merchants. Buffalo-hides were dealt in to a considerable extent; in these also there was a lack of supplies; the Chinese were the principal purchasers.

The trade in *horns* has more than doubled in the last five years. In that period the exports to foreign ports have increased by 51·77 per cent. in quantity and 143·72 per cent. in value. Buffalo horns were in great demand in the Straits ports throughout the year. They undergo a process of cleaning there and are then shipped to Europe.

The trade in *elephants' tusks* carried on by the Chinese with their own country through the Straits Settlements showed a considerable improvement in the year under review. The scarcity of ivory has lately enhanced the price.

The trade in *provisions* amounted to £36,252. Of the total value 93·40 per cent. was exported to the Straits Settlements. The fish-maws, shark-fins, &c., which form the principal items of this trade, are largely consumed by the Chinese, who consider them a great delicacy.

The trade in *spices* showed a considerable decrease in the year of report in comparison with the previous year owing to the Straits importing large quantities of chillies from Bankok, Madras, and Cochin, where the crops were good, and where prices were lower than in Rangoon.

The quantity of *jadestones* exported exceeded by 151·87 per cent. the average of the preceding four years, and the value increased 280·83 per cent. In 1880-81 the quantity was 3,341 cwt. valued at £79,990; in the year of report the quantity was 7,788 cwt. and the value £230,180. This is attributed to the discovery of

new mines in Upper Burma, from which large quantities were taken, the quality of the stone being also found superior.

The exports of *wood* (*teak*) for the past five years are shown in the following table:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82	
	C. Tons.	£	C. Tons.	£	C. Tons.	£	C. Tons.	£	C. Tons.	£
To United Kingdom ...	49,310	353,641	29,447	212,170	26,511	199,823	58,683	451,980	48,959	445,288
" France	371	2,800	...	...	1,080	8,711	...	...	...	...
" Germany	...	...	94	834	10	92	...	...	7	44
" Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	72	300	270
" Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	719
" Spain	...	..	1,235	8,075	899	6,292	...	...	1,667	14,260
" Cape of Good Hope ..	...	...	...	...	1,634	12,399	1,070	6,852	821	7,160
" Egypt	3	15	...	...	...	...	55	440	141	1,400
" Mauritius	1,172	8,144	1,388	9,955	952	7,142	356	2,478	...	...
" South America ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	...	...
" Arabia	...	...	40	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ceylon	4,007	25,392	1,880	12,772	4,630	27,319	3,228	20,744	1,394	10,678
" Maldives (except Minicoy)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
" Siam	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	3	...	...
" Straits Settlements ...	610	4,554	883	6,892	531	3,626	313	2,431	957	8,300
" Sumatra	416	5,000	685	6,946	1,220	8,563	852	5,814	1,179	10,256
Total ...	55,979	399,546	35,652	258,543	37,476	273,067	64,568½	490,841	55,519	500,830

A considerable increase has taken place in the price of teak, owing to the falling off in supplies of first class timber and to the great difficulty which exists in getting the logs to market. Of the quantity recorded in the year of report Moulmein supplied 46,538 tons, Bassein 68 tons, and Rangoon 8,913 tons. The trade, in Rangoon particularly, is to a great extent in the hands of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited.

The trade in *manufactures of wood* showed a large falling-off, mainly owing to the absence of shipments of teak shingles to Mauritius and to decreased exports to the Straits.

Customs Revenue.

Gross and net revenues realised on merchandise.

215. The following statement exhibits the gross and net amounts of customs duties collected in the province in each of the last five years:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports—General ...	117,350	116,936	142,090	141,725	157,221	157,149	141,207	141,066	152,687	152,179
Salt	6,956	6,581	8,767	8,541	17,182	16,753	19,339	18,813	14,780	14,158
Exports—Rice	297,052	293,187	335,259	331,548	377,785	372,398	436,485	429,034	487,395	478,833
Total ...	421,358	416,704	486,116	481,814	552,188	546,300	597,031	588,913	654,862	645,170

The increase of £11,113 in general import duty would have been enhanced to the extent of another £10,000 had not the duties on all goods except arms and ammunition and liquors been abolished on the 10th March 1882. The decrease in the salt duty is due to the markets having been overstocked in the previous two years. The export duty on rice again shows a most satisfactory increase, equal to 11·61 per cent., nearly the whole of the crops having been available for shipment to foreign countries.

Net revenue collected on principal imported articles.

216. The undernoted statement gives the net collections of duty on the principal goods passed into consumption during each of the last five years:—

Articles.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel	1,526	1,376	1,907	2,368	2,017
Cotton twist and yarn	7,533	8,161	6,765	7,705	7,075
Cotton manufactures	18,088	17,316	17,285	21,489	16,662
Earthenware and porcelain	1,947	2,506	2,648	2,631	2,186
Glass and glassware	583	678	1,132	1,263	1,250
Hardware and cutlery	1,218	1,537	2,265	2,493	3,284
Liquors	49,261	69,604	83,121	53,634	75,256
Matches	1,156	1,356	1,358	1,411	1,584
Metals	1,954	2,569	2,765	3,043	3,545
Provisions	2,477	3,759	4,278	4,558	4,213
Silk (raw)	1,623	1,920	2,192	2,893	2,725
Silk manufactures	15,555	16,498	15,645	18,041	16,056
Spices	962	1,310	1,141	1,979	1,223
Sugar	1,013	2,416	3,006	3,434	3,422
Tea	668	696	597	648	691
Umbrellas	968	1,237	1,609	1,749	1,162
Wool manufactures	4,109	6,123	5,549	7,681	5,864

The diminished collections in the year under review in comparison with the revenue of the year immediately preceding are mainly due to the abolition of the duties except in the items cotton, silk, and woollen piece-goods, earthenware, spices, and umbrellas, of which there were less importations. In the liquor duty there is a decided improvement over the average of the three previous years. The clearances of spirits from bond in 1880-81 were 68,908 gallons and in 1881-82 105,768 gallons. A larger quantity was also passed direct in the latter year.

Percentage of each port.

217. The proportions of these revenues contributed by each port have been as follows:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Rangoon ...	69·25	70·36	66·00	63·19	67·72
Bassein ...	12·74	12·82	13·64	13·61	13·41
Akyab ...	9·87	7·36	11·42	15·18	12·53
Moulmein ...	7·10	8·64	8·63	7·86	6·01
Other ports ...	1·04	·82	·31	·16	·33

Taking the figures of the two years last enumerated, Rangoon shows an increase in favour of the year of report of 8·94 per cent. in import duty and 22·83 per cent. in export duty; Akyab a decrease in import duty of 49·39 per cent. and in export duty of 9·29 per cent.; Bassein a decrease of 28·17 per cent. in import duty and an increase in export duty of 8·66 per cent.; Moulmein a decrease under both heads of 34·40 per cent. and 7·12 per cent. respectively; and the other three ports increased revenue aggregating in imports 8·69 per cent. and in exports 236·62 per cent.

Import duty,—Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, and Moulmein.

218. In import duty the increase in Rangoon was due entirely to more spirituous liquors having been passed direct and out of bond; the decrease at Akyab to smaller direct imports of general goods; at Bassein to less salt and liquors having been received direct from foreign countries; at Moulmein chiefly to a falling-off in the imports of spirits owing to Chinese traders having curtailed their dealings. In many cases spirits imported into Moulmein were exported to Rangoon for consumption there. It is supposed dealers do not find it profitable to cope with wholesale merchants in Rangoon.

Export duty at each port.

219. In export duty the increases in Rangoon and Bassein, Tavoy and Mergui, were due to larger shipments of rice to foreign ports, and the decreased revenue at Akyab and Moulmein to lighter crops having been garnered in 1881.

Coasting Trade.

Value of the private coasting trade.

220. This branch of the trade of the province also suffered from the existing depression during the year of report, as will be seen from the following abstracts:—

1880-81.

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Sind.	Madras.	Provincial ports.	Indian ports not British.	Total.
Imports—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Of Indian produce ..	1,377,732	59,982	36	363,241	329,160	1,683	2,131,834
„ foreign merchandise	611,331	85,809	50	6,161	409,716	45	1,113,112
Total Imports ..	1,989,063	145,791	86	369,402	738,876	1,728	3,244,946
Exports—							
Of Indian produce ..	480,956	374,215	29,126	199,045	288,973	5,363	1,377,678
„ foreign merchandise	43,690	2,654	..	6,899	394,056	..	447,299
Total Exports ..	524,646	376,869	29,126	205,944	683,029	5,363	1,824,977

1881-82.

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Sind.	Madras.	Provincial ports.	Indian ports not British.	Total.
Imports—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Of Indian produce ..	1,353,055	77,856	..	403,340	297,812	9,281	2,141,344
„ foreign merchandise	498,208	65,931	..	4,139	381,802	169	950,249
Total Imports ..	1,851,263	143,787	..	407,479	679,614	9,450	3,091,593
Exports—							
Of Indian produce ..	355,084	263,552	10,021	164,375	256,351	5,779	1,055,162
„ foreign merchandise	30,395	1,130	..	2,356	393,382	..	427,263
Total Exports ..	385,479	264,682	10,021	166,731	649,733	5,779	1,482,425

Imports.

Import trade with ports, the imports of country produce having slightly improved. From Bengal

221. The value of the trade under this head shows in 1881-82 a decrease in comparison with the previous year—almost altogether in foreign merchandise from the presidency

Bengal.

there was a decrease in comparison with 1880-81 in country produce of 1·79 per cent. chiefly in cotton twist and yarn, silk piece-goods, vegetable oils, and fruits and vegetables, and in foreign merchandise of 18·51 per cent., less cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods, machinery and hardware having been received from

Bombay.

Calcutta. From Bombay the imports of Indian produce increased 29·80 per cent., principally in cotton twist and yarn and provisions, and those of foreign merchandise decreased 23·17 per cent., the falling-off being in silk piece-goods. Madras sent to this province

Madras.

increased supplies of seeds, spices, and tobacco, the enhancement in country produce being 11·04 per cent. From this presidency but little foreign merchandise is ever received; there was a decrease in the year of report. The imports of Indian produce from

Indian ports not British.

Indian ports not British, *viz.*, Pondicherry, Karikal, and Allepey, consisting of groundnut-oil, seeds, earthenware, fresh vegetables, cotton piece-goods, and provisions, during 1881-82 were more than equal in value to the aggregate of the previous four years. The

Provincial ports.

provincial trade in imports decreased in value six lakhs of rupees, but there was an increase in quantity in some of the more important articles.

222. The coasting import trade of the last two years has been of the value of £3,244,946 and £3,091,593, and has been distributed over the several ports of the province in the following proportions :—

Percentage taken by each port.

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Rangoon ...	60·28	62·41
Akyab ...	18·61	14·07
Moulmein...	17·05	18·72
Bassein ...	1·30	1·71
Tavoy ...	1·08	1·24
Mergui ...	·86	·94
Kyoukpyoo	·57	·63
Sandoway..	·25	·28

The principal articles imported coastwise were cotton piece-goods (£355,706 in 1880-81 and £326,928 in 1881-82), tobacco (£326,346 in 1880-81 and £320,534 in 1881-82), spices (£313,956 in 1880-81 and £311,194 in 1881-82), gunny-bags (£268,355 in 1880-81 and £325,352 in 1881-82), and cotton twist (£277,029 in 1880-81 and £267,389 in 1881-82).

Exports.

223. The trade under this head again exhibits a decrease in the year under review. In 1877-78 it was valued at £2,425,887 and in 1881-82 at £1,482,425, a falling-off in the five years of 38·89 per cent. This is mainly due to the yearly diminution in the demand for rice and pulses for Madras and Bombay, owing to good harvests in those presidencies. Exports to Bengal aggregated in value £414,503 in 1877-78, £524,646 in 1880-81, and £385,478 in 1881-82. The difference between the first and last years named is accounted for by smaller shipments of timber, while the decrease in the year of report in comparison with that immediately preceding is due to a falling-off in shipments of cutch and stick-lac. This branch of the trade with Bombay was valued at £448,491 in 1877-78, £376,869 in 1880-81, and £264,682 in 1881-82. This decrease is due almost entirely to more limited shipments of rice. The Madras presidency took the produce of British Burma to the value of £1,014,058 in 1877-78, of £199,045 in 1880-81, and of £164,375 in 1881-82. In the first of these years the quantity of rice shipped to the Coromandel and Malabar coasts was 126,066 tons; in the last two years 16,698 tons and 16,212 tons respectively. In pulses also there has been a great falling-off, the exports being 360,674 cwt. in 1877-78, 166,446 cwt. in 1880-81, and 27,149 cwt. in 1881-82. Sindh takes small supplies of teak timber; Indian ports not British limited quantities of rice and teak. In the provincial trade a decrease is shown in the year of report as compared with that immediately preceding, but the increase in the five years has been 23·12 per cent.

Export trade to Bengal. Bombay. Madras. Sindh and Indian ports not British. Provincial ports.

224. The value of the exports coastwise for the last two years has been distributed over the several ports of the province as follows :—

Percentage contributed by each port.

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Rangoon ...	59·81	52·96
Akyab ...	6·05	6·58
Moulmein ...	29·90	35·67
Bassein ...	·15	·13
Tavoy ...	1·31	1·35
Mergui ...	2·02	2·72
Kyoukpyoo ...	·69	·51
Sandoway ...	·07	·08

Some of the principal exports coastwise were teak (£529,029 in 1880-81 and £566,117 in 1881-82), cotton goods (£117,205 in 1880-81 and £117,317 in 1881-82), cutch (£189,638 in 1880-81 and £82,141 in 1881-82), oils (£40,942 in 1880-81 and £39,398 in 1881-82), and lac (£29,317 in 1880-81 and £14,926 in 1881-82).

Inland Trade.

Value of the inland trade of the year.

225. The value of the inland trade of this province, carried on by three river and seventeen land routes, aggregated in the year under report £3,783,376, against £4,182,525 in the year immediately preceding, £4,195,812 in 1879-80, and £4,385,513 in 1878-79.

Distribution of the trade over the several routes.

226. These values were distributed over the several routes as follows:—

Routes.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		£	£	£
River Routes.				
Irrawaddy	1880-81	1,428,477	1,670,443	3,098,920
	1881-82	1,044,139	1,440,982	2,485,121
Sittang	1880-81	81,884	18,419	100,303
	1881-82	99,507	16,898	116,405
Salween	1880-81	464,567	...	464,567
	1881-82	590,911	...	590,911
Land Routes.				
Kyoukpyoo	1880-81	6,117	7,183	13,300
	1881-82	5,124	5,505	10,629
Thayetmyo	1880-81	65,850	1,917	67,767
	1881-82	92,751	2,945	95,696
Amherst	1880-81	14,555	5,137	19,692
	1881-82	22,490	11,107	33,597
Salween	1880-81	35,959	210,067	246,026
	1881-82	35,820	238,856	274,676
Tavoy	1880-81	16,335	1,200	17,535
	1881-82	5,405	2,732	8,137
Toungoo	1880-81	110,231	44,183	154,414
	1881-82	122,381	45,822	168,203

The figures given for the Sittang and Salween river routes, and the routes through the Toungoo and Salween districts, differ from those entered in the report for 1880-81. In that and previous years the whole of the trade with Upper Burma, registered at the frontier station of Toungoo, was recorded as river-borne, whereas only a little over two-thirds of it was conveyed by the Sittang river, the balance having been an overland traffic with the districts of Upper Burma abutting on the frontier.

Teak-importations by the Salween.

227. For the three years prior to the year under review the statistics of the import trade of the Salween district have included the value of the timber floated down the Salween river to Moulmein. In the return given above the figures have been divided, the Salween river traffic and the land traffic of the Salween district being exhibited under the proper heads. In the report for 1880-81 the value of the timber imported by the Salween was entered as £327,240. Since that report was issued statements have been received from the Deputy Conservator of Forests at Moulmein giving the value as £464,567, the amount entered in the foregoing returns.

Trade with the various countries and the percentage taken by each.

228. In the following three statements the value of the import and export trade carried on with each country is enumerated, together with the percentage proportion :—

Imports.

From countries.	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Upper Burma ...	1,069,934	544,037	1,613,971	1,045,484	257,891	1,303,375
Siam	36,045	5,280	41,325	33,065	6,902	39,967
North Shan States ...	74,153	...	74,153	57,327	355	57,682
South ditto ...	1,338	...	1,338	2,996	..	2,996
Karennee	404,814	3,854	408,668	472,243	3,695	475,938
Zimmeh	84,522	...	84,522	138,483	88	138,571
Grand Total ...	1,670,806	553,171	2,223,077	1,749,598	268,931	2,018,529

Exports.

To countries.	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Upper Burma ...	1,578,122	134,180	1,712,302	1,354,082	131,803	1,485,885
Siam	15,796	93,934	109.730	15,012	135,854	150,866
North Shan States ...	29,267	...	29,267	25,143	740	25,883
South ditto ...	658	...	658	1,724	...	1,724
Karennee	25,013	79,313	104,326	20,454	77,024	97,478
Zimmeh	2,265	...	2,265	1,856	1,154	3,010
Grand Total ...	1,651,121	307,427	1,958,548	1,418,271	346,575	1,764,846

Percentages.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Upper Burma	64 57	84·19	73·72
Siam	1·98	8·55	5·04
North Shan States...	2·86	1·47	2·21
South ditto	·15	·10	·18
Karennee	23·58	5·52	15 16
Zimmeh	6·86	·17	3 74

The figures of the import trade from Karennee and Zimmeh in 1880-81 have been altered owing to the imports of teak by the Salween which come from these two countries, or the collection of States classed under the names of these countries, having been divided over them according to the particulars furnished by the Forest Department.

Trade with Upper Burma.

229. The value of the trade with Upper Burma, both imports and exports, shows a marked decrease in the year of report in comparison with that in the year immediately preceding.

The institution of a number of fresh monopolies was no doubt an efficient cause in the general decrease of imports. And it appears probable that,

for various reasons which it is unnecessary to specify, the purchasing power of the people in Upper Burma has much diminished, a theory which would to some extent account for the decrease in the value of exports. The boat trade was much harassed by the action of the Burmese customs officials at Minhla and by the apparently illegal extortions practised by the river police at Nyoungywa near the frontier line. The fears which, at different periods of the year, were current that some political convulsion was imminent at Mandalay had also a most depressing effect on trade at the Burmese capital. This combination of unfavourable conditions is probably sufficient to account for the exceptionally small amount of mercantile transactions with Upper Burma during the year. The following are the particulars of the monopolies granted at various times in the period of report. The right of importing and exporting betelnuts, raw and manufactured silk, and leaves for wrapping cheroots was sold in November for £12,000, but the monopoly was abolished towards the close of the past official year. The monopoly of unrefined sugar was continued on the same terms as in 1880-81. The exclusive right of exporting hides and cutch was originally granted to a son of Moola Ibrahim for £3,600. Later in the year the monopoly of cutch was resumed and sold to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation for £6,000. A man named Moung Po Ka obtained the monopoly of wheat, pulse, gram, and chillies for the sum of £3,600. The privilege of dealing in sessamum-seed, sessamum-oil, *zeethee*, and tamarinds was granted to a Native of India in consideration of the payment of £14,000. The Yanoung Prince is said to have paid £6,000 for the right of taking fees for all cattle exported. Since the Prince's death this exaction has been abolished. Petroleum continued to be an article monopolised by the Government. The direct influence of the monopolies is to decrease the quantity and value of the imports from Upper Burma. The monopolist cannot interfere with the trade in Upper Burma itself; but all the goods of which he holds the monopoly must, before being exported to other countries, pass through his hands. He fixes the price which he will give sufficiently low to enable him to realise a profit by sale at the rates which he can obtain in the country to which he exports. It is therefore to the interest of the producer to sell as much of his product as possible in the home market and to leave as little as possible for export. Indirectly monopolies affect also the export trade to Upper Burma. Many of the agents of Rangoon traders at Mandalay, Sagaing, Myingyan, Pakokekoo, Koonywa, Sinbyoogyoon, and Magway were withdrawn because, though they might have obtained a market for the goods which they had exported to Upper Burma, they were unable to procure suitable commodities to send to Rangoon in exchange. Since the abolition of the monopolies, early in the current calendar year, these have returned, and there is a prospect of a revival of trade. Some part of last year's decrease must have been due to the partial failure in the harvests of Upper Burma, whereby the purchasing power of the people was considerably restricted.

Exports to Karennee and Siam.

230. Of the exports to Karennee and Siam specie represents over four-fifths, which is passed over the land routes in the Salween district by foresters, who either work forests in Siamese and Karennee territory under lease or purchase and cut teak for the Moulmein market, to which it is floated on the Salween.

River routes.

The Irrawaddy, the Sittang, and the Salween.

General remarks on trade by the three river routes.

231. The statistics of the trade by these routes during the year of report represent the waterborne traffic alone and do not include, as in previous years, the cattle, ponies, &c., brought overland to Alanmyo in the rainy season, nor the whole of the trade with Upper Burma registered at Toungoo.

The Irrawaddy trade showed a decrease of 18·74 per cent. in the value of the exports, of 26·91 per cent. in that of imports, and a total decrease of 19·81 per cent. The actual falling-off amounted to £613,799, of which £229,461 was due to the decrease in exports and £384,338 to the decrease in imports. As

regards imports, the only articles in which there was any noteworthy increase were wheat, til-seed, jadestone, and miscellaneous provisions. The import trade in lacqueredware, raw and manufactured cotton, gram and pulse, cutch, hides, petroleum, manufactured silk, and raw sugar show a remarkable decrease. In respect to exports, the decrease under the heads of cotton goods, betelnuts, ngapee, salt, miscellaneous provisions, raw and manufactured silk, and woollen goods; and the increase, under the heads of rice, metals other than brass and copper, til-seed, miscellaneous spices and tobacco, were the most marked.

Traffic on the Sittang river.

232. The revised figures of the traffic on the Sittang river during 1880-81 show the value of imports as £81,884 instead of £113,526, of exports as £18,419 instead of £32,759, and the totals £100,303 and £146,285 respectively. The difference pertains to the overland trade. In 1881-82 the value of imports was £99,507, an increase over the previous year of 21·52 per cent., and of exports £16,898, a decrease equal to 8·25 per cent. The net increase was 16·05 per cent.

Trade on the Salween river.

233. The trade on the Salween consists entirely of timber floated down from the forests bordering that river and the Thoungyin, which joins it on the British frontier. The revised statement received from the Forest Department at Moulmein shows the value in 1880-81 as £464,567 instead of £327,240 as stated in paragraph 218 of the report for that year. In the year under review the quantity registered was 107,433 tons with a value of £590,911, equal to £5-10-0 per ton, thus showing that teak is increasing in cost considerably.

Details of imports by the Irrawaddy and Sittang.

Animals.

234. The traffic in ponies and cattle by the river routes is small and is confined to the Irrawaddy, by which 409 ponies and 43 cattle were imported in 1881-82, against 346 and 2 respectively in the previous year. The partial removal of the prohibition of the export of live-stock during the year is probably sufficient to account for the increase in number.

Chinese and Japanese ware.

235. The value of the lacquered ware imported was £26,192 in 1880-81 and £20,940 in 1881-82. European earthenware and glassware are to a certain extent taking the place of lacquered ware in British territory.

Raw cotton.

236. The imports of raw cotton were 20,615 maunds valued at £26,250 in the year under review, and 22,942 maunds valued at £30,000 in 1880-81. The crop in Upper Burma was not good. The best quality of the staple was taken away to Western China through Bhamo, and the prices in the Rangoon market for the low qualities imported were not remunerative.

Cotton goods.

237. By the Irrawaddy cotton goods to the value of £33,839 were imported from Upper Burma in 1880-81 and to the value of £31,137 in 1881-82.

These articles consist of strong twist made from indigenous cotton, a good deal of which is exported by Chinese to the Straits Settlements; and of putsoes, sheets, and other cloth of coarse manufacture, which are purchased by the people within British territory.

Grain and pulse.

238. The principal articles classed under the head grain and pulse are wheat, gram, peas, and beans, of which the imports amounted to £68,210 in 1880-81 and £36,087 in 1881-82.

The bulk of the trade is by the Irrawaddy. The quantity of wheat imported by this route was larger than in any of the previous three years; and the increase amounted to 93·39 per cent. The value increased by 56·22 per cent. The harvest was abundant, the weather, which was unsuitable for rice and other products, being excellent for the growth of wheat. Wheat is grown in the same land as *gram* in alternation. It is likely therefore that a good wheat year will not be marked by a large gram harvest, and this phenomenon is to be remarked in the year of report, when the quantity of *gram* and other kinds of *pulse* imported

fell to a very remarkable extent. The decrease in quantity was 64·65 per cent. and in value 59·26 per cent.

Cutch.

239. The imports of cutch by both the Irrawaddy and the Sittang were much less in 1881-82 (£66,628) than in 1880-81 (£97,762).

The decrease in quantity is accounted for by the fact that the monopolists offered the manufacturers only from £2-10-0 to £3-10-0 per 100 viss, while the selling price in British Burma ranged from £3-10-0 to £4-10-0. The price offered by the monopolists discouraged production in Upper Burma, and a considerable number of persons are said to have come across the frontier to manufacture cutch in British territory.

Hides.

240. The imports of hides show a falling off in the year under review in comparison with that immediately preceding, but a considerable increase over the imports in 1879-80. Supplies are mainly received by the Irrawaddy. The exports of hides from Upper Burma depend to a great extent on the prevalence of cattle-disease. Last year was a healthy year, and consequently there were fewer hides for export.

Oils.

241. Petroleum or earth-oil is a recognised monopoly of the Burmese Government under the treaty of 1867, and sessamum-oil was made a monopoly during the year of report. In comparison with 1880-81 the imports of earth-oil in 1881-82 decreased to the extent of 30·32 per cent. in quantity and 23·42 per cent. in value, while those of "other sorts" increased in quantity 10·52 per cent. and declined in value 10·41 per cent. The chief portion of the trade is by the Irrawaddy. The decrease in petroleum may be ascribed to the more extended use of kerosine-oil imported by sea. The increase in price is due partly to the fact that petroleum is a royal monopoly, and partly perhaps to the high price of kerosine-oil at certain times during the year of report. The decrease in the value of the sessamum-oil is probably explained by the fact that the declared value of goods imported is calculated at the price at the place where it is shipped. The price fixed by the monopolist was £4 per 100 viss instead of from £6 to £7 in former years.

Seeds.

242. A large import trade in sessamum-seeds exists with Upper Burma, chiefly by the Irrawaddy. The quantities, with their values, brought down in the last two years have been as follows:—

	Mds.	£.
1880-81	11,515	8,116
1881-82	31,842	10,470
Increase	20,327	2,354

Owing to a bad harvest, there was a great demand for the seed in British Burma, and a good deal was sold before the institution of the monopoly.

Stones (jade, rubies, &c.)

243. The quantity of jadestone imported in 1881-82 was 10,927 maunds valued at £99,091 and in the previous year 3,352 maunds of the value of £23,630. Other precious stones, chiefly rubies, of the value of £1,151, were brought into this province in 1881-82 from beyond the frontier. These products are a royal monopoly. It is stated that new deposits of jadestone of superior quality were discovered and worked during the year under review.

Silk goods.

244. The imports of silk goods from Mandalay decreased largely in 1881-82, the value having been £68,128, against £91,075 in 1880-81. Silks of European manufacture are no doubt replacing those of Native make, being much cheaper, although by no means so durable.

Sugar.

245. The import trade in *unrefined sugar* during the last two years is shown in the following figures:—

Years.	Mds.	£.
1880-81	256,168	104,541
1881-82	190,642	73,117

The effects of monopolizing are manifest in the great decrease of the imports of unrefined sugar. The purchasing price was about £1-10-0, the selling price about £8-10-0. The discouragement of production for exportation is obvious.

Pickled tea.

246. Let-pet, or pickled tea, which has been in the hands of monopolists for some time, is now included in the trade returns under the head "Provisions."

Timber.

247. The trade of the year of report and that immediately preceding in timber was contributed by the—

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.
Irrawaddy ...	3,014	5,519	7,294	17,253
Sittang ...	16,207	64,828	22,385	89,540

The increase by the former route is ascribed almost entirely to the activity with which the extraction of timber in the Chindwin forest was carried on by the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation; and that by the latter route is attributed to the rivers and creeks having been well filled by the heavy rains which fell in 1881, whereby more extensive floating operations were possible.

Details of exports by the Irrawaddy and Sittang.

Cotton goods.

248. The trade in cotton goods with Upper Burma by the river routes during the last two years is given in the following statement:—

Articles.	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Mds.	£.	Mds.	£.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn (European)	28,277	191,418	26,116	176,426
Piece-goods (European)	36,228	279,878	28,399	226,015

There was a large increase under this head in 1880-81, and though the returns for 1881-82 show a falling off, the value of the trade was very little less than in 1879-80 and considerably larger than in 1878-79. It is probable that the market was somewhat overstocked in 1880-81, and that in the year of report the trade receded to its normal level. The existence of the monopolies by which the people were impoverished, inasmuch as they could not obtain remunerative rates for their produce, was no doubt one cause of the decline in the trade.

Earthenware.

249. The value of the trade in earthenware in 1881-82 shows a large falling off in comparison with the exports in 1880-81, the values being £21,665 and £30,571 respectively. The decrease in the former year is accounted for by large stocks having accumulated in Mandalay in 1880-81.

Fruits and nuts.

250. The bulk of the trade in fruits and nuts, now that betelnuts have been classed with spices, is in cocoanuts, of which 415,473 were exported in the year of report, 519,449 in the year previous, and 224,228 in 1879-80. The total value of the exports, including dorians and other fruits as well as cocoanuts, was £3,503 in 1881-82.

Grain.

251. The exports of rice by the river routes to Upper Burma during the last two years are noted in the following statement:—

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Mds.	£.	Mds.	£.
Husked	28,436	4,350	55,520	15,321
Unhusked	160,052	15,996	236,519	25,864
Total ...	188,488	20,346	292,039	41,185

The whole of the trade was by the Irrawaddy. The generally poor harvest in Upper Burma consequent on the deficiency in the rainfall accounts for the increase in the year under review over that immediately preceding. The price of unhusked rice at Mandalay rose at one time to £8 per 100 baskets.

Metals.

252. Particulars of the exports of metals during the last two years are given in the following statement :—

	1880-81.						1881-82.					
	Viâ Alanmyo.		*Viâ* Toungoo.		Total.		*Viâ* Alanmyo.		*Viâ* Toungoo.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	£.	Mds.	£.	Mds.	£.	Mds.	£.	Mds.	£.	Mds.	£.
Brass and copper ...	*	13,780	½	11	*	13,791	4,749	11,893	3	14	4,752	11,907
Iron	24,112	21,813	447	471	24,559	22,284	18,564	26,838	100	121	18,664	26,959
Other metals	*	16,027	...	...	*	16,027	*	4,548	...	...	*	4,548
Total ...	...	51,620	...	482	...	52,102	...	43,279	...	135	...	43,414

Oils.

253. Oils have been exported, chiefly by the Irrawaddy, to the following extent during the last two years :—

1880-81	Galls.	13,928
	£	10,898
1881-82	Galls.	11,745
	£	9,577

The principal oil included under this head is kerosine. The abnormally large increase in the previous year and the high prices which prevailed in Rangoon for some time during the period of report to a great extent account for the decrease in the exports of this article.

Provisions.

254. Ngapee forms the bulk of the trade under the head provisions, the exports of this condiment during the last two years having been as follows :—

Years.	*Viâ* Alanmyo. Mds.	*Viâ* Toungoo. Mds.	Total. Mds.	Total. Value. £.
1880-81 ...	569,526 ...	5,717 ...	575,243 ...	233,844
1881-82 ...	483,295 ...	7,998 ...	491,293 ...	204,679

Of miscellaneous provisions the value averages about £15,000 per annum ; they consist of biscuits, sardines, flour, vermicelli, &c. The decrease of 15·14 per cent. in the quantity and of 13·22 per cent. in the value of the exports of *ngapee* is very noticeable. It is probable that this is to be attributed to the poverty of the people, partly caused by the failure of the harvest. The consumption of *ngapee* is a fair index of the condition of the mass of the Burmese people.

Salt.

255. The exports of salt in 1881-82 show a decrease of 41·50 per cent. in quantity and 38·50 per cent. in value as compared with those in 1880-81. The following are the figures for the two years :—

	Mds.	£.
1880-81	567,937 ...	40,521
1881-82	332,216 ...	24,921

* Not available.

A similar explanation to that in respect to ngapee may be given of the decrease of 39·33 per cent. in the value of the exports of *salt*. It is probable that recourse was freely made to salt of inferior quality manufactured at the salt spring of Sheinbaga, north of Mandalay. This salt sells for 8*s*. and 10*s*. per 100 viss, while salt imported from British Burma realizes from 16*s*. to £1 per 100 viss. Liverpool salt was sold for Upper Burma alongside the ships in Rangoon during the last shipping season at the low price of 3*s*. 6*d*. per 100 viss duty included, and the freight to Mandalay was 4*s*. per 100 viss.

Silk goods.

256. The exports of raw silk and silk piece-goods by the river routes to Upper Burma during the last three years are shown in the following statement:—

	Years.	Mds.	Yards.	£.
Viâ Alanmyo ...	1879-80	1,885	2,189,120	212,492
	1880-81	1,727	2,643,878	252,291
	1881-82	1,756	1,968,593	202,799
Viâ Toungoo ...	1879-80	24	...	4,472
	1880-81	6	...	1,042
	1881-82	...	...	...

The institution of the monopoly, which extended to both exports and imports, and the fact that the China silk was to a great extent supplanted in the Burmese market by cheaper varieties of silk grown by Yabeins in Prome and elsewhere, are sufficient to account for the decrease in this trade.

Spices.

257. The export of spices, of which the principal item is betelnuts, aggregated in value £55,545 in the year of report and £71,374 in that immediately preceding. By the Irrawaddy the trade in betelnuts suffered a decrease of 35·70 per cent. in value. The fact that increasing quantities of the product are grown in Upper Burma and the institution of the monopoly sufficiently account for this decrease. The quantity of this product exported by the Irrawaddy in 1881-82 was 40,941 maunds and by the Sittang 33,570 maunds.

Woollen piece-goods.

258. A considerable increase in quantity and decrease in value are shown in the trade in woollen piece-goods on the Irrawaddy route, which is said to be due to the purchase of a large quantity of woollen cloth of an inferior quality for the use of the Burmese army.

Steamer and boat traffic of the Irrawaddy.

259. The number of steamers passing up the Irrawaddy decreased from 140 in 1880-81 to 133 in the year of report; the number of steamers passing down in the two years was 141 and 125 respectively. The boat traffic, taking the number up and down together, also decreased. This might have been expected from the general decrease of trade.

Boat traffic on the Sittang.

260. On the Sittang the boat traffic in 1881-82 with Upper Burma was confined to 83 boats up and 130 boats down, against 217 and 186 respectively in the previous year.

Land Routes.

General remarks on land routes.

261. But little alteration was made in the method of registering the trade by these routes. The clerk at Alanmyo was entertained throughout the year instead of for seven months only as hitherto, and measures were taken to record the traffic from Siam into the Tavoy district through Amya, a station on the Tenasserim river.

Values of the trade registered on the several land routes.

262. The value of the trade registered on the several routes during the year under review and that immediately preceding will be found in the following statements:—

Imports.

Division.	Route.	1880-81.	1881-82.
		£.	£.
ARAKAN	Aeng or An	6,118	5,124
PEGU	Koonoung	6,280	5,542
	Padoukpin	4,536	1,914
	Kanleh	59	42
	Poukkaing	1,789	1,828
	Yatoung	218	...
	Alanmyo (cart traffic)	52,978	88,427
TENASSERIM ...	Hlaingbweh	2,990	5,768
	Kawkareik	10,227	18,726
	Meetan	1,838	2,996
	Dagwin	14,768	20,836
	Kyoukhnyat	10,481	7,719
	Koleedo	512	644
	Loomatee	10,258	6,621
	Myitta	16,385	4,948
	Amya	...	462
	Toungoo	110,282	122,381
	Total ...	249,049	283,978

Exports.

Division.	Route.	1880-81.	1881-82.
		£.	£.
ARAKAN	Aeng or An	7,188	5,505
PEGU	Koonoung	98	177
	Padoukpin	533	912
	Kanleh	...	...
	Poukkaing	...	11
	Yatoung	...	...
	Alanmyo (cart traffic)	1,285	1,845
TENASSERIM ...	Hlaingbweh	2,265	3,010
	Kawkareik	2,218	6,878
	Meetan	659	1,725
	Dagwin	106,817	141,761
	Kyoukhnyat	84,248	86,781
	Koleedoo	19,488	8,816
	Loomatee	70	1,547
	Myitta	1,200	2,200
	Amya	...	582
	Toungoo...	44,188	45,821
	Total ...	269,687	306,966

Details of the more important articles which passed over the land routes.

263. Details of the more important articles which passed over these routes are given in the following statements :—

Imports.

Articles.		1880-81. Quantity.	1880-81. Value.	1881-82. Quantity.	1881-82. Value.
			£.		£.
Animals, living (for sale)—					
Horses, ponies, and mules... ...	No.	†	12,854		24,692
Cattle	,,	†	184,128		191,791
Gums and resins—					
Cutch	Mds.	32,911	24,712	9,114	5,518
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls unset ...	Val.	...	...	...	4,716
Lac—					
Stick and other kinds	Mds.	8,994	12,402	4,055	5,168
Specie	Val.	...	9,253	...	11,049
Silk—					
Raw	Mds.	188	8,410	118	2,706
Manufactured	,,	†	13,997		12,725
Stone and marble—					
Other kinds	Mds.	†	*14,101	14	40
All other articles	Val.	...	24,192	...	30,284
Grand Total ...		...	249,049	...	288,689

* Includes precious stones. | † Not available.

Exports.

Articles.		1880-81. Quantity.	1880-81. Value.	1881-82. Quantity.	1881-82. Value.
			£.		£.
Cotton—					
Piece-goods (European)	Mds.	2,633	17,521	6,926	17,246
Fruits and nuts—					
All other kinds...	,,	*	†6,915	207	614
Provisions—					
Ngapee	,,	16,570	15,810	15,263	12,459
Silk—					
Manufactured	,,	255	27,584	379	27,263
Specie...	Val.	...	178,186	...	219,832
All other articles	,,	...	23,671	...	29,552
Grand Total ...		...	269,687	...	306,966

* Not available. | † Includes betelnuts.

Particulars of the land trade of the Arakan division.

264. ARAKAN.—The land trade of this division is entirely with Upper Burma, and is registered at An, in the Kyoukpyoo district. The value of imports in 1881-82 was £5,124, against £6,117 in the previous year, a decrease of £993, and of exports £5,505 and £7,183 respectively, a decrease of £1,678. Cutch forms the largest item of the imports : there was a diminished trade in the year of report, which more than accounts for the falling off shown under the head of imports; other articles brought down were ponies, cattle, metals, jaggery, oils, and tea. In exports the chief decrease was in specie.

General remarks.

265. PEGU.—In this division the land trade is also entirely with Upper Burma and is carried on over the Thayetmyo frontier. There was an increase of 53·65 per cent. in the exports, of 40·85 per cent. in the imports, and of 41·21 per cent. on the whole trade. The increase in exports is due to the continuance of registration at Alanmyo throughout the year; in the imports, partly to the increase in the number of cattle brought down, and partly to the fact that the prevention of illicit trading in articles of monopoly is more difficult in the case of the land-borne than in that of the river-borne trade.

Principal imports into Pegu division by land routes.

266. The principal imports are detailed in the following statement:—

Name of article.	1880-81.		1881-82.		Increase in 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81.		Decrease in 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
Horses, ponies, and mules...No.	589	4,858	846	6,096	257	1,238	...	...
Cattle ... ... ,,	10,272	36,860	21,617	76,660	11,345	39,800	...	...
Cotton, raw ... Mds.	1,716	1,074	419	153	...	...	1,297	921
Cutch ... ,,	27,763	20,885	4,795	3,203	...	...	22,968	17,682
Oils, other sorts ,,	267	408	919	1,283	652	880	...	...
Til or gingelly seed ,,	665	266	7,653	2,961	6,988	2,695	...	...

The increase in the number of ponies imported amounted to 43·63 per cent.; in the value to 25·48 per cent. The average value of each pony was £8-1-0. This, as might be expected, is less than the value of ponies brought down by river. The number of cattle increased by 110·45 per cent., the value by 107·97 per cent. During the year the prohibition of the export of live-stock to British territory was partially withdrawn, and the export was allowed on payment of fixed fees at eight frontier guards. The fees were framed by the Yanoung Prince, and the arrangements gave rise to considerable interference with traders on the frontier. The direct consequence was, however, to give an impulse to the trade in cattle. Since the close of the year of report the former system of rigorous prohibition has been revived. The cause of the fluctuation in the other articles enumerated was the same as that recorded in the remarks on the river trade.

Principal exports from Pegu by land routes.

267. The principal items of the export trade are given in the following statement:—

Articles.	1880-81.		1881-82.		Increase or decrease.	
		£		£		£
Rice, husked ... Mds.	793	168	1,261	366	+468	+198
Do., unhusked ... ,,	930	148	8,510	1,282	+7,580	+1,134
Ngapee ... ... ,,	1,690	816	1,617	644	-73	-172
Salt ... ... ,,	477	106	283	60	-194	-46

It will be seen that the exports of rice show a large comparative increase in 1881-82 owing to the deficient harvest beyond the frontier; this apparently reduced the purchasing power of the people in regard to other articles.

Particulars of the trade on the land route of this division.

268. TENASSERIM.—A considerable addition has been made to the recorded land trade of this division by keeping separate statistics of the overland and the water-borne traffic by the Sittang route with Upper Burma, which had hitherto been registered altogether as a water-borne trade. The following

statement gives the trade through each district in this division with the several countries beyond :—

District.		Upper Burma.		Karennee.		Shan States.		Zimmeh.		Siam.	
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Toungoo ..	Imports..	31,642	61,854	4,436	2,846	74,153	57,682	..	..	..	..
	Exports..	14,341	19,555	575	383	29,267	25,883	..	..	..	..
Salween ..	Imports..	..	..	21,196	14,985	..	..	..	..	14,763	20,836
	Exports..	..	..	103,751	97,095	..	..	..	..	106,317	141,761
Amherst ..	Imports..	..	..	..	..	1,338	2,996	2,990	5,768	10,227	13,725
	Exports..	..	..	..	..	659	1,725	2,265	3,010	2,213	6,373
Tavoy ..	Imports..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,335	5,405
	Exports..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	2,732

Toungoo district.

269. There are four land routes in the Toungoo district, which, with the value of the trade over each, are enumerated below :—

Routes.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£	£	£
Nga Kya Baw Galay, Lay Lee, and Nga Moung routes from and to North Shan States	74,153	57,682	29,267	25,883
Sittang route by land from and to Upper Burma ...	31,642	61,854	14,341	19,555
Land route from and to Western Karennee	3,976	2,846	298	383
Ditto ditto Eastern ditto	460	...	277	...

The trade with Upper Burma in the year under review shows a satisfactory increase in comparison with that in the previous year, in imports of £30,211 and in exports of £5,214. The increment under the former head is in ponies and cattle, namely, £30,539, the great demand which existed for ponies and bullocks having apparently encouraged traders to import them in larger numbers. The total number of bullocks which entered British territory from Upper Burma during the year was 10,770, of which 9,637 were declared for sale. Other articles imported by this route were oils, provisions, and unrefined sugar. The principal exports were animals, cotton and silk goods, ngapee, and betelnut. The trade with the Northern Shan States decreased in 1881-82 in comparison with 1880-81, in imports £16,471 and in exports £3,384, the chief falling-off being under the one head, in cattle, lac, and silk goods, and under the other, in cotton goods and ngapee. It is said that the Shan pack-bullocks did not come in such numbers as they generally do owing to the Shans having heard that cholera and small-pox were prevalent in this district. The imports from Western Karennee consist of cattle and lac. The exports to this State and the imports from Eastern Karennee are small and call for no special remarks.

Salween district.

270. The total value of the trade over the four routes in the Salween district was £246,026 in 1880-81 and £274,676 in 1881-82, the increase in exports being £28,789 and the decrease in imports £139, or a net increase of £28,650. The chief portion of the values given consists of specie. Of general merchandise the principal articles imported in the year of report were cattle, valued at £15,573, grain and pulse, £767, and tea £2,023; and those exported, cotton goods valued at £10,418, fruits and nuts £628, provisions £1,492, and silk goods £11,699.

The export trade to Karennee and the Shan States *viâ* Mehhoungsoon was, it appears, checked for a short time by a dispute which arose between the Siamese officer at Mehhoungsoon and Sawlapaw, Chief of Eastern Karennee, regarding a dacoity committed in Siamese territory, in which two timber-traders, British

subjects, were robbed of £3,260. The Kyoukhnyat route through Karennee appears to be the shortest and best to the Shan States, but it is said to be not used so much as it should be by traders owing to a constant misgiving that, although the Chief of Eastern Karennee is honest and willing to help traders, it is a little unsafe to pass through his country. Shans prefer to skirt Eastern Karennee and come to Papoon *viâ* Mehhoungsoon through Siamese territory. When the roads are improved from Papoon to Kyoukhnyat and Dagwin, the trade in bulky articles will probably increase rapidly. The sum of £230 was sanctioned for the improvement of the trade routes over the hills to Dagwin and Kyoukhnyat in 1881-82, but these works have not been regularly commenced yet owing to a difficulty in procuring labour.

Amherst district.

271. The value of the trade recorded at the three registering stations in the Amherst district aggregated £33,597 in the year under review, imports being of the value of £22,490 and exports £11,107. In the year immediately preceding the gross value was £19,692, imports being £14,555 and exports £5,137. The increase in imports was therefore to the extent of 54·51 per cent. and in exports 116·21 per cent. The suppression of the lawless gangs who infested the Siamese border during the previous year was no doubt the chief cause of the improvement. The principal imports are animals (£13,687 in 1881-82 and £8,179 in 1880-81), raw silk and manufactured silk goods (£6,808 and £4,114); and exports, cotton twist and piece-goods (£1,041 in 1881-82 and £967 in 1880-81), metals (£367 and £1,470), silk piece-goods (£2,273 and £1,272), woollen piece-goods (£663 and £604), and treasure (£3,881 in 1881-82). Of the trade in this district in the year of report 61·03 per cent. of the imports and 57·37 per cent. of the exports were conveyed over the Kawkareik route. Measures are being taken to lessen the natural difficulties in the way of traffic on this line by constructing a road to connect Kawkareik with the frontier town of Myawaddee by a shorter path than that at present in use. Three new police posts have been established on the frontier to protect the routes into the Siamese States.

Tavoy district.

272. In the Tavoy district the trade, which was of the value of £8,137 in the year of report and £17,535 in 1880-81, is carried on with Siam by Shans and Burmese from Rangoon and Moulmein. The decrease in imports of £10,930 was owing to the decrease under *precious stones* and *silk, raw*. The only important item of export is treasure. In 1881-82 the value was £2,631, of which gold represents £145 and silver £2,486.

Public Works.

Provincial outlay.

273. The total expenditure on public works in this province for the year was as under:—

Heads of charges.		Provincial proper.	Incorporated local funds.	Excluded local funds.	Total.	Total heads of charges.
		£	£	£	£	£
1. MILITARY ...	Original works ...	26,006	...	...	26,006	41,077
	Repairs ...	15,071	...	...	15,071	
2. CIVIL BUILDINGS ...	Original works ...	66,167	41	388	66,595	75,097
	Repairs ...	8,466	1	85	8,502	
3. COMMUNICATIONS, LAND.	Original works ...	114,157	24,963	355	139,475	171,674
	Repairs ...	30,569	1,561	69	32,199	
4. COMMUNICATIONS, WATER.	Original works ...	22,522	...	...	22,522	24,746
	Repairs ...	2,224	...	...	2,224	
5. EMBANKMENTS ...	Original works ...	11,506	...	...	11,506	16,230
	Repairs ...	4,724	...	...	4,724	
6. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.	Original works ...	10,412	13,758	7,107	31,277	32,249
	Repairs ...	401	228	343	972	
7. TOOLS AND PLANT ...	... ...	11,839	1,274	48	13,162	13,162
8. ESTABLISHMENT ...	... ...	55,996	4,380	472	*60,848	60,848
	Total ...	380,060	46,206	8,817	435,083	435,083

*The total charge for establishment during the year was £61,544, of which £696 was borne by Municipalities, whose accounts are not included in the above.

274. The visit to Burma last January of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, brought about a decision on three important works connected with the defence of British Burma:—

Military works;

(1) that the Monkey Point battery was to be put in a state of repair and armed; being accepted for the present at least as the defensive work of the river approach to Rangoon;

(2) that measures should be taken to prevent a town springing up at Ywatoung on the Irrawaddy opposite Thayetmyo, and that a space of at least a mile should be kept clear all round the proposed site of the railway terminus, which site should be directly opposite the fort of Thayetmyo, and should, when the terminus is built, be enclosed in "a simple strong stockade;"

(3) that the fort of Toungoo, which had sustained serious injury during the monsoon of 1881, should be repaired only so far as to render it secure against the attacks of an undisciplined force not possessing artillery, and that the railway-station should be placed so that by a slight alteration, ordered to be made in the face of one of the bastions, the platform and station buildings might be commanded by the fort guns.

As the sanction of the Government of India had not been received to these proposals until the 21st February, there was not time to effect much before the close of the year. But some steps had to be taken to close the breaches in the ramparts of the Toungoo Fort. The scarp wall had failed in three places, forming breaches aggregating 490 feet in length. A temporary bamboo stockade was at once erected at the top of the breaches and the fallen rampart was dressed off to a uniform slope. As on further inspection this rampart wall was found untrustworthy on the east and south sides, it was resolved to take down the whole of these faces, leaving only the south-east bastion (which had been rebuilt before), and to replace them by a steep, earthen parapet 13 feet high crowned by a 10-feet wall. The whole length to be restored in this manner is 2,020 feet. H. Company Q. O. sappers and miners were sent to help on the work, which was begun under the orders of Major Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, on the 26th February. Since then good progress has been made.

275. At Rangoon two company barracks for British troops were completed. The whole set of barracks for the regiment here consists of eight, of which seven have now been finished. £2,343 were spent in levelling the top of the ridge on which these barracks are placed, so as to form a broad, uniform plateau: £327 were further spent on draining this plateau.

at Rangoon;

The following works connected with these barracks were finished or nearly so:—An expense powder magazine; a building containing quarters for three officers; quarters for the Barrack Sergeant. Quarters were built for the Assistant Commissary of Ordnance at a cost of £931, and for the Garrison Sergeant-Major at a cost of £579; for four non-commissioned officers of sappers and miners at a cost of £1,019. An upper storey was added to what was formerly the travellers' bungalow so as to make a very commodious head-quarters for the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles. It was nearly finished at a cost of £1,138. Numerous minor works were carried out to the European and Native Infantry, the Artillery, the Ordnance, and the Commissariat buildings. The outlay altogether on military works in Rangoon (excluding repairs) was £19,764.

276. At Thayetmyo various minor works were carried out, costing altogether £3,161. At Toungoo similar minor works were executed at a cost of £945. Besides these there was one work of importance begun, the formation of the new sanitarium of Thandoung, standing at an elevation of from 3,500 to 4,000 on the hills to the east of the Sittang, about 21 miles from Toungoo. As this station is only experimental as yet, effort was made merely to run up temporary huts to allow of 50 men residing here during the

at Thayetmyo;

at Toungoo;

hot weather. Work was begun in December, and by 31st March two barrack-huts, a guard-room, canteen, quarters for two officers, hospital and apothecary's quarters, Commissariat building for stores, and some lascars' huts had been erected fit to be occupied. The Executive Engineer could only effect this with the greatest difficulty, owing to the total absence of population from which to procure labour. £1,049 were spent at Thandoung. Some petty military works were erected at Moulmein at a cost of £277.

at Moulmein.

277. There has been considerable activity throughout the province in the erection of civil buildings. Extensive additions and improvements have been made to the custom-house and the residence of the Chief Collector of Customs at Rangoon at a cost of £2,536. Houses have been built for Preventive Officers at Rangoon and Amherst, costing £527 and £341 respectively. The Customs buildings at Elephant Point have been removed (owing to the encroachments of the sea) and re-erected. For the same reason the Telegraph buildings have been removed at a cost of £915. An estimate, amounting to £34,134, was sanctioned for building a combined Post and Telegraph office in Rangoon. It was designed, and is being built, under the superintendence of Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Executive Engineer, and it is hoped that it will prove a handsome, as it will certainly be a very conspicuous, building on the Strand. The soil here being treacherous and uncertain, it has been founded on a mass of concrete 4 feet thick; and, still further to guard against the dangers that might arise from placing a three-storied building on such a site, the framework consists entirely of cast-iron pillars, between which light brick walls will be built, while the floors will be of light arches turned between iron girders. The contract for supplying and erecting the iron framework, amounting altogether to £10,890, was given to a local firm in September, and nearly the whole of the ironwork was landed in Rangoon in March. The foundations also were completed, and much of the plinth as well as the postmaster's quarters.

Civil buildings.

Large additions were made to the Government Secretariat, a library and an entirely new set of rooms for the Printing Press being built. Arrangements were also begun (and since completed with the most perfect success) for lighting the interior rooms of the Secretariat, which were so dark before that much work had to be done by candlelight. The cost of these additions and improvements was £4,186. Considerable additions were made to the treasury buildings at Akyab at a cost of £701. An office was built for the Settlement Department at Bassein at a cost of £1,040. Offices were built for the Executive Engineers of Rangoon and Toungoo, costing £582 and £601 respectively. Residences were built for the Settlement Officer at Tharrawaddy, for the Assistant Commissioner at Zeegone in the same district, for the Assistant Commissioner at Myoungmya in the Bassein district. That of the Assistant Commissioner at Pyapone in the Bassein district was finished. A house was begun for the Deputy Commissioner of the Arakan Hill Tracts at Kyoukpadoung and for the Port Officer at Akyab. Quarters were built for the Executive Engineer at Maoobin and a house was bought for the Deputy Commissioner there. An inspection bungalow was purchased at Pegu. A circuit-house was begun at Akyab, two were completed at Tharrawaddy and Henzada, and another was very nearly completed at Thayetmyo. On these four buildings there was an outlay of £2,055.

The well-known handsome masonry building named Salween-house at Moulmein was bought from the Municipality for £1,500 and converted into a court-house for the Commissioner of Tenasserim. A court-house was built for the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Mahathaman, Prome district, and others were begun at Gwa, Sandoway district, at Zeegone in Tharrawaddy, and at Poungdeh in Prome. At the suggestion of the Judicial Commissioner a standard plan was prepared for witness-sheds to be attached to courts. Five were built in the Akyab district, three in Sandoway, one at Kyouktan, Hanthawaddy district, and three in Henzada district, the expenditure during the year being £341. The station church at Toungoo was enlarged to contain 152 sittings in

addition to the 222 it already had, and this work was nearly completed in the year.

Jail works.

278. The reconstruction of the wards of the Central Jail at Rangoon was carried on vigorously, jail labour being employed as during the previous year. The outlay incurred here was £9,025. A tank-house was also partially erected to supply the prison with water. In the Bassein Jail warders' quarters and a new workshed were erected. In the Moulmein Jail a block of 12 solitary cells was completed. At Poungdeh (Prome district) an existing building was adapted for a reformatory, and quarters were built for a Superintendent and five warders at a cost of £1,175.

Block-houses.

279. Two fortified block-houses to serve as police-stations were commenced and nearly completed at Myohla and Shwaybandaw in the Thayetmyo district, on the road running eastward from the Irrawaddy at Ywatoung. The intention is to keep these block-houses provisioned, so that in the event of war a column might instantly march out on this road and protect the frontier, finding provisions ready stored. The block-houses could stand an attack unaccompanied by artillery. The outlay on these was £4,354.

Rest-houses.

280. To accommodate native travellers rest-houses were erected just beyond railway limits at all the stations between Rangoon and Prome at a cost of £90 or £100 each. These have become very popular. To assist the rice traffic warehouses were also begun just outside the station yard at five stations. The intention is to let these out to private traders for the storage of rice.

Communications—land;

281. From the table in paragraph 273 it will be seen that nearly £140,000 were spent during the year on new roads, more than double the expenditure of any former year. The greatest activity took place in the Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, and Prome divisions, and that chiefly in connection with the feeder roads to the railway station. The following statement shows the progress in these divisions :—

	Expenditure, 1881-82.	Mileage, 31st March 1882.	Miles of earthwork		Miles of metalling		Bridges.	
			Embanked in 1881-82.	Remains undone.	Done in 1881-82.	Remaining undone.	Number built in 1881-82.	Remaining unbuilt.
	£							
Rangoon Hanthawaddy	21,242	86·7	12·	6	24·6	31·6	29	14
Tharrawaddy	51,572	161·9	31·1	12·6	12·5	145·9	166	79
Prome	10,402	124·7	40	8·6	4	30·5	19	40
Total ...	83,216	373·3	83·1	24·8	41·1	208·0	214	133

For a distance of nearly 104 miles between Hmawbee and Poungdeh the trunk road from Rangoon to Prome was appropriated by the railway. A new road has been made in its place, and before the close of next monsoon there should be a good bridged and metalled road for the whole of this distance.

in Thayetmyo;

282. From Thayetmyo westward to Mindone the metalling of the road as far as mile 10 was finished last year, and five miles more are in progress. A cart track has been opened 18 miles further. Eastward from opposite Thayetmyo to the crest of the hills separating the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sittang a good beginning was made of what will form part of the frontier road connecting Thayetmyo and Toungoo.

A road passable by loaded elephants was finished for about two-thirds of the distance, or 30 miles.

in Henzada;

283. An important bridged and metalled road is under construction from Henzada westward across the delta. As far as Natmaw (six miles) the road was completed before this year. From Natmaw 14 miles further through Neikban to Shagehgyee, the border of the district, work was in progress and an expenditure was incurred of £4,913. By the end of the current year there ought to be a line of bridged and metalled road for the whole distance of 20 miles.

in Bassein;

284. In continuation of this line a road is under construction to Ngathainggyoung, a distance of 26 miles through the Bassein district. From Shagehgyee to Kyonepyaw, 15 miles, the work has not begun yet. From Kyonepyaw to Ngathainggyoung, 11 miles, the earthwork has been finished, and the metalling should have been ready for consolidation during the present monsoon; but throughout the whole of the Bassein district the management of public works during the year was dilatory and unsatisfactory. A change of Executive Engineers has occurred, from which good may be anticipated. The expenditure on these 11 miles has been £1,539.

A bridged and metalled road was begun from Bassein northward towards Kangyeedoung for a distance of nine miles, but owing to defective arrangements not quite one-third of the earthwork was finished, and only £935, or a little above half the allotment, was spent.

in Thonegwa;

285. Previous to this year hardly any money had ever been spent on roads in the delta district of Thonegwa. Owing to the zeal and great interest evinced by the Deputy Commissioner a fair beginning has been made this year, and £2,938 have been spent from local funds on roads inside the villages and connecting one with another, these villages consisting generally of a single long street running by the bank of a creek or branch of a river. Still more work would have been done but for the incompetency of the Local Fund Engineer, who has since left the Government service.

Rangoon and Toungoo road.

286. The trunk line from Rangoon to Toungoo runs along the Prome road to Toukkyan, 22 miles; thence to Pegu, 33 miles; and for four miles further there has been a good metalled road for some years. The material was prepared this year for metalling 11 miles further, and a low part of the road was raised above flood-level at a cost of £2,146. Beyond this point two timber bridges were built of 60 and 80 feet spans at Payagalay and Woonbayin. They cost £571. The earthwork was thrown up of a cross-road 11 miles long connecting Waw on the Pegu canal with Payagyee on the Toungoo road, and £1,357 were spent on raising the level and bridging and metalling the road, seven miles long, from Pegu to Thanatpin on the canal.

Roads in Shwaygyin;

287. In the Shwaygyin district nothing was done to improve the communications beyond the building of two bridges of 155 feet and 50 feet waterway over the Kadat and Gonetyinweh rivers on the road from Sittang to Beelin. The outlay on these was £842. The reason why more effort was not made here was the great difficulty of procuring labour. What little there was was employed on the Toungoo railway.

in Toungoo;

288. In the Toungoo district some good work has been done in road-making at an outlay altogether of £8,016, and more would have been effected had it not been for the construction of the railway, which was going on and occupied the available labour. A bridle path has been opened up for 12½ miles from the bank of the Sittang to the foot of the Thandoung hill. This has been an arduous and costly work. Much of the country was covered with dense jungle, and it proved so feverish that one subordinate after another was incapacitated. It is intended to open this out into a cart-road and metal it, but very rapid progress cannot be expected, there being no population to draw labour from. Preparations were made for bridging and metalling the first eight miles of the Rangoon road from Toungoo out to the village of Oketwin, and from thence two miles further to the river bank at Onebin. The metal had to be procured from a long distance and at heavy

cost. The contractors did not work satisfactorily and not more than about one-third of the work was finished: all ought to be completed this year. A survey was put in hand before the monsoon for the prolongation of the road leading from Alanmyo opposite Thayetmyo. The country was hilly and covered with forest. Very good work was done by Captain C. C. Barlow, R.E., until his health broke down and he was invalided home in August 1881. When the season permitted in November, a rough elephant track was started through the forest. Sickness greatly interfered with its progress, but next dry season loaded elephants will be able to cross the whole distance, 120 miles, from one station to the other. A road was begun leading from Toungoo 40 miles north to the frontier. Four miles of good road had been made here in past years to a sanitary camp, and the earthwork of nine miles more was done during the year. For 15 miles, that is, as far as Yaydashay, this road coincides with the one to Alanmyo. Two new bridges of 60 feet and 100 feet waterway were built on the Tantabin road.

289. In the Amherst district good progress was made in the road 38½ miles long connecting Thatone with Martaban, 17 timber and eight iron girder bridges with an aggregate waterway of 840 and 52½ feet were built, and every preparation made for finishing the remaining 20 bridges this year. Good progress was made in the earthwork, and the metalling was begun. For 16 miles now this road is open. The outlay on it during the year has been £7,600. A road 5½ miles long was begun to connect Thatone with Dooyinzeik, a point on the Donedamee river, from which at all seasons there is easy water communication with Moulmein. Along this line there is sure to be a very heavy traffic in grain, and the road is therefore being adapted to carry a tramway which one day may be laid on it. With the help of Captain Bingham, of the Forest Department, a bullock track 25 miles long was begun and three-fourths finished across a wild country to Myawadee on the Siam frontier. The outlay on this was £921.

in Amherst;

290. It was hoped that a really good beginning would be made during the year in opening up the Tavoy district. But the lamented death in January of Mr. Cuthbertson, Assistant Engineer, from fever, caught while exploring for a roadway over the mountains to Siam, checked all progress. Some work was done, however, with the help of the Deputy Commissioner in road-making towards Thayetchoung southward and towards Myitta eastward.

in Tavoy;

291. In Arakan there are still but few miles of road, and owing to want of officers it was not possible to effect much during the past year. In Akyab good progress was made on the difficult hill-road begun in 1880-81 from Moungdaw on the Naaf river to Letwehdet and Bootheedoung on the Myo. The distance is 15 miles. The road when completed will cost about £30,000, of which £7,472 were spent in 1880-81 and £7,336 in the year under review. The road was made quite passable for foot-passengers or pack-bullocks. The bridge over the Akoungbouk river with 492 feet of waterway, and most of the smaller bridges, were finished. This work reflects great credit on Mr. Gilbert, the young Engineer, who has begun and finished it. A road was made, but not metalled, from opposite Kyouktaw on the Kaladan river eastward to Mahamoonee, about five miles, at a cost of £1,128.

in Akyab;

292. In the island of Ramree a bridle road 5½ miles was made at a cost of £1,281 across the hills from Minbyin, where borings are being made for mineral oil, to Pyadeh on a navigable creek, from which there is easy communication with Kyoukpyoo harbour. In the island of Cheduba road surveys were carried out.

in Kyoukpyoo;

293. In Sandoway the sum of £1,430 was spent on the first few miles of a difficult road, which it is proposed to prolong eventually to Gwa, 120 miles to the south. This work was done under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner. £661 were also spent by him on bridging and restoring the road from Sandoway at Kinmaw, a point to which there is always good navigation on the Sandoway river.

in Sandoway;

294. On the Pegu canal heavy works have been carried out, and it is in a decidedly better condition than it was a year ago. The Minywa escape, built to pass off drainage from the large area to the west without letting in the tidal water of the Sittang river from the east, was badly designed and badly built. It had hardly been in use for a month when it cracked and broke up in such a way that it was necessary to close it altogether in July, and as the drainage water had to be passed off it became necessary to re-open the Kayazoo creek, which it was hoped had been closed for ever, and for three months the canal traffic was subject to all the inconveniences of a tidal river. The creek was closed again in November at a heavy cost. Measures have been taken to allow of the Minywa escape being worked this year, and it is to be hoped that the Kayazoo creek will not again be opened. The canal was closed altogether during the month of March to allow of work being done, which would not have been attempted otherwise. Nearly 4¼ miles at the upper end of the canal were dug out to the full depth, about two feet of soil being removed. When the canal was first made this part of the excavation had never been completed. The outlay here was £1,250. A very useful escape weir was begun and nearly finished at Kyikepadaing, about two miles from the lower end of the canal, at a cost of £1,980. The side walls of the Pegu lock were built up to their full height and a drop wall was built across the upper end, on which short gates were erected to replace the unwieldy upper gates here before. Sluices were also made in the gate recesses, and a culvert through the drop wall by which to fill the lock. The outlay on this work was £3,239. Twelve ferry-boats for the canal were ordered on a pattern adopted from the Madras canals, and some of them were in use by the end of the year. Altogether £14,614 were spent in original works on the Pegu canal during the year. A good deal remains to be done to secure the Minywa escape from further disaster. A flood-escape has also to be built across the Abya river outlet. This should be nearly finished during the current year, and after that the outlay in this most expensive canal ought not to be large.

Communications—water; Pegu canal;

295. An important rice-producing tract around Kyouktan, in the Syriam township of Hanthawaddy, communicates with Rangoon by means of a large tidal creek, admirably adapted for navigation save for a broad reef of laterite and soft sandstone extending right across it and closing the passage except at high tide. Throughout the year a party has been employed blasting a channel through this reef; 214,340 cubic feet of work were removed at a cost of £2,812, and with an expenditure of 1,800lbs. of dynamite and 900lbs. of gunpowder. The work is not yet completed. A channel has been partly cleared, but the rush of water through it is too great for a safe passage for boats, and it must be widened and extended.

at Kyouktan;

296. Another important rice-field around Twantay communicates with Rangoon by a tortuous, narrow creek only passable with favourable tides, and not even then in the dry season. Bad as the creek is however it was found that, during the months of April, May, and June last, no less than 751 boats on an average passed through it daily. A straight cut of 25 feet bed and 7¾ miles long is being made to connect two points of this creek now 11 miles apart. The estimated cost of this work is £19,533, of which £3,768 were spent during the year. The work should be finished next dry season. It is quite possible terminal locks may be required here some day, as there is a danger of the new cut silting up; but as the fluctuations of the cross-tides are very puzzling, it is difficult to say what may happen.

at Twantay;

297. Between the Sittang and the Salween rivers, a distance of about 75 miles, there stretches along the coast a plain of alluvial land about 12 miles wide intersected by the drainage from the hills to the east. This plain is about equally divided between the Shwaygyin and Amherst districts. Parts of it are celebrated for their fertility, and the town of Thatone is the centre of an important rice trade. Elsewhere the plain is swamped, the apparent cause being that the mouths of the rivers that traverse it have been barred by the action of the sea throwing back their waters

in Tenasserim;

over the plain. In paragraph 289 mention has been made of the roads under construction leading to Thatone. During the monsoon a considerable boat traffic is carried on through various devious creeks across this plain, and in past years a few well-contrived and cheap cuts have greatly helped this navigation. The time has hardly arrived for making a regular navigation canal to connect the Salween and Sittang and thus allow of inland navigation between Rangoon and Moulmein, but it was resolved to help the country traffic by making a few more of these cheap cuts. In the Shwaygyin district they were carried out under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Shaw, and in the Amherst district under the Executive Engineer. The outlay for the year did not exceed £1,018, but the conveniences to the traffic are worth a much larger expenditure.

Embankments and land reclamation.

298. Want of officers, and still more of labour during the dry season, prevented any beginning from being made of cuts to reclaim the water-logged tract just mentioned, but nature itself took the work in hand, and it is reported that, since the monsoon of 1881, the river beds and consequently the spring-level are greatly lowered, so that cultivation is rendered possible where it was not formerly. This will greatly facilitate any steps for land-reclamation next season.

Myanoung embankment.

299. It was necessary to retire about six miles of the Myanoung embankment on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, Henzada district, the original bank having been carried into the river. This was done at a cost of £5,481, 10 millions of cubic feet of earthwork having been excavated. Half of the town of Zaloon further down the river was also carried into the Irrawaddy and £1,869 were spent in throwing up a fresh embankment here. A large breach in the embankment of the Bassein river at Ngathainggyoung was closed at a cost of £640.

Reclamation of land at Maoobin.

300. An important embankment scheme has been begun with the view of reclaiming the interior of the island of Maoobin in the Irrawaddy delta. This island is on an average about 10 miles wide, and it is believed that a large part of it might be rendered culturable. At present there is little save elephant grass and swamp. It is proposed to embank the two upstream faces of the island for a total length of about 85 miles. Owing chiefly to the unsatisfactory management of the work the progress was not good. An expenditure of £2,410 was incurred during the year.

Pagein embankment.

301. During the monsoon of 1881 a breach was formed in the great Pagein embankment, which runs for 18 miles from the right bank of the Sittang at the head of the Pegu canal, and holds back the floods of that river from sweeping across the plain towards Pegu. There is little doubt that the embankment was maliciously cut by the lessees of some fisheries situated inside it. The sum of £1,213 was spent in closing this breach and generally in strengthening the weak parts of this embankment. It is proposed this year to build a row of sluices in it.

Embankment in Shwaygyin.

302. In the Shwaygyin district the Toungoo railway is being carried for many miles through low flooded country, and this is particularly the case in the neighbourhood of Pyoontaza, which is likely to be a station of importance. Much of the country between Pyoontaza and the Sittang lies under the flood-level of that river, and can only be reclaimed by a system of embankments which it is not proposed to undertake at present. But the area of these floods is enlarged; they begin earlier and last longer owing to the very obstructed state of the natural drainage outlets; the rivers that should relieve them being obstructed by fallen trees and diverted by fishery dams. It was resolved in November to try to rectify this state of things. The dams were all removed, and a careful series of levels taken over an area of about 100 square miles to determine future operations. Drainage cuts were begun, but owing to the paucity of labour only £386 were spent during the year.

Piers and jetties.

303. At the beginning of the year an indent was sent home for the iron work of a screw-pile pier for the port of Akyab, and it was hoped that it would arrive in time to be erected before the monsoon; but in this we were disappointed. To facilitate the landing of passengers from the Rangoon steamer at Moulmein, a large iron flat

was bought from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, fitted up as a floating wharf, and moored off a pier. On this was spent £5,407 chargeable to the Moulmein Port Fund. A similar flat was bought and moored off the bank of the Irrawaddy at Prome for the landing and shipping of goods and for the convenience of the passengers who embark and disembark here, availing themselves of the railway between Rangoon and Prome, and coming and going by steamer from and to Thayetmyo and Upper Burma. On this was spent £3,132.

Sanitary work in Prome.

304. The town of Prome has long been considered one of the most unhealthy in Burma. Cholera and small-pox are its frequent visitors. What is exactly the cause of this it may be difficult to say, but one very probable cause is the fact that, although in the dry season Prome stands fully 40 feet above the level of the Irrawaddy, during the monsoon the river floods sweep over nearly the whole town. It is entirely undrained. As the floods subside much noxious matter is left to ferment under a hot sun along the streets and around the houses, establishing a condition of affairs favourable to the outbreak of any epidemic. During the year under review a project was framed for embanking the river off the town and for thoroughly draining it. The outlay during the year was £1,595. More work would have been done had not a visitation of cholera broken up the work parties. It is hoped that the work, which will cost about £20,000, will be finished before the monsoon of 1883.

Establishment.

305. The total cost of establishment was £60,848, or 16·85 per cent. of the actual expenditure on work. During 1880-81 the cost was only £11,229, but the percentage it bore to the cost of works was 18·28. Mr. W. C. Furnivall, M.I.C.E., terminated his short stay in Burma and made over charge to the present Officiating Chief Engineer on the 11th May. The four new executive divisions formed at the end of the preceding year were in full operation, and to their number another was added. In October the Thonegwa division was formed by removing the works in that district from the Bassein division. Arrangements were made for establishing, in 1882-83, the head-quarters of a new division at Kyoukpyoo and another at Tavoy. So that, while there were only eight divisions in 1880-81 there are now fifteen in 1882-83.

Burma allowance.

306. From the 1st November the Chief Commissioner renewed the grant of Burma allowances first introduced in 1868. These consist of £10 per mensem to all Engineers from the rank of 2nd grade Executive downwards and £5 to all upper subordinates, and of £2-10-0 to all lower subordinates. The allowances were not granted to natives of Burma itself, and were made contingent on the officer, of whatever rank, passing a colloquial examination in Burmese within two years. This boon has been greatly appreciated, and a decided stimulus has been given to the study of Burmese.

Telegraphs.

Arakan division.

307. As noted in previous reports, the telegraph system of the province is divided into two sections, the Arakan division and the British Burma division. The working of the department in Arakan during the year of report presents no feature of interest or importance. The length of line and the number of stations remained the same as in the previous year. The number of messages despatched decreased slightly from 12,372 to 12,238.

British Burma division.

308. In the British Burma division the completion of the line connecting Tavoy with Moulmein was the chief cause of the increase in the length of the line from 966 to 1,147 miles. The introduction of the system of *urgent*, *ordinary*, and *deferred* rates explains the decrease in the net receipts from £18,374 to £17,157. The number of messages despatched increased from 97,938 to 105,543. The rate of increase is not so high as in previous years. Seven new offices were opened during the year.

Telegraphic communication was maintained with Mandalay. The working of the line beyond our frontier was not improved; and the traffic consequently made no progress. The routes proposed for the line from Tavoy to the Siamese frontier were inspected at the close of the year of report.

Post office.

Imperial Post office.

309. The number of post offices under the direct control of the Postal Department remained the same as in the previous year. There was a fair increase in the work of the offices during the year, the number of articles delivered being 2,510,105, as compared with 2,326,000 in 1880-81. The extent to which the people availed themselves of the facilities afforded by the post office for the transmission of money is a sufficient indication of the increasing utility of the money-order branch of the department. The total value of money orders issued was £330,500, showing an increase of 31·2 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. During the rains the mails were conveyed part of the way between Toungoo and Rangoon by steam-launch instead of boat. It was found that this mode of conveyance was expensive, and less generally satisfactory than the original plan. As noted in the report of last year, the old post office at Rangoon has been pulled down. The erection of the new office is making good progress. New postal buildings were opened at the rising town of Yandoon.

River service.

310. The service of the mails between Rangoon and the Irrawaddy stations, including Mandalay, Thayetmyo, Prome, Henzada, and Bassein, was efficiently carried out by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. Some minor changes in the details of the services between Rangoon and Bassein and between Prome and Thayetmyo were introduced during the year.

District post.

311. The arrangements begun in 1880-81, for placing the district post under the direct control of the Postal Department, were continued, but not completed, during the year of report. Twenty-three new district offices were opened in the Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Amherst, and Shwaygyin districts, 22 additional village postmen were entertained, and 74 letter-boxes were established. In various places village postmen have been substituted for post-runners; and provision is thus made for the conveyance of correspondence over a much greater extent of country than before. The question of still further extending the facilities for correspondence in outlying villages is engaging the attention of the local Government and the Deputy Postmaster-General.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—*Revenue.*

Gross revenue demand.

312. The gross revenue demand of the province for the year 1881-82 exceeded that of the previous year by £151,903. The gross revenue demand from all sources amounted to £2,441,171, against £2,289,267, or an increase of 6·63 per cent. In the previous year the increase amounted to 8·14 per cent. The remissions of the current demand granted up to the 31st March 1882 amounted to £20,986, against £8,193 in 1880-81. The bulk of the remissions were on account of land revenue.

The following statement shows the gross demand under the principal heads of revenue arranged in the order of importance with the remissions granted under each head during the year, as compared with the corresponding figures of 1880-81 :—

No.	Items of revenue.	1880-81.			1881-82.			
		Demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Increase or decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Land revenue	655,665	6,083	649,582	656,162	16,580	639,582	— 19,000
2	Customs	597,560	...	597,560	655,122	...	655,122	+ 57,562
3	Capitation-tax	290,643	1,839	288,804	297,459	1,789	295,670	+ 6,866
4	Excise	215,634	...	215,634	224,414	443	223,971	+ 8,337
5	Forests	151,661	...	151,661	223,180	...	223,180	+ 71,519
6	Stamps (including postage and telegraph)	139,383	...	139,383	139,557	...	139,556	+ 173
7	Fisheries	140,002	243	139,759	133,773	562	133,212	— 6,547
8	Miscellaneous...	69,966	3	69,963	74,742	1,514	73,228	+ 3,265
9	Marine	15,149	...	15,149	23,323	...	23,323	+ 8,174
10	Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax	9,238	25	9,213	9,364	98	9,266	+ 53
11	Salt excise	4,366	...	4,366	4,074	...	4,074	— 292
	Total ...	2,289,267	8,193	2,281,074	2,441,170	20,986	2,420,184	+ 139,110

With the exception of fisheries and stamps, which have exchanged places from the sixth to the seventh and *vice versâ*, all the other items have retained the same relative importance.

In accordance with the practice of previous years, a statement is annexed, exhibiting the details of the different sources of revenue since the decentralisation of finances, under which the financial responsibilities and powers of the local Government were greatly enlarged.

Statement showing the imperial revenue under the control of Commissioners from 1871-72 to 1881-82.

No.	Items of revenue.	1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
		Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Land revenue	344,523	15,428	329,095	357,473	2,468	355,005	396,683	2,288	394,395	440,703	8,281	432,422	445,346	19,555	425,791	456,919	4,127	452,792
2	Capitation-tax	226,054	1,103	225,852	234,568	1,025	233,543	246,963	2,658	244,305	254,240	1,436	252,804	258,606	1,852	257,754	263,526	1,744	261,782
3	Land rate...	14,303	354	13,949	14,916	336	14,580	15,282	201	15,081	15,779	166	15,613	17,631	5	17,626	17,350	114	17,236
4	Fisheries	68,875	218	68,657	77,224	47	72,177	79,234	379	78,955	80,523	564	79,959	79,584	208	79,376	77,654	468	77,186
5	Salt excise	5,504	11	5,494	4,466	4	4,462	6,570	11	6,559	5,164	...	5,164	4,557	...	4,557	4,948	63	4,845
6	Customs...	316,102	...	316,102	458,672	..	458,672	420,846	...	420,846	401,956	...	401,956	470,504	...	470,504	433,420	...	433,420
7	Excise on spirits, &c. ...	95,697	7	95,690	109,804	1,289	108,515	121,452	326	121,126	137,939	339	137,600	155,001	53	154,948	173,682	...	173,782
8	Stamps { General and judicial..	40,682	...	40,681	42,246	...	42,246	45,260	...	35,260	56,627	...	56,627	63,122	...	63,122	62,792	...	62,792
	Stamps { Postage and telegraph	24,060	..	24,060	28,235	...	26,235	38,320	...	38,320	36,813	...	36,813	39,176	...	39,176	49,029	...	49,029
9	Income-tax	6,679	153	6,526	5,030	73	4,957	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Marine	5,566	...	5,566	8,031	...	8,031	7,997	...	7,997	8,582	...	8,582	8,386	...	8,386	9,569	...	9,569
11	All other items	29,028	14	29,013	27,285	6	27,279	27,940	..	27,940	30,054	199	29,855	28,942	197	28,745	28,042	61	27,981
	Total ...	1,177,993	17,288	1,160,705	1,362,950	5,248	1,357,702	1,406,647	5,863	1,400,784	1,468,380	10,965	1,457,395	1,571,855	21,870	1,549,985	1,576,931	6,577	1,570,354
	Forest revenue, including duty on timber	77,240	...	77,240	82,757	...	82,757	106,862	..	106,862	107,480	...	107,480	183,739	...	183,730	155,147	...	155,147
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,255,233	17,288	1,237,945	1,445,707	5,248	1,440,459	1,513,509	5,863	1,507,646	1,575,860	10,965	1,564,875	1,755,594	21,870	1,733,724	1,732,078	6,577	1,725,501

LIBRARY

Statement showing the imperial revenue under the control of Commissioners, &c.—(concluded).

No.	Items of revenue.	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.			Increase or decrease.	
		Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1	Land revenue	482,639	31,311	451,328	513,998	4,684	50,934	617,458	14,632	602,826	655,665	6,083	649,582	656,162	16,580	630,582	*m1,900	...
2	Capitation-tax	269,454	1,974	267,480	274,912	1,708	27,304	783,198	1,743	281,455	290,643	1,839	268,804	297,459	1,789	295,670	†p6,866	...
3	Land rate	17,502	119	17,383	8,081	27	8,054	8,395	18	8,377	9,238	25	9,213	9,364	98	9,266	p53	...
4	Fisheries	95,381	220	95,161	103,872	391	103,481	119,817	206	119,611	140,002	243	139,759	133,774	562	133,212	m6,547	...
5	Salt excise	4,739	2	4,737	3,455	...	3,455	4,328	...	4,328	4,366	...	4,366	4,075	...	4,075	m291	...
6	Customs	421,219	...	421,219	485,646	...	485,646	554,654	...	554,654	597,960	...	597,960	655,122	...	655,122	p59,562	...
7	Excise on spirits, &c. ...	183,767	357	183,410	201,386	463	200,923	213,921	213	213,708	215,634	...	215,634	224,414	443	223,971	p8,337	...
8	Stamps... General and judicial	70,213	...	70,212	79,613	...	79,613	78,257	...	78,257	78,499	...	78,499	82,138	...	82,138	p3,639	...
	Stamps... Postage and telegraph	51,578	...	51,578	54,221	...	54,221	59,659	...	59,659	60,885	...	60,885	57,418	...	57,418	m3,467	...
9	Income-tax	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
10	Marine	9,989	...	9,989	9,551	...	9,551	14,141	...	14,141	15,149	...	15,159	23,323	...	23,323	p8,174	...
11	All other items	29,132	196	28,936	38,125	77	38,048	45,125	17	45,108	69,966	3	69,963	74,742	1,514	73,228	p3,265	...
	Total ...	1,635,613	34,180	1,601,433	1,772,860	7,350	1,765,510	1,998,153	16,829	1,982,124	2,137,607	8,193	2,129,414	2,217,991	20,986	2,197,005	p67,591	...
	Forest revenue, including duty on timber	160,302	...	160,302	113,756	...	113,756	118,019	...	118,019	151,661	...	151,661	223,180	...	223,180	p71,519	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,795,915	34,180	1,761,735	1,886,616	7,350	1,879,266	2,116,972	16,829	2,100,143	2,289,268	8,193	2,281,075	2,441,171	20,986	2,420,185	p 139,110	...

* m for minus. | † p for plus.

313. The following statement shows the manner in which the revenues under the four heads of imperial, provincial, local, and municipal funds have increased since 1871-72:—

Comparative statement of revenue.

Year.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local funds.	Municipal.	Total.	Population.	Incidence per head of population.
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1871-72 ..	1,217,053	37,320	109,079	..	1,363,452	2,562,323	0 10 7½
1872-73 ..	1,391,971	24,327	129,471	..	1,545,769	2,747,148	0 11 3½
1873-74 ..	1,501,113	26,345	141,927	..	1,669,385	2,741,063	0 12 2
1874-75 ..	1,486,445	34,008	164,620	..	1,685,073	2,815,193	0 11 11½
1875-76 ..	1,745,802	42,152	121,027	95,831	2,004,812	2,898,336	0 13 10
1876-77 ..	1,711,913	54,189	150,806	100,109	2,017,017	2,942,605	0 13 8½
1877-78 ..	1,681,373	63,165	125,143	118,592	1,988,273	3,011,614	0 13 2¾
1878-79 ..	1,051,367	967,910	90,405	108,891	2,218,573	3,088,902	0 14 4½
1879-80 ..	1,206,725	1,063,892	114,278	125,064	2,509,960	3,154,470	0 15 10¾
1880-81 ..	1,228,530	1,031,066	239,463	134,960	2,634,020	3,736,771	0 14 4
1881-82 ..	1,414,601	1,134,279	251,591	196,488	2,996,909	3,736,771	0 16 0½

The proportion of gross revenue contributed by each division, exclusive of "Forests," which is administered by the Forest Department, was as follows:—

	Per cent.
Arakan	13·53
Pegu	45·96
Irrawaddy	25·37
Tenasserim	15·14

The most important district, from a revenue point of view, is Hanthawaddy. Exclusive of customs, it contributed 18 per cent. of the gross revenue demand, and the revenue realised in that district alone was in excess of that contributed by either the Arakan or Tenasserim divisions, and was almost equal to that of the entire Irrawaddy division. The work necessitated by so large a contribution to the public revenue as that made by the Hanthawaddy district has become too heavy for a single officer. Proposals have accordingly been submitted to the Government of India for the division of the district into two Deputy Commissionerships.

314. Of the gross revenue demand, namely, £2,217,990, the sum of £1,974,331, or 89·01 per cent., was realised up to the 21st March, and by the 30th June a further sum of £160,327, or 7·23, was realised, or a total collection of 96·24 per cent., leaving remission up to that date £50,028,* or 2·21 per cent., to be collected. The bulk of this outstanding is in Hanthawaddy, where, in consequence of abatements of land revenue sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, the assessment-rolls had to be revised, and there was consequently a delay in collection.

Realization of revenue.

315. The following statement shows the area under cultivation and the assessment upon it for the year under report and the corresponding figures for the past four years:—

Cultivated and assessed area.

Division.	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Acs.	£	Acs.	£	Acs.	£	Acs.	£	Acs.	£
Arakan	470,240	81,559	486,538	83,273	517,224	88,933	527,667	91,760	526,862	98,359
Pegu	1,292,524	318,666	2,072,121	343,506	2,232,472	437,736	1,328,266	275,720	1,404,317	278,929
Irrawaddy							970,028	185,599	904,463	173,823
Tenasserim	558,501	82,414	587,194	87,219	615,030	90,789	640,316	102,587	663,046	105,051
Total ...	2,951,265	482,639	3,145,853	513,998	3,364,726	617,458	3,466,277	6,556,666	3,498,688	656,162

The total area assessed to revenue during the year was 3,498,688 acres, and the total revenue assessed upon it was £656,162.

As compared with the previous year, the assessed area has increased by 32,411 acres, or rather less than 1 per cent., and the revenue demand has increased by £497, or ·08 per cent. Neither in area nor in revenue has there been an increase equal to that of the preceding three or four years. The proportion of

* This includes a sum of £30,513 on account of land revenue in the Hanthawaddy district for which notices of demand were issued after expiry of the financial year and which remained uncollected up to the 30th June.

increase, moreover, in revenue is less than that of the increase in area. Ordinarily the progress of the revenue should nearly keep pace with the extension of assessed cultivation. In the past two years the progress of the revenue was more than double that of the land. This was owing, however, in great measure, to a special cause. Summary enhancements of rates had been made in 1879 and in 1880, which enhanced the revenue on the cultivation of the two past years; consequently in 1879-80, whereas the increase of area was 6·96 per cent., the improvement in revenue was 20·12 per cent.; and in 1880-81, while the increase of assessed area was 3·03 per cent., the revenue increment was 6·18 per cent. During the present year effect remained to be given in only the Akyab district to the summary enhancements ordered in 1880, the summary enhancements in the other districts having already taken effect during the previous two years. The two following results are disclosed in the general statement above given:—

(1) the assessed area in the Arakan division (of which Akyab is a district) is less than in 1880-81 by ·15 per cent., while its revenue shows an increase of 7·19 per cent.;

(2) the assessed area of the other three divisions during the present year shows an increase over that of the previous year amounting to 1·13 per cent., while the revenue of the present year shows a decrease of 1·09 per cent.

The progress of the land revenue therefore would appear to have been arrested to a certain extent during the year of report. This appears to be due to three principal causes:—

(1) the very large area left uncultivated and "fallow" during the present year compared with last year;

(2) the reduced rates proposed by the Settlement Officer of Bassein being allowed immediate effect, while the enhanced rates were postponed under the existing rules for one whole year; and

(3) to the exclusion from the current demand in the Bassein district of the assessment in 13 circles whose revenue-rolls had not been received before the close of the year.

In regard to (1). The fallow area of the year under report was 113,173 acres, compared to 68,936 acres in 1880-81, or an increase of 64 per cent. This so-called "fallow" area really consists of those lands, being parts of occupied holdings, upon which, from death of cattle or misfortune or other inability, the cultivators have not been able to raise a crop. On all such lands the cultivators retain a lien by paying a quit-rent of two annas per acre. In regard to (2). It was found that the existing assessments in parts of Bassein were pressing somewhat hardly on the peasantry. The Settlement Officer's new rates gave reductions in these assessments. These reductions took effect at once, while those assessments which involved an increase of demand were postponed for a whole year. These two measures have had their share in checking the increase of the land revenue.

The third cause specified above is not one which really affects the progress of the land revenue. The 119,503 acres assessed to a revenue of £18,333 in Bassein will appear in the current demand of next year.

The only district which shows a remarkable decrease in the revenue is Thayetmyo. The cultivated area under assessment there has decreased from 85,043 acres in 1880-81 to 30,924 acres in 1881-82, and the revenue from £8,462 in 1880-81 to £3,011 in 1881-82, or a decrease of 68 per cent. in area and of 70 per cent. in revenue. The decrease was due to a very deficient rainfall in Thayetmyo during 1881. There had been short rain in parts of the district for two previous years. The Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner made careful enquiry into the matter and found that the people had suffered seriously from being compelled to pay full revenue in the two previous years; and so, in order that the people, who are much poorer than their brethren in the delta, might recover themselves, large remissions of revenue were recommended. These remissions, after further discussion and investigation, were sanctioned.

316. The statistics of cultivation and of land revenue are virtually those of paddy-growing land. It has, however, been customary to show in this chapter the details of each kind of cultivation and the assessment upon it. The following statement accordingly gives the figures for paddy-growing land:—

Paddy-land.

	Acres.	£
1880-81	3,060,283	587,261
1881-82	3,094,092	587,672

There has thus been an increase of 1·43 per cent. in the area under paddy, with a decrease in revenue amounting to 0·07 per cent. The causes which have contributed to this state of things have already been stated.

The actual total incidence of the assessment upon paddy-land is 3*s.* 9⅝*d.* per acre. The rates all over the province may be said to vary between 5*s.* and 2*s.* Six shillings is the highest rate applied by the Settlement Officers in their new assessments. The actual incidence of these assessments over any one local area rarely exceeds 5*s.* per acre. The rates paid by *bonâ fide* tenants average generally from 7*s.* to 8*s.* per acre. The average productiveness of the acre is rather more than 30 bushels of paddy. So that the total and the separate incidences of the land assessments just mentioned appear anything but excessive.

317. The area of garden land and land under miscellaneous cultivation under assessment decreased from acres 273,760 to acres 270,276; the revenue payable on this area rose from £59,163 to £59,826. These two classes of cultivation may here be considered as one. They practically include all cultivated lands not growing paddy. Their total area is 7·72 per cent. of the total assessed area of the province. Their total revenue is 9·12 per cent. of the total revenue demand. There has thus been a net decrease in area amounting to 2,484 acres, or 0·9 per cent., and an increase in revenue amounting to £663, or 1·1 per cent.

Garden and miscellaneous cultivation.

318. Toungya-cultivation is carried on in 16 out of the 17 rural districts of the province. The principal toungya districts are Akyab, Northern Arakan, Kyoukpyoo, Sandoway, Prome, Thayetmyo, Amherst, Shwaygyin, Tavoy, Mergui, and Salween.

Toungya-cultivation.

The total number of toungya-cultivators in the province is 53,155; their number has decreased by 4,622, or 8 per cent. The main decrease has taken place in the Thayetmyo district, where there are reported to be 4,956 fewer toungya-cutters than last year. This decrease is due to the light rainfall of 1881 and the remissions granted in Thayetmyo as described in a previous paragraph. Advances were made in money to a section of Burman toungya-cutters in that district with the object of inducing them to take to cultivation in the plains and to adopt better modes of cultivation than they have for generations practised. As yet only partial success has attended this measure. Still it is believed that patience in dealing with them and timely help in money, the better opening of communications, and the example of a more remunerative kind of cultivation, may ultimately put an end to toungya-cultivation as at present practised. In the Shwaygyin district the toungya-cutting population is confined almost entirely to the Kyoukkyee township. Recent enquiries have shown that a part of the Kyoukkyee toungya population live in a state of poverty. They are nearly all Karens. The small section who cultivate betel gardens on the Kyoukkyee streams seem well-to-do. But the numerous families scattered over the hills, and who cultivate tobacco, live from hand to mouth. Efforts have been made from time to time to induce these Karen families to come down to the plains, but with no success; their shyness and timidity seem insurmountable. They do not appear to have even the ordinary desire of bettering themselves or of ameliorating their condition in any way. They dislike to mix with their fellows of the outer world and shun contact with their non-Karen neighbours. Whether from long-continued isolation or (as the Deputy Commissioner seems to believe) inveterate laziness and a consciousness of their squalor and disreputable appearance they avoid even conveying their produce to market, and will rather sell to a trader who meets them at a distance from the market at a

cheap rate than go and get a good price for themselves. There is great difficulty in dealing with this class of the population. It is believed that, as communications are opened up and knowledge extends, the aversion of these hillmen to come down to the plains and improve their condition may gradually disappear. At present mere administrative measures seem of but little avail. In the Salween tracts of the same division hopes are entertained of attracting the hillmen by encouraging sugarcane-cultivation along the valley of the Yoonzalin stream. A special grant has been made to the Deputy Commissioner of the Salween tracts for this purpose. The Kyouk-kyee Karen toungya-cutters appear the most obdurate of all. Enquiries into their condition will be continued, and no means will be left untried to improve it. The remarkable success of the American missionaries in the civilization of the Karens on the plains would give ground for a hope that similar efforts in the hills might have some success. Patient personal intercourse appears to have gone a great way with the plains Karens, and probably a like mode of treatment may prove more successful than any administrative measures with the Karens of the hills.

Grants of land.

319. The following statement shows the area of land granted for cultivation during the past year, with temporary exemption from revenue, under the Land Revenue Act and Rules, and also the areas similarly granted from 1879-80, the first year in which the rules framed under the Land and Revenue Act came in force :—

Division.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase or decrease.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Arakan	20,504	5,640	4,053	-1,587
Pegu	31,530	17,411	29,321	+11,910
Irrawaddy		21,110	19,785	-1,325
Tenasserim	6,259	8,612	8,837	+225
Total ...	58,293	52,773	61,996	+9,223

These grants represent the ordinary legal mode of acquiring land direct from the State. Terms of exemption from revenue are given according to the nature of the jungle or vegetation to be cleared before any crop can be raised.

Remissions and net collections.

320. The two following statements exhibit the gross demand, total amount of remissions, and net collections of land revenue—

(*a*) up to the end of the financial year 1881-82, *i.e.*, up to 31st March 1882 ;

(*b*) up to the end of the agricultural year 1881-82, *i.e.*, up to 30th June 1882.

Division.	Demand.			Remissions.			Net demand.			Collection.	Due.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arakan ...	98,358	29,602	127,960	133	96	229	98,226	29,505	127,731	82,224	45,507
Pegu	276,929	129,917	406,846	3,013	10,667	13,680	275,916	119,250	395,166	303,558	91,608
Irrawaddy ...	173,823	63,777	237,600	1,515	1,058	2,572	172,308	62,720	235,028	173,838	61,190
Tenasserim ...	105,051	32,807	137,858	99	265	364	104,952	32,542	137,494	105,620	31,875
Total ...	656,161	256,103	912,264	4,760	12,086	16,845	651,402	244,017	895,419	665,240	230,180

Division.	Balance.	Remitted up to 30th June.	Collected up to 30th June.	Balance on 30th June.
	£	£	£	£
Arakan	45,507	48	42,568	2,900
Pegu	91,608	10,833	74,005	6,770
Irrawaddy	61,190	190	53,466	7,534
Tenasserim	31,875	1,658	30,023	195
Total ...	230,180	12,724	200,057	17,399

The gross total land revenue demand was £912,265. Of this a sum of £16,845 was remitted, leaving a net gross demand of £895,420. The collections up to the 31st March amounted to £665,220, leaving a balance of £230,180. Between the 31st March and the 30th June a further sum of £200,056 was collected, a further remission, amounting to £12,724, was granted, leaving an outstanding balance on 30th June of £17,399, or 1·91 per cent. of the gross land revenue demand.

The remissions were almost entirely confined to the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions. In Pegu the greater part of the remission consisted of abatements granted from the full assessments on the newly-settled tracts consequent on the fall in the price of paddy. In the Irrawaddy division the remissions were on account of destruction of crops by floods in the delta and by drought in Thayetmyo.

Capitation-tax.

321. The number of persons assessed to capitation-tax was 732,988, or 16,378 more than in the previous year, while the demand increased from £290,643 to £297,458.

The increase in the number of persons assessed is 2·34 per cent., and the increase in demand is 2·33 per cent.

The number of coercive processes issued was 8,933, as compared with 6,657 in 1880-81.

The proportion of coercive processes to assessed persons for the year under report is about one-third more than the corresponding proportion last year. The districts in which the increase in coercive processes is largest appear to be Kyoukpyoo and Bassein. Laxity on the part of the Township and Circle Officers is assigned as the chief cause. In Akyab a difficulty arose in the collection of the capitation-tax in consequence of an experimental change in the season of collection. At the suggestion of the then Deputy Commissioner the capitation-tax was permitted to be collected simultaneously with the land revenue. Experience, however, showed that the measure was inexpedient. The experiment has since been abandoned and the capitation-tax in Akyab is now levied in September-October as heretofore and as in other districts.

The number imprisoned for default of payment was 26, compared to 32 imprisoned last year. Sales of property in realization of capitation-tax were made in 103 cases, compared to 44 last year. The districts of Akyab and Kyoukpyoo show the largest number of sales, and it is in them that the increase in coercive sales has occurred. In Akyab there were only seven sales in 1880-81; there have been 27 sales in the present year. In Kyoukpyoo there were only 16 sales in 1880-81; in the present year there have been 53.

The remissions of capitation-tax amounted to £1,789, or 0·6 per cent. on the total demand. The outstandings under this branch of revenue amounted to £949. The net collections for the year were £294,721, or about 1*s.* 6*d.* per head of the whole population. The incidence on each assessed person is 8*s.*

Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

322. Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is imposed in the towns of Akyab, Kyoukpyoo, Rangoon, Prome, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo. The gross revenue derived under this head amounted to £9,364 in 1881-82, against £9,238 in the preceding year, being an increase of £126, or 1·32 per cent. In Akyab there was a decrease of £8, and a

334. The expenditure on the civil administration, imperial and provincial, was £967,103, as compared with £923,404 in the previous year, there being thus an increase of £43,699. The surplus in the Civil Department available for military and public works charges (including the State Railways) and share of the cost of the imperial Government was £1,511,413, showing an improvement in the year of report of £248,387; excluded local funds and municipal disbursements were £380,940, as compared with £247,368 in 1880-81, showing an increase of £133,572. The following tabular statement shows the gross receipts and disbursements on account of imperial and provincial services of the province for each of the past eight years:—

Expenditure on civil administration.

Detail of items.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross revenue—								
Civil Department (imperial and provincial) ..	1,520,453	1,787,951	1,766,102	1,744,539	1,909,915	2,149,373	2,186,430	2,478,516
Public Works Department ...	6,843	4,891	6,306	39,818	109,362	121,166	152,200	172,889
Total ...	1,527,296	1,792,845	1,772,408	1,781,358	2,019,277	2,270,539	2,338,630	2,651,405
Gross charges—								
Civil Department (imperial and provincial)	625,357	675,935	701,941	668,644	755,218	836,322	923,404	967,103
Public Works Department .	207,487	224,883	182,319	150,557	272,769	261,209	369,583	526,880
Total ..	832,844	899,818	887,260	819,201	1,027,987	1,097,531	9 2,987	1,493,983
Result—								
Surplus in Civil Department	895,096	1,112,019	1,061,161	1,075,893	1,151,697	1,313,051	1,263,026	1,511,413
Deduct net public works expenditure	200,644	218,992	176,013	110,738	163,407	140,013	217,383	353,991
Net surplus available for military expenditure and for a share of the cost of the Central Government ..	694,452	893,027	885,148	965,155	991,290	1,173,008	1,045,643	1,157,422

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net aggregate surplus of eight years, commencing from 1874-75, has been £7,805,145. The surplus in 1874-75 was only £694,452 and in 1881-82 £1,157,422, being an improvement in the latter year of over 66·66 per cent.

335. The net traffic earnings and net revenue expenditure of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway respectively amounted, in the year of report, to £152,932 and £89,676, as against £141,146 and £85,953 respectively in the previous year, the surplus being £63,256, as against £55,193 in 1880-81. The interest on the capital expenditure for 1881-82 was £55,944, so that the railway more than cleared itself.

State Railway.

336. The net cost of the troops stationed in Burma in 1881-82 as recorded in the accounts is £311,577, against £361,623 in the previous year, the decrease being due to a reduction of the number of troops stationed in Burma. This would leave £845,845 available for remittance to India. British Burma remitted to India in 1881-82 £1,380,200 net cash. This large excess over the amount available was made up from the money orders, bills issued on other Governments, and the whole of the surplus of the previous year not removed from the province until the year of report.

Military charge.

337. The imperial treasury restored to provincial services in the year of report the special contributions made to the former in the years 1879-80 and 1880-81, amounting to £60,000, and made a special contribution of £20,000 to compensate provincial services for loss on timber duty at Moulmein.

Special contribution from imperial to provincial.

(a) *Imperial Revenue and Finance.*

338. The imperial receipts in 1881-82, as compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of £185,975, or nearly 13·15 per cent. The principal increase is under land revenue. The census operations prevented the thoogyees from serving

Receipts.

the local knowledge, which in the collection of land revenue and capitation-tax is stimulated by the direct interest enjoyed by the Circle Officers, is absent.

The whole subject of the fishery administration is under consideration. The ends to which reforms should tend appear to be greater stability of the revenue; a better means of obtaining revenue than by the present system of auction sales; a better knowledge of the fisheries and the fishermen by the local officers; a more certain mode of collection than at present; a more equitable distribution of the fisheries among the people; and the amelioration of the fishery class. At present the management of fisheries, the assessment and collection of their revenues, and the condition of those engaged in fishing are susceptible of improvement. Efforts are now being made towards these ends.

Sea fisheries.

324. The sea (*damin*) fisheries of the Thonegwa district have been steadily on the decline during the last few years from a variety of causes, the chief of which was the very embarrassed condition of the fishermen. The fishermen have become heavily indebted to money-lenders, chiefly Chinamen, and the rate of interest charged and the mode of exacting it have pressed so heavily on the fishermen as to make the total extinction of the industry a possibility. With the view of setting free the really industrious and enterprising fishermen a sum of £2,000 was advanced in the early part of the year in aid of the heavy initial expenses incurrred by the craftsmen, and the distribution entrusted to the local officers. The initial expenses of sea-fishing are heavy and the craftsmen had invariably to borrow. Once they borrowed they never seemed able to free themselves from the clutches of their creditors, who simply swept away all the fish caught, leaving the fishermen with bare subsistence and a debt outstanding at heavy interest with which to start the next season. The advance of £2,000 was readily accepted from Government at 6¼ per cent. interest, and it is satisfactory to know that the entire advance, with the exception a few hundred rupees, has been recovered without the necessity of any coercive process.

After the close of the year of report, and on the strong advocacy of the local officers who reported in detail on the business, an advance of £5,000 was sanctioned for the coming season on similar terms, the distribution being entrusted to the local sub-divisional officer, who is thoroughly conversant with the people and the craft, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner. It is believed that this measure will help to revive the declining industry by setting the really industrious craftsmen on their feet and giving them the certainty of making legitimate profit. Other auxiliary steps are being taken to foster and increase the sea-fishing business by opening up communications with the interior and providing means for storing salt and fish at the fishing settlement.

Salt excise.

325. The revenue from excise on salt is obtained by the issue of licenses for manufacture either per cauldron or per pot, varying from 6*d.* per pot to 5*s.* per cauldron, irrespective of the size of the implements used or the actual output of each. The revenue thus realised amounted to £4,075 in 1881-82, against £4,366 in 1880-81.

The salt revenue makes steady progress in Arakan, a result which is due mainly to the very favourable nature of the Kyoukpyoo coast for storing the salt water and the process of evaporation. The natural advantages thus enjoyed by Kyoukpyoo are rare in other parts of the province. The increase in the salt revenue of Arakan in 1881-82 is attributed to the low prices of paddy which prevailed during the seasons of 1880-81 and 1881-82, thereby turning the attention of the people to the manufacture of salt as more lucrative at present prices and less costly than cultivation of paddy.

In the other divisions of the province the decrease is believed to be due to the importations of foreign salt, which is gradually taking the place of the locally manufactured article. But this cannot altogether account for the sudden decrease of revenue in the Irrawaddy division, amounting to £672, or 60 per cent., in one year. The manufacture of salt in this division is practically confined to one district (Bassein). An important reason assigned for the decline of the industry in that district, irrespective of the competition of foreign salt, is the

334. The expenditure on the civil administration, imperial and provincial, was £967,103, as compared with £923,404 in the previous year, there being thus an increase of £43,699. The surplus in the Civil Department available for military and public works charges (including the State Railways) and share of the cost of the imperial Government was £1,511,413, showing an improvement in the year of report of £248,387; excluded local funds and municipal disbursements were £380,940, as compared with £247,368 in 1880-81, showing an increase of £133,572. The following tabular statement shows the gross receipts and disbursements on account of imperial and provincial services of the province for each of the past eight years:—

Expenditure on civil administration.

Detail of items.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross revenue—								
Civil Department (imperial and provincial) ..	1,520,453	1,787,954	1,766,102	1,744,539	1,909,915	2,149,373	2,186,430	2,478,516
Public Works Department ...	6,843	4,891	6,306	39,818	109,362	121,166	152,200	172,889
Total ...	1,527,296	1,792,845	1,772,408	1,781,358	2,019,277	2,270,539	2,338,630	2,651,405
Gross charges—								
Civil Department (imperial and provincial)	625,357	675,935	701,941	668,644	755,218	836,322	923,404	967,103
Public Works Department .	207,487	223,883	182,319	150,557	272,769	261,209	369,583	526,880
Total ..	832,844	899,818	887,260	819,201	1,027,987	1,097,531	9 2,987	1,493,983
Result—								
Surplus in Civil Department	895,996	1,112,019	1,061,161	1,075,893	1,154,697	1,313,051	1,263,026	1,511,413
Deduct net public works expenditure	200,644	218,992	176,013	110,738	163,407	140,013	217,383	353,991
Net surplus available for military expenditure and for a share of the cost of the Central Government ..	694,452	893,027	885,148	965,155	991,290	1,173,008	1,045,643	1,157,422

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net aggregate surplus of eight years, commencing from 1874-75, has been £7,805,145. The surplus in 1874-75 was only £694,452 and in 1881-82 £1,157,422, being an improvement in the latter year of over 66·66 per cent.

335. The net traffic earnings and net revenue expenditure of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway respectively amounted, in the year of report, to £152,932 and £89,676, as against £141,146 and £85,953 respectively in the previous year, the surplus being £63,256, as against £55,193 in 1880-81. The interest on the capital expenditure for 1881-82 was £55,944, so that the railway more than cleared itself.

State Railway.

336. The net cost of the troops stationed in Burma in 1881-82 as recorded in the accounts is £311,577, against £361,623 in the previous year, the decrease being due to a reduction of the number of troops stationed in Burma. This would leave £845,845 available for remittance to India. British Burma remitted to India in 1881-82 £1,380,200 net cash. This large excess over the amount available was made up from the money orders, bills issued on other Governments, and the whole of the surplus of the previous year not removed from the province until the year of report.

Military charge.

337. The imperial treasury restored to provincial services in the year of report the special contributions made to the former in the years 1879-80 and 1880-81, amounting to £60,000, and made a special contribution of £20,000 to compensate provincial services for loss on timber duty at Moulmein.

Special contribution from imperial to provincial.

(a) *Imperial Revenue and Finance.*

338. The imperial receipts in 1881-82, as compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of £185,975, or nearly 13·15 per cent. The principal increase is under land revenue. The census operations prevented the thoogyees from serving

Receipts.

the tax-tickets in 1880-81, and the deficiency came in during April, May, and June 1881. Most of the other heads show a decided improvement over the previous year.

Territorial revenue.

339. The imperial realizations from land revenue, capitation-tax, and miscellaneous items aggregated £770,346 in 1881-82, against £647,928 in 1880-81. The increase of £122,418 was owing to the census operations and new settlement survey, which retarded the collections until April and May 1881. There was, on the other hand, a delay in 1881-82 of collections caused by cultivators not realising their crops on account of the low price of paddy.

Capitation-tax.

340. Capitation-tax was levied on 732,988 persons, and the net amount realised (including the one-sixth share given to provincial services) was £287,511, against £289,560 collected from 716,610 persons in 1880-81. The net decrease amounted to £2,049.

Duty on salt.

341. The receipts from excise on salt (including the one-sixth provincial share) show an increase of £784 as compared with the receipts in 1880-81. A falling-off, however, occurred in the amount of the duty on foreign salt collected by the Customs Department, as the following statement shows. There were very heavy shipments of European salt received in Rangoon in the last three months of 1880-81, which overstocked the market:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£	£	£
Collected by Deputy Commissioners as excise	3,380	3,217	4,134	4,918
Collected by Collectors of Customs as duty	8,767	17,182	19,339	14,780
Total ...	12,147	20,399	23,473	19,698
Deduct one-sixth share transferred to provincial ...	2,024	3,399	3,912	3,283
Total imperial ...	10,123	17,000	19,561	16,415

Customs.

342. The gross customs collections in the year under review amounted to £648,657, against £579,973 in 1880-81, a net increase of £68,684. Of the above sum £237,573 (import duty, warehouse and wharf rents, and miscellaneous customs revenue, together with one-sixth of the export duty) are made over to provincial services. The results show the largest revenue yet realised in the province in any one year. Of the increase the export duty is better by £56,817, owing to the heavy rice crop and to the further increase in the demands for Europe as well as shipments to the Straits. The import duty shows an improvement of £11,478.

The following statement shows the gross revenue, imperial and provincial, realised in the past five years and the amounts which would have been made over to provincial services under the system at present in force:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross collections—					
Import duty	117,350	142,090	157,229	141,208	152,686
Export duty	297,598	335,286	377,785	436,484	493,301
Warehouse and wharf rents	1,292	1,352	1,128	1,123	1,410
Miscellaneous	4,824	892	1,747	1,157	1,260
Total ...	421,059	479,620	537,889	579,972	648,657
Deduct provincial share	173,061	200,215	223,069	216,236	237,571
Net imperial share ...	247,998	279,405	314,820	363,736	411,086

Forests.

343. The total revenue (imperial and provincial) from forests during the year amounted to £223,180, against £151,661 in 1880-81. The revenue derived from timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency shows an increase of £69,376, that derived from timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers, a decrease of £1,127, and that from confiscated drift and waif wood, an increase of £3,026.

The revenue from forests not managed by Government increased by £767, and under the head of miscellaneous there was a decrease of £424. One-sixth of the above revenue, amounting to £37,197, is the provincial share.

Opium.

344. The cost price of Bengal opium sold in the excise department was £30,314, as against £39,473 in 1880-81, a decrease of £9,159 owing to the restrictions of sales.

Census.

345. There was a receipt in the year of report of £84 for sale proceeds of furniture belonging to the census office.

Stationery and printing.

346. A small receipt of £37 came in on account of value of stationery supplied to local funds from Central Stores, Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

347. The amount received for premium on bills in the year under report was £383, against £384 in the previous year.

Heads of account appertaining to other Governments.

348. The following heads of receipt appertain to other departments and Governments:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Post Office Department	210,327	172,733	37,594	...
Telegraph Department	46,700	47,809	...	1,109
Military Department	87,001	86,258	743	...
Public Works Department	719,682	546,832	172,850	...
India and other Governments	313,201	230,458	82,743	...

The increase in the Post Office is due to the extension of the money order business. The decrease under the Telegraph Department is owing to the reduction in the rates of messages. The increase in the Public Works Department is on account of heavier expenditure for public works and in improvement in the traffic earnings of the Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, and the increase under India and other Governments is owing to the specie remittances from Madras: there were none received in 1880-81.

Salt.

349. The one-sixth share of the duty on imported salt and of excise duty on salt locally manufactured amounted to £2,463 and £819 respectively in 1881-82, as against £3,223 and £689 in 1880-81. The importations at the close of 1880-81 overstocked the market.

Stamps.

350. The revenue from stamps in 1881-82, as compared with 1880-81, showed an increase of £3,697, the receipts being £82,153, against £78,456 in the previous year, the improvement being under "court fee stamps," while there was a falling-off under "general stamps."

Registration.

351. The receipts from fees for registering and copying documents and miscellaneous show a slight improvement in the year of report of £65, the amounts being £1,606, against £1,541 in 1880-81.

352. The receipts on account of model or experimental farms were £92, as against £186 in the previous year, and there were receipts on account of fairs held to the extent of £179.

Minor department.

353. The receipts from the sale of unclaimed and escheated property, and fees, fines, forfeitures, court fees realised in cash, and miscellaneous amounted, in the year of report, to £19,714, as compared with £22,893 in 1880-81, the falling-off being under general fees, fines, &c., and sale proceeds of unclaimed, &c., property. Under jail receipts there was an increase from £23,010 in 1880-81 to £33,048 in the year of report, the increase being under jail manufactures and hire of convicts.

Law and justice.

354. The recoveries from municipalities for cost of police amounted to £14,423, recoveries on account of punitive police £95, cash receipts under the Arms Act £19, fees, fines, and forfeitures £45, and miscellaneous £338, making a total of £14,920, as against £15,899 in 1880-81. The chief decrease is under the head of recoveries from municipalities owing to arrears to be recovered.

Police.

355. The marine receipts show a trifling increase of £40 over the previous year, the receipts being £17,696 and £17,656 respectively. There was an improvement under coast-light dues and other items of £115, and under sale proceeds of vessels and stores of £46, and a falling-off under freight, passage, and registration of £122.

Marine.

356. The opening cash balance of the year under report shows an increase of £223,663, as compared with that of 1880-81, in which year all the surplus available was not moved out of the province.

Cash balance.

Details.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£
Notes	27,626	49,609
Silver	534,513	737,108
Copper	4,329	3,414
Total ...	566,468	790,131

Disbursements.

357. The imperial share of charges of collection and amount of refunds under the head of land revenue aggregated in the year of report £54,531, or more by £4,366 than in 1880-81. There was an increase in the amount paid as commission on collections owing to the delay in 1880-81 in collecting the revenue caused by the census operations. The share of charges for land settlement and cadastral survey parties amounted to £58,708, against £47,527 in the previous year.

Land revenue.

358. The expenditure, including the provincial share of the Forest Department, amounted to £115,004. The details of expenditure are—conservancy and works £90,880, establishments £24,124, as against £47,690 and £23,470 respectively in 1880-81. The provincial share of the above expenditure in 1881-82 was £19,167. The net profit (imperial and provincial) from this department was £108,176, as compared with £80,501 in 1880-81.

Forests.

359. The imperial share of the cost for salt duty was £321, being five-sixths of the total commission paid. The commission on salt tax locally manufactured showed an increase of £70. The refunds under customs (export duty) and salt were £7,219 and £518 respectively.

Various accounts.

360. The expenditure of the accounts department was £6,609 in 1881-82 as compared with £6,670 in the preceding year. The political establishment charges were £5,683, against £7,851 in 1880-81. There was less miscellaneous expenditure incurred.

Civil and political establishments.

Minor establishments.

361. The expenditure on account of the Meteorological Department amounted to £171, against £185 in the previous year, and the expenses connected with the taking of the census amounted to £4,757 in the year under report.

Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances.

362. The charges for the pensions consequent upon the reduction of the Public Works establishments amounted to £319.

Miscellaneous.

363. The only imperial expenditure under the head "Miscellaneous" was the charge for remittance of treasure, which amounted to £1,705, as compared with £2,170 in 1880-81. The decrease is owing to the fact that fewer local remittances were required.

Disbursements on accounts other than civil administration.

364. The following statement shows the disbursements within the province during the last two years on various accounts other than that of the civil administration:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Post Office Department	8,578	6,917	...	1,661
Telegraph ditto	34,266	49,917	15,651	...
Public Works ditto	539,697	872,518	332,821	...
Military ditto	378,121	332,684	...	45,437
Indian and other Governments	1,017,027	1,530,054	513,027	...

The increase under the Telegraph Department is owing to the extension of private and public lines in the province. Heavy expenditure for public works, ordinary, also for the construction of the Sittang Valley State Railway, took place in the year of report. The military force in 1881-82 was less than in the previous year, which accounts for the decrease. The remittances to India were heavier.

Cash balance.

365. The closing cash balance of the year shows a decrease of £428,242 as compared with that of 1880-81.

Details.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£
Notes	49,609	28,502
Silver	737,108	330,809
Copper	3,414	7,578
Total ...	790,131	361,889

(b)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Land revenue.

366. The one-sixth share of the land revenue transferred to provincial services amounted, in the year of report, to £104,724, as compared with £79,885 in 1880-81. The increase is only nominal, as the collections of 1880-81 were retarded as previously noted. The share of capitation-tax realised £47,918 and miscellaneous £1,426, as against £48,259 and £1,443 respectively in the previous year.

Fisheries.

367. The gross collections on sea and inland fisheries in the year under report were £127,835, being £6,338 more than in 1880-81, when the collections amounted to £121,497. The collections are the largest ever made on this account.

368. The following tabulated statement shows the gross revenue from excise realised in the past five years:—

Excise.

Heads of excise.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£	£	£	£
Opium	104,031	117,956	129,862	141,120	146,721
Spirits manufactured after the English method...	31,025	40,134	36,593	32,324	31,055
Ditto ditto Native ditto ...	15,127	7,013	9,604	11,188	8,685
Tari	25,850	24,870	31,020	33,348	37,690
Total ...	176,033	189,973	206,579	217,980	224,151
License fees for the sale of imported liquors ...	11,552	20,809	26,291	31,190	...
Customs duty on imported liquors	49,245	69,670	83,173	53,633	...
Total revenue from liquors and drugs ...	236,830	280,452	316,043	302,803	...

Deducting remissions, the net revenue of the year was £223,529, against £217,063 in 1880-81, showing an increase of £6,466, or nearly 3 per cent. The revenue obtained from the sale of opium was over two-fifths as large again as it was five years ago. The revenue from license and distillery fees, and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs, amounted to £125,296 in 1881-82, against £126,218 in 1880-81, showing a slight falling-off. The sale-proceeds of excise opium were, however, £98,855, against £91,762, and fines, confiscations, and miscellaneous (not included in the above statement) were £835, against £545. The total realisations of excise revenue in the year of report were £224,986, against £218,525 in 1880-81.

Opium.

369. The net revenue derived from opium during 1881-82 was £146,721, or £5,601 more than in the previous year. Of this £98,855 were realised by the sale of excise opium, as against £91,762 in 1880-81. The quantity of opium sold was 41,677 seers, and the average price per seer (inclusive of over £1-2-10½ per seer for the license fees) was £4-4-7¼. Of this the cost price, 14*s.* 6*d.* per seer, is credited to imperial services.

Spirits manufactured after the English method.

370. The amount realised as license fees and as duty on spirits manufactured in Rangoon and Moulmein after the English method decreased from £32,324 in 1880-81 to £31,055 in the year of report.

Country spirits.

371. The still-head duty and license fees paid for the manufacture and sale of country spirits amounted to £8,685 in 1881-82, as compared with £11,188 in 1880-81, showing a falling-off of £2,503. The decrease was under license fees for retail and wholesale vend of spirits.

Tari.

372. For the right of vending fresh and fermented tari or palm-wine £37,690 were realised in 1881-82, as compared with £33,348 in 1880-81, showing an increase of £4,342.

Customs.

373. The collections on account of sea customs import duty amounted to £152,686, as against £141,208 in 1880-81. The one-sixth share of export duty was £82,217, against £72,762, and was the largest amount ever received in one year. The miscellaneous receipt and warehouse and wharf rents amounted to £2,669, against £2,281 in the previous year.

Education.

374. The receipts from school fees were £2,047, sale-proceeds of books £2,326, and miscellaneous £33, the total being £4,406, as compared with £3,418 in 1880-81. The increase was chiefly under sale-proceeds of books; and school fees showed an improvement.

Medical.

375. The details of medical receipts are, hospital receipts £165, contribution from the Military Department for the lock-hospital at Thayetmyo £140, proceeds of the labour of inmates of the lunatic asylum and contribution towards their cost of maintenance £860,

European medicines sold by Civil Surgeons £60, and miscellaneous £96, the whole amounting to £1,321, as compared with £737 in 1880-81. The increase was chiefly under proceeds of labour of lunatics.

Stationery and printing.

376. The receipts, including the proceeds of the sale of the gazettes and other publications, amounted to £513 in the year of report, as against £505 in the preceding year.

Interest.

377. The interest paid on the loans to the Rangoon Municipality amounted to £1,090.

Receipts in aid of superannuations.

378. Contributions for pensions and gratuities amounted in the year under review to £512, as against £498 in 1880-81.

Miscellaneous.

379. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to £2,813 in the year of report, as against £973 in the previous year. The items are chiefly of a fluctuating nature and consist of unclaimed deposits £714, sale-proceeds of durbar presents £97, sale of old stores and materials £28, fees for Government audits £1,360, contributions £334, miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures £4, and miscellaneous and unforeseen receipts £273.

State railway.

380. The net traffic earnings of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway amounted to £152,933 in 1881-82, as compared with £141,146 in the previous year.

Irrigation and navigation.

381. The receipts on account of embankment rents and Pegu and Sittang canal tolls realised £3,196, as against £1,836 in 1880-81.

Other public works.

382. The public works receipts, provincial, in charge of Public Works officers, amounted to £12,697, as against £4,972 in the previous year, and public works receipts, civil, being fees for masonry graves and sale-proceeds of grass in cemeteries, were £36 in 1881-82 and £47 in 1880-81.

Gain by exchange.

383. The gain by exchange on transactions with London amounted in the year of report to £794, as against £1,080 in the previous year.

Interest on funded and unfunded debt.

384. The interest on the capital expenditure of the State Railway amounted, in the year of report to £55,944, as against £56,494 in 1880-81.

Interest on service funds and other accounts.

385. The amount paid as interest on savings bank deposit balances was £921, as compared with £856 in the previous year.

Refunds.

386. Provincial refunds amounted to £11,350, as against £13,250 in 1880-81. One-sixth share of land revenue, forest, customs, and salt amounted to £1,636, fisheries £375, excise £622, stamps £318, law and justice £6,783, registration £2, police £73, marine £918, and miscellaneous £95. Customs drawbacks amounted to £514. The decrease is chiefly under law and justice refunds.

Land revenue.

387. The cost of establishments of Deputy Commissioners and other officers and the commission on fishery-tax amounted to £55,413 and £399 respectively. The one-sixth share of the commission on collections of land revenue amounted to £10,822 and of land settlement charges, which include cadastral survey, £11,742, the charges for rents, rates, and taxes £1, the aggregate expenditure being £78,376, as against £76,009 in 1880-81. Of the increase £1,056 is under charges on account of land revenue collections and £2,238 under land settlement and cadastral survey expenses, while there was a slight increase under Deputy Commissioners', &c., establishments and rents, rates, and taxes.

Forest.

388. The one-sixth share of forest expenditure in the year of report was £19,167, as compared with £11,860 in the previous year.

389. The charges under the head of excise are for establishment and freight, shipping and landing charges of opium, the expenditure being £1,047 in the year of report and £1,421 in 1880-81, the decrease being on account of cost of an excise officer transferred to local funds and freight of excise opium from Calcutta.

Excise.

390. The cost of establishments employed in the collection of customs revenue was in 1881-82 £25,934, showing an increase of £351 as compared with the previous year.

Customs.

391. The one-sixth share of the cost of collecting excise duty on salt was £64.

Salt.

392. The charges for the sale of general stamps amounted to £1,229, the charges for the sale of court-fee stamps to £539, and the cost of stamps supplied from Central Stores, Calcutta, £422, the aggregate charges being £2,190, as against £1,979 in 1880-81.

Stamps.

393. The allowances to Sub-Registrars, registration clerks, and contingencies amounted to £1,065, as against £694 in the previous year. Allowances to Extra Assistant Commissioners as Sub-Registrars were introduced in the year of report.

Registration.

394. Provincial services bear a share of the subsidy for conveyance of mails between Rangoon and Bassein. New postal service for the Sittang river was sanctioned in the year of report. The charge for the postal services was £1,378, as against £1,200 in 1880-81.

Post office.

395. The expenditure under the head Administration amounted to £34,748, as compared with £33,744 in the previous year, the details being,—salary of Chief Commissioner £4,800, sumptuary allowance £600, tour expenses £345, Civil Secretariat £10,085, Commissioners £17,987, provincial establishments in imperial offices £845, and rents, rates, and taxes £86, the increased expenditure being under "Commissioners" owing to an additional Commissioner being appointed during the year of report, and under provincial establishment in imperial offices, revised establishment for auditing excluded local and municipal accounts having been sanctioned during the year.

Administration.

396. The following were the disbursements under the head Minor Departments in the past two years:—

Minor departments.

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£
Cinchona plantations ...	487	318
Donations to scientific societies ...	120	110
Government bulls and stallion charges	234	217
Gazetteer and statistical memoirs	548	27
Public exhibitions and fairs	195	360
Veterinary class	1,230	1,556
Model farms	257	277
Tea nurseries and plantations	...	152
Museum	180	882
Agricultural class	...	726
Botanical and other public gardens	...	100
Miscellaneous	235	243
Petty construction and repairs	4	...
Total ...	3,490	4,468

The increase in the year of report was as follows: under museums a special donation made to the Phayre Museum; reaping-machine supplied for the Agricultural Department experimental sugar-farm opened at Papoon; increase of pay to the Veterinary Instructor, sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The charges in 1880-81 for gazetteer were for a special grant for editing the *British Burma Gazetteer* to Major Spearman.

Law and justice.

397. The cost of the Recorder's Court amounted to £5,358, of law officers £2,575, Judicial Commissioner's Court £5,782, Civil and Sessions Court, Moulmein, £2,836, Courts of Small Causes £2,234, and Criminal Courts £65,600, aggregating £84,380. Compared with 1880-81 there was a net increase of £915, chiefly under law officers and Judicial Commissioner, owing to the appointment of the Assistant to the Government Advocate, additional pay to Judicial Commissioner, and heavy purchases of law books and increased travelling charges. The expenditure under Recorder's Court showed a saving in the year of report. An Additional Recorder and Officiating Recorder was appointed in 1880-81. Under Criminal Courts also a saving appeared, chiefly on account of the diet of witnesses and travelling expenses in connection with the Commissariat fraud cases in 1880-81. The expenditure on account of jails amounted to £62,974, as compared with £54,123 in 1880-81, being an increase of £8,851, being chiefly on account of jail manufactures. The jail receipts amounted to £32,970, so that the net cost of the jails to the State was £30,004, as compared with £31,113 in 1880-81.

Police.

398. The expenditure on police was £168,459, as compared with £164,629, showing a net increase of £3,830, the increase being chiefly under district executive force, on account of charges for police guard-houses and barracks, arms and ammunition, and heavier travelling charges. The gross cost of the municipal police force included in the above was £18,591, while the contributions received from municipalities were £14,423, leaving a net charge of £4,168 against provincial funds for the year under review

Marine.

399. The marine expenditure in 1881-82 was £40,371, as against £24,300 in the previous year. There was an increase of £6,410 under purchase of ships and vessels, being part cost of new steamers for Arakan; under subsidies to steam-boat companies £2,325, for new subsidies during the year of report; also, under miscellaneous for special grants, £11,140 to port funds (Akyab and Mergui). There was a falling-off under salaries of officers and victuals purchased for the crews of ships and coals, and less required for supplies of stores for light-houses, the decrease being £1,901.

Education.

400. The education charges in 1881-82 amounted to £27,415, being an increase of £3,772 over the previous year, the chief increase being under grants-in-aid; special grants were made to private educational buildings in the year of report; and the expenses in connection with the Syndicate and Text-book Committee amounted to £809. There were also heavy purchases of books for the Government Book Depôt.

Ecclesiastical.

401. The ecclesiastical establishment charges were £5,398 in the year of report, as against £5,244, being a slight increase owing to full establishment not entertained in the previous year.

Medical.

402. The details of the medical expenditure were,—medical establishments £9,809, vaccination £1,204, hospitals and dispensaries £5,936, lunatic asylum £1,800, lock-hospitals £2,402, Sanitary Commissioner £652, Chemical Examiner £289, the aggregate expenditure being £22,092, as compared with £20,204; the increase being under hospitals and dispensaries £1,573, owing to officers being on higher rates of pay; under lunatic asylum an increase of £139 for material for manufacture. There were also increased contingent charges for the Chemical Examiner, and the number of vaccinators augmented in the year of report. There was, on the other hand, a slight saving under diet of patients in the lock-hospital.

Stationery and printing.

403. The cost of Government printing, including work done at private Presses, amounted to £11,682, as against £8,387 in 1880-81, the increase being on account of revised establishments and large purchases of type. Of the cost £7,822 was on account of Secretariat Press, £3,837 on account of the Jail Press, and £23 for printing at private Presses. The value of stationery supplied to the various departments from Central Stores, Calcutta, was £3,210, and the purchase of country stationery

in the local markets amounted to £715, the aggregate expenditure for stationery and printing being £15,606, as compared with £12,317 in 1880-81.

Political agencies.

404. The political petty provincial charges were £193, as compared with £93 in the previous year.

Civil, furlough, and absentee allowances.

405. Civil furlough and absentee allowances are fluctuating charges and amounted to £970, as compared with £685 in 1880-81.

Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances.

406. The details of the expenditure for superannuations, &c., were superannuations and retired allowances £11,620, compassionate allowances £341, and gratuities £1,691, the expenditure in 1880-81 being respectively £10,260, £398, and £881. The increase in 1881-82 was caused by a greater number of officers placed on pension and granted gratuities.

Miscellaneous.

407. The following were the miscellaneous disbursements in the past two years:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£
Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations	159	127
Rewards for proficiency in languages	210	137
Charitable donations	409	25
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	400	542
Cost of books and publications	159	23
Loss on specie remittance	...	15
Charges on account of European vagrants	3	2
Petty provincial establishments	488	386
Rents, rates, and taxes	3	1
Volunteer encampment	...	576
Reception of Viceroy	...	2,244
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	473	369
Total ...	2,304	4,447

Railway.

408. The net revenue expenditure of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway amounted, in the year of report, to £89,675, against £85,953 in the previous year.

Irrigation and navigation.

409. The expenditure on account of irrigation and navigation, including the Pegu and Sittang canal, by Public Works Department amounted to £49,789, as against £42,666, the chief increase being due to the expenditure on the Pegu and Sittang canal.

Other public works.

410. The expenditure on civil buildings (including public improvements, roads, &c.) by the agency of Public Works officers amounted to £322,025, as compared with £219,026 in 1880-81.

Loss by exchange.

411. The loss by exchange on transactions with London was only £29, the same as the amount of loss incurred in 1880-81.

Incorporated local funds.

412. The incorporated local funds consist of the district and cess funds. The transactions are incorporated with provincial funds, but separate balances are maintained on the books. The receipts amounted to £102,078, as compared with £76,655 in 1880-81, the details being—

	£
Provincial rates (cess on land revenue, fisheries, and town-tax)... ...	78,121
Post office (district dâk recoveries)	23
Law and justice (fees and fines)	368
Police (license fees and fines on cattle)	6,968
Education (cess school fees)	299
Medical (contributions)	139
Miscellaneous (rents, fees, and fines and steam-ferry collections and miscellaneous)	12,133
Public works (lease of tolls at ferries, &c.)	4,027
Total ...	102,078

the expenditure being £109,131, as against £47,876 in 1880-81, and spent on the following objects :—

	£
Refunds (fees and fines)	1,188
Land revenue (district office establishment)	921
Provincial rates	3,717
Post office (district dâk establishment)	1,541
Administration (audit charges)	662
Minor department (veterinary class pupils)	73
Police (town and village police and cattle-pound establishment) ...	23,270
Education (inspection of cess schools, prizes, grants-in-aid, &c.) ...	3,728
Medical (vaccination and dispensaries)	255
Superannuation (village police)	103
Miscellaneous (petty establishments, and miscellaneous and unforeseen charges)	8,282
Public works	65,391
Total ...	109,131

Excluded.

413. Omitting mere deposit funds, the excluded local funds proper, as in the previous year, are—

(a) Town.
(b) Port.
(c) Cantonment.
(d) Dalhousie Park.
(e) Rangoon Port Trust.

The following tabulated statement shows the receipts and disbursements, with the opening and closing balances of each fund, during the year of report:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	£	£	£	£	£
Town	23,783	23,967	47,750	23,608	24,142
Port	19,363	27,777	47,140	18,952	28,188
Cantonment	613	4,504	5.117	3,873	1,244
Dalhousie Park	3	576	579	249	330
Rangoon Port Trust	10,876	74,022	84,898	72,031	12,867
Total ...	54,638	130,846	185,484	118,713	66,771

The nature of these receipts and charges was described in 1879-80 report. The expenditure on public works amounted to £9,047 from town funds, £8,417 from port funds, £1,136 from cantonment, and £18,084 from Rangoon Port Trust.

Municipalities.

414. There are seven municipalities with an income of £196,020 and an expenditure of £262,227. The following statement shows the receipts and charges of 1881-82 with the opening and closing balance of each municipality :—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rangoon	90,230	126,650	216,880	190,033	26,847
Bassein	3,392	12,859	16,251	12,071	4,180
Henzada	9,807	5,040	14,847	9,898	4,949
Prome	2,819	11,500	14,319	10,879	3,440
Moulmein	869	15,900	16,769	13,388	3,381
Toungoo	984	7,468	8,452	7,679	773
Akyab	3,417	16,608	20,020	18,279	1,741
Total ...	111,518	196,020	307,538	262,227	45,311

The Rangoon Municipality took up a loan in the year of report of £29,000 for the water-works at 4½ per cent. per annum, and it is further indebted for the loan of £70,000, taken up in 1880-81 for the like purpose. In addition to the above the Rangoon Municipality owes the Imperial Treasury £20,237, being balance of the sums taken for the construction of the municipal market and Poozoondoung water-works. The Akyab Municipality took up a loan of £7,700 for the market, of which £6,030 is still outstanding.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital statistics of the general population.

Births and deaths.

415. The population of the province, as shown by the census of 1881, is 3,736,771. In two districts (the Arakan and Salween Hill Tracts) the registration of vital statistics has not as yet been attempted. Omitting these districts, the population of the remainder of the province is 3,692,263. The number of births registered during the year was 73,754. The number of deaths was 58,136. The ratio per mille was births 19·98 and deaths 16·41. The actual number of births and deaths registered was greater than in previous years, but owing to the population having been more correctly calculated the ratios per mille appear less. The system of collecting these statistics remained practically the same as in previous years; but as it was found that in some districts a strict enforcement of the rules was impossible, discretion was allowed to Deputy Commissioners to introduce certain modifications where circumstances required them. A few remote and comparatively inaccessible tracts have also, on the recommendation of district officers and Commissioners, been excluded from the provisions of the rules. In next year's report the population of these tracts, as well as that of the two districts already mentioned, should be excluded from the total population upon which the ratios are calculated. The registration of vital statistics is gradually improving year by year. In the large towns much attention has been paid to the subject and the improvement has been marked. In the districts equally rapid progress cannot be looked for. The provisions of the Rural Police Act, 1880, have however strengthened the hands of district officers, and further progress may be expected in future. At present the nearest approach to accuracy appears to be obtained in the districts of the Arakan division and in Henzada and Thayetmyo. In Rangoon the registration of deaths appears to have been fairly accurate, the ratio per mille of the population having been 27·28. On the other hand, the number of births registered was only 10·71 per mille of the population, a figure which must be far below the truth. The birth-rate cannot be expected to be very high in Rangoon, where there is a large population of immigrant labouring men, and where the census showed 91,504 males to 42,672 females. The returns for the province generally show that 107 males were born to every 100 females, and that the number of males who died to every 100 females was 122. The highest birth-rate (33·18) was registered in the Sandoway district and the lowest (13·55) in Tharrawaddy. The death-rate was highest in the town of Myanoung (54·28) and lowest in the Tharrawaddy district (8·8). The registration of vital statistics would appear to have been less accurate in Tharrawaddy than in any other district of the province. The death-rate for the province was highest in September and lowest in March. As regards the ages at which death occurred, the mortality was greatest in children under one year and least between the ages of 12 and 20. The mortality among infants under one year bears a less proportion to the total mortality in Burma than it does in the United Kingdom. It is about 18 per cent. in Burma and 25 per cent. in England.

Chief diseases of the year.

416. *Cholera* visited to a greater or less extent every district in the province except Kyoukpyoo and Sandoway. The total number of deaths attributed to this disease was 5,239, or 1·42 per mille of the population. This was an increase on the figures for 1880, but a decrease on the mean ratio of the previous five years. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths from *small-pox*, of which only 1,766 were recorded, as against 5,402 in the preceding year. At present inoculation is widely practised by the Burmese, who are only gradually learning the advantages of vaccination. The number of deaths attributed to *fevers* was 27,743, or 7·51 per mille of the population. No classification of the different kinds of fevers has been attempted, nor indeed, with the means at present at our command, would

any such classification be possible. The Sanitary Commissioner believes that a large number of deaths which are really due to other causes are attributed to fever by the ignorant persons upon whom it is necessary chiefly to rely for the collection of these statistics, and in this he is no doubt right. He believes that remittent fevers are the most common, and that the ordinary ague or intermittent fever is not a very fatal disease among the Burmese.

Emigration and Immigration.

According to the returns furnished by district officers, the numbers of emigrants and immigrants during the past two years were as follows:—

District.	Emigration.		Immigration.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Arakan	5,581	6,438	9,061	7,228
Pegu	20,530	16,852	18,832	25,379
Irrawaddy	26,792	24,480	25,792	29,406
Tenasserim	26,052	8,669	36,313	23,977
Total ...	78,955	56,439	89,998	85,990

The immigrants consist chiefly of Natives of India, who come to the province to work as coolies, and of Natives of Upper Burma, some of whom come for the purpose of taking up their residence in this province, some merely for the purpose of working as harvest labourers. Since the close of the year of report a scheme for encouraging immigration from India has, with the consent of the Government of India, been set on foot. The two principal steamer companies were invited to lower their deck-passage rates from Calcutta, Madras, and the Madras ports, on condition of a subsidy per head of *bonâ fide* Native deck-passengers being paid by the local Government. The increase of immigration consequent on the adoption of this scheme has been satisfactory.

Medical Relief.

Dispensaries.

417. The popularity of the dispensaries increases yearly. There are at present 27 such institutions in the province. The number of patients treated during the last five years has been as follows:—

1877	72,584
1878	90,159
1879	101,637
1880	108,782
1881	121,798

When it is remembered that very few of our medical officers have more than an elementary knowledge of the Burmese language the progress of the dispensaries is remarkable. Efforts are being made to train up Natives of the country for civil medical employment in this province, and Civil Surgeons are now required to pass an examination in Burmese. It may be expected that these measures will lead to a wider appreciation of the advantages of the European system of medicine among the Burmese. Thirteen of the dispensaries were inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General in the course of the year and all were found in good order. The total expenditure on hospitals amounted to £13,073 for the year. Forty-four per cent. of this amount was paid from provincial funds and the balance from municipal and local funds and from private subscriptions. The private subscriptions amounted to £2,876, somewhat less than in 1880. The dispensaries in municipal towns have now been made over to the Municipal Committees.

Rangoon Lunatic Asylum.

418. The asylum has accommodation for 225 patients. The maximum population on any one night in the past year was 188. There were 176 patients at the beginning of the year, and the total number of admissions was 48. Twenty-one patients were discharged cured and three uncured; 25 died. At the end of the year there accordingly remained in the asylum 175 patients.

The mortality was higher than usual owing to a severe outbreak of cholera in the month of November, which resulted in no less than 12 deaths. The occurrence of this epidemic led the Superintendent to make certain proposals for improving the sanitary condition of the asylum. These proposals have been approved and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Of the 48 patients admitted to the asylum during the year 1881, 30 were Buddhists, 10 Hindus, two Mahomedans, three Christians, and three of other religions: nine were coolies, eight cultivators, and the rest of various other employments. Thirty-three were admitted between the ages of 20 and 40, three were under 20 years of age, and 12 over 40. Eighteen were admitted suffering from acute mania and 14 from melancholia, 13 were suffering from other forms of insanity, and three, who had committed offences while in a state of insanity, were admitted to the asylum for custody and observation though no longer insane. The insanity was attributed in 11 cases to physical and in 16 to moral causes. In the remaining 21 cases the cause of the insanity was unknown. Among the methods adopted for relieving the mental maladies of the patients the good effects of active employment were especially prominent.

The total expenditure of the year, excluding cost of stationery, amounted to £1,887, giving an average expenditure of £10 on each patient for the year. The profits of the manufacture department amounted to £753, giving an average of about £5 for the year for each lunatic employed. This may be considered a satisfactory result. The receipts from paying patients amounted to £43, somewhat more than usual. If this amount, with the profits from manufactures, be deducted from the total expenditure, it will be found that the actual cost of the establishment to Government amounted, approximately, to £1,091, or £6 for each patient for the year.

Lock-hospitals.

419. Lock-hospitals are at present maintained at six towns in British Burma. At Rangoon, Toungoo, and Thayetmyo they are worked under the Cantonment Act, 1880, while at Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein the Contagious Diseases Act, 1868, is in force. At Rangoon, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, and Moulmein, where troops are stationed, the lock-hospitals are no doubt a necessity, but the Chief Commissioner has doubts whether it is either necessary or desirable to maintain such institutions at Akyab and Bassein. In the year 1880 Deputy Surgeon-General Joseph reported that, in his opinion, the lock-hospitals at these stations were not carrying out the intentions of Government, and that large sums of money were being annually expended upon them without any benefit. It was found, however, that the balance of local opinion was in favour of retaining both hospitals. It was admitted that these institutions were of little, if any, benefit to the Burmese population, but it was argued that they were of great value to the European and other sailors visiting the ports. No statistics were adduced in support of this view. Such statistics are, however, now being collected, and in the meanwhile the lock-hospitals are being maintained as before.

The average strength of the European garrison was 2,646 men. The number of cases of venereal disease contracted in the province, by the men was, 269, or 10 per cent. of the average strength, as compared with 8·6 per cent. in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly at Toungoo. At Rangoon there was a satisfactory decrease both in the amount and in the virulence of the disease. Among the Native troops there were as usual very few cases of venereal disease. There were only 18 cases at Rangoon, three at Thayetmyo, six at Toungoo, and 19 at Moulmein.

The total number of women whose names were borne on the registers of the several lock-hospitals was 911, and 1,218 cases of disease occurred among them. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,048 and 1,454. The average attendance of the women at hospital was 74 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 71 per cent. in 1880.

The total expenditure on the lock-hospital in the year 1881 was £2,368. In the previous year it was £2,546. No fees were levied, but a sum of £134 was realised from fines inflicted on the women for breaches of the law.

Sanitation.

Sanitary improvements.

420. In most of the municipal towns some attention has been paid to sanitary matters. Large sums of money have been expended and considerable improvements effected. In Rangoon the water-works will be completed in two years, and water will then be laid on throughout the town. The scheme will not, however, be complete until filter-beds are provided to purify the water. The Chief Commissioner has promised a provincial grant equal to half the cost of these filter-beds, so important does he deem the filtration of the water supplied to the city and shipping of Rangoon. A scheme of drainage has been proposed, and meanwhile a good deal of money has been spent in repairing and reconstructing the drains already in existence. Some good work has also been done in raising and clearing the back drainage spaces, which have long been a disgrace to the town. It is to be hoped that the sanitary needs of Rangoon will receive constant and careful attention at the hands of the elected Committee which has now been constituted there. Among other matters requiring early attention the condition of the cemeteries in and about Rangoon may be mentioned. Dr. Griffith, the Health Officer, reports that they are becoming overcrowded and may soon prove a source of danger to the health of the public. He suggests that the Municipality should procure from Europe the necessary apparatus for carrying out cremation, and should encourage among the Burmese the adoption of this mode of disposing of their dead. This suggestion is worthy of consideration. The burning of the dead accords with the religious ideas of the people, it being the practice to burn the bodies of deceased monks. At Akyab and Moulmein no important sanitary works were carried out. Akyab was without an Engineer for the greater part of the year; and at Moulmein want of funds has hitherto prevented the execution of any comprehensive scheme of drainage or water-supply. At Prome sanitary works were energetically carried on. A complete drainage scheme has been sanctioned and the works are in progress. Plans have also been prepared for the erection of a bund to prevent the annual flooding of the town. A system of night conservancy was introduced, but, owing to the opposition of the people, it was necessary to suspend it for a time. Additional public latrines were erected, and attempt was made to inspect and keep in order the cesspits which at present exist throughout the town. The necessity for the gradual and complete abolition of the abominable cesspit system is being kept in view by the Municipal Committee. There are no doubt great difficulties to contend with, but the comparative success which has attended the efforts of the Bassein Municipality in a similar direction should be an encouragement to the Prome Committee to persevere in their efforts. At Bassein 7,000 feet of brick drains were constructed during the year; the reclamation of a great part of the Athehgyee swamp was completed. Further public latrines were erected. A standard plan of private latrine has been adopted, and its use is being gradually enforced. Cesspits are being rapidly superseded by a more rational system. Water-supply schemes are being prepared both for Prome and Bassein. In Toungoo the municipality expended £2,320 on sanitary works. The Committee are proceeding, as rapidly as funds permit, with the provision of a complete system of brick drains throughout the town. £123 were usefully expended on the improvement of wells. At Henzada £9,700 were expended upon sanitary works, the most important being the construction of brick drains.

Except in the larger towns, little progress was made in sanitary matters. At Yandoon the people appear to have combined among themselves to carry out a regular system of night conservancy. Elsewhere, however, the cesspit system is universal. At Poungdeh and Shwaydoung efforts are now being made to introduce a better system of conservancy. It is to the people themselves that we must chiefly look for the improvement of the sanitary condition of villages. Efforts are being made to extend a knowledge of elementary sanitary principles among the people. A translation of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer, altered so as to specially adapt it to Burma, has been prescribed as a school text-book, and copies of the work are being distributed as widely as possible throughout the

province; meanwhile district officers should lose no opportunity of encouraging and assisting the people in improving the sanitary condition of villages. In many places the adoption of a simple system of drainage and of a few obvious and inexpensive precautions for protecting well water from contamination might effect a great improvement in the healthiness of a neighbourhood. The people should be encouraged, as far as possible, to carry out such works themselves.

Vaccination.

Vaccination.

421. The progress of vaccination has hitherto been very slow in this province. The Burmese are accustomed to inoculation, and, except when the superior advantages of vaccination are made very clear to them, they prefer to adhere to the practice to which they are accustomed and in which they have most faith. Few medical officers in Burma understand Burmese sufficiently well to explain such matters to the people. Owing, moreover, to the occasional bad quality of the lymph obtained from England failures have sometimes occurred, and the progress of vaccination has been thereby further retarded. Last year 51,106 operations were performed, of which 40,227 are said to have been successful. To protect the population thoroughly the number of successful vaccinations ought to be about four times as great as it is at present.

Vaccine depôt.

422. Effort was made last year to establish a depôt for the supply of animal vaccine at Thayetmyo, but the experiment proved a failure. The lymph obtained from Brussels appears to have lost its virus by the time it reached Thayetmyo. At Hyderabad, where a similar experiment was recently completely successful, the original supply of animal lymph was obtained from the Bombay Vaccination Depôt. It is proposed, when experiments are resumed this year, to give Bombay lymph a trial.

Extension of the Act.

423. Proposals were received in the course of last year for the extension of the Vaccination Act to the towns of Rangoon, Akyab, and Toungoo. The Toungoo Municipality have since withdrawn their proposal. At Rangoon and Akyab the suggestion aroused considerable opposition among the Native population. It was found, moreover, that the arrangements in force for vaccinating the public were insufficient to afford complete protection. The enforcement of the Act has been postponed in Akyab till more complete arrangements have been made and greater success obtained in popularising vaccination. In Rangoon it is not proposed to enforce the Act till the propriety of the measure has been considered by the elected Municipal Committee.

Progress of vaccination.

424. The number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator and the average cost of each successful case varied considerably in different districts. In Kyoukpyoo 3,368 successful operations are said to have been performed by a single vaccinator at an average cost of 3*d.* each. In Rangoon and Hanthawaddy, on the other hand, a staff of nine vaccinators performed only 8,119 operations at an average cost of 1*s.* 9*d.* for each case. For the whole province the average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was 1,056, and the average cost of each successful case was 1*s.* Additional vaccinators have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner from time to time, but it is evident from the above figures that what is wanted is not so much a greater number of vaccinators as a greater degree of diligence among those already at work. It has been more than once suggested that opportunity might be taken by vaccinators when on tour of instructing the people in sanitary matters. In the Tavoy district the vaccinator was supplied with cinchona febrifuge and a few other simple drugs, the distribution of which increased his popularity and influence with the people. This system might be tried in other districts whenever the vaccinator can be trusted with the drugs. In Tharrawaddy, Thonegwa, and Toungoo lymph was given to Native private practitioners with good results. In some districts vaccination was successfully carried on all the year round; in others it was found that very little success could be obtained during the rains.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

General results.

425. The general educational results of the year 1881-82 and those of the previous year may be compared as follows:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Total number of Government schools	48	46
Ditto of scholars at these schools	2,778	3,448
Ditto of aided and private schools under inspection	3,219	3,240
Ditto of scholars at these schools	85,930	85,602
Proportion of school-going children to total population of province, per mille	24	23·5
Number of boys who passed the Matriculation or Entrance examination of the Calcutta University	6	12
Number of children who passed the provincial examinations by the—		
Middle School standard	49	144
Upper Primary do.	157	378
Lower do do.	207	503
	£	£
Total expenditure on education	41,310	49,779
Ditto on Government schools	16,204	15,574
Ditto on results-grants and other assistance to indigenous primary schools	1,906	2,790

The total number of children under instruction shows a slight increase of 342. The proportion of children under instruction to total population is a little lower than in the previous year, because the calculation was then made on a population of 3,704,353, whereas the figures, as obtained by the census, should be 3,736,771. A greater increase in the number of school-going children might have been expected. The improvement in passing the prescribed examinations, which have now become more familiar to teachers and pupils, is satisfactory, but the numbers that pass the several examinations are still much below what they ought to be.

There is a small decrease in the expenditure on Government schools. The increase in the total educational expenditure has taken place in the expenditure on aided schools, which has advanced from £15,634 to £23,387. The share of this expenditure obtained by indigenous schools is proportionally much the same in both years.

University education.

426. There was no extension of University education in the province during the year 1881-82, the Government High School at Rangoon continuing to be the only institution with a college department. There were nine students on the college rolls, against eight in the previous year. One student was presented for the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University and passed in the first division. Several of the most promising students were withdrawn to take up Government appointments or to undergo special training. The establishment of University scholarships, which has now been sanctioned, may be expected to act as an encouragement to higher education. It will no doubt take some years, however, to overcome the existing tendency among Burmans to surrender the solid benefits of a thorough and finished education for the sake of immediate advantage.

Secondary education.

427. Secondary education, or that part of the educatioal course which extends between primary and University education, is carried on at High and Middle schools. Of these schools there was an increase of three in 1812-82, the total number being 39. Seven were High schools, six for boys and one for girls, and 32 were Middle schools, of which 27 were for boys and five for girls. All these schools are classed as English schools except one, which is a Middle Vernacular school. The number of scholars during the year 1881-82 was 1,074, a decrease of 173 from the number, 1,247, the year before. Of the scholars 981 were boys and 93 girls. Only one boy found

his way into the girls' schools, but 21 girls were admitted to the schools described as boys' schools. Of the whole number of pupils 577 were Burmese, 188 European or Eurasian, 140 Karen, 81 Natives of India, and 75 Chinese, the remaining 93 being entered as "others." Talaings are included under the head of Burmese, who thus form little more than half the total body of pupils at High and Middle schools, whereas Talaings and Burmans make up about three-fourths of the population of the province. Some explanation of these results may be found in the fact that High and Middle schools are all situated in the large towns, where people of other races, except Karens, are most numerous. But even allowing for this circumstance the comparative backwardness of the indigenous population in taking advantage of the provision made for higher education is somewhat remarkable. Very few Burmese girls go to High or Middle schools. The want of higher education for girls is beginning to be felt by the people themselves, and a movement is on foot among the Burmese of Rangoon to establish a good Middle school for girls. The need for more girls' schools has been recently commended by His Excellency the Viceroy and others to the consideration of municipal and local bodies.

Three of the High and 10 of the Middle schools were Government institutions, four High and 21 Middle schools being aided, and one Middle school unaided. The number of pupils attending the Government schools was 588, an average of 45 to each; the number attending the private schools was 486, an average of 19 to each. The Government schools presented 122 pupils for the Middle School examination, of whom 81 passed; other schools sent 106 pupils for examination, of whom 49 passed. Of the total number of pupils attending Government schools 21 per cent. were thus presented for examination and 14 per cent. of the whole, or 66 per cent. of the examinees, were successful, while the corresponding figures for other schools were 22, 10, and 46 per cent. respectively. The schools with the largest attendance of pupils are the Government High Schools at Rangoon, Akyab, and Moulmein, where the numbers are 187, 123, and 108 respectively: next come St. John's College, Rangoon, with 77, the Bassein Government school with 75, and St. Paul's Institution, Rangoon, with 56 scholars. From the Government High School, Rangoon, 30 pupils passed the Matriculation and Middle School examinations, from the High School, Akyab, 16, from the High School, Moulmein, 13, from St. John's College, 10, from the Bassein school, 7, and from St. Paul's Institution, 12 pupils. On the whole the progress of secondary education during the year cannot be regarded with very great satisfaction.

Primary education.

428. The number of primary schools of all kinds under inspection by the Educational Department in 1881-82 was 3,238, or slightly more than the number, 3,222, in the previous year. The number of scholars was 87,750, against 87,293 in 1880-81. Of the pupils 6,677 were girls, an increase compared with the year before, when the number was 6,316. The large majority of scholars at primary schools, 81,334, are Burmese, but the number has fallen off from the previous year, when it was 82,053. Of primary schools 26 are Government institutions, 782 are aided, and the remainder, 2,430, are unaided. The corresponding numbers in 1880-81 were 26, 815, and 2,381 schools respectively. In 59 of the schools English is taught; the rest are Vernacular. There are three kinds of examinations for primary schools,—the Upper Primary, the Lower Primary, and the examination of indigenous schools for rewards. The results of these examinations for the past two years are compared in the following table:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase or decrease.
Number of boys who passed the Upper Primary School examination...	152	337	+185
Number of girls who passed the Upper Primary School examination...	5	41	+ 36
Number of boys who passed the Lower Primary School examination...	199	437	+238
Number of girls who passed the Lower Primary School examination...	8	66	+ 58
Number of indigenous schools aided by rewards	771	756	— 15
Number of boys who earned rewards ...	2,757	2,912	+155
Number of girls ditto	402	437	+ 35

There has been a considerable increase of success in passing the Upper and Lower Primary examinations, but the results in indigenous schools are disappointing. It seemed probable that the standard of qualification required, 33 per cent. of the maximum marks, was fixed too high in many places with respect to the condition of education. It has therefore been reduced for certain periods to 25 or 20 per cent. in various backward districts or parts of districts. At the same time further encouragement has been given to indigenous schools by adding to the subjects for which results-grants are offered, and thus assimilating the standards more closely to the provincial standards. Special aid has also been offered to induce trained and certificated teachers to establish private schools. The services of assistant teachers continue to be lent to indigenous schools. In 1881-82 there were 78 schools so aided, against 56 in the previous year.

The largest primary schools for boys are St. Paul's Institution, Rangoon, 398 pupils; St. John's College, Rangoon, 357; St. Patrick's School, Moulmein, 238; Government school, Bassein, 204; Government school, Moulmein, 200; and for girls, the two schools belonging to St. John's Convent, Rangoon, 155 and 146 pupils respectively; St. Joseph's Convent, Moulmein, 123; A. B. M. Girls' School, Kemmendine, 92; and St Mary's School, Rangoon, 85. The schools which passed the largest number of pupils at the Upper and Lower Primary examinations were—St. Paul's Institution, 76; Government school, Akyab, 60; A. B. M. Sgaw-Karen School, Bassein, 55; Government school, Bassein, 51; and the girls' schools, the A. B. M. Morton Lane Girls' School, Moulmein, 22; the A. B. M. Girls' School, Kemmendine, 16; and the Church of England orphanage, Moulmein, 16. The girls' schools generally do not seem to have done well at the examinations.

Among the indigenous schools aided by trained assistant masters those which have earned the largest amount in results-grants are Moung Poo's lay school in Rangoon, £59; Oo Nandamala's monastic school, Moulmein, £37; and Moung One Gaing's lay school, Rangoon, £31. Generally these schools do not make a good figure. When a school with 200 pupils can only obtain £8 in results-grants, or one of 120 scholars only £4, the working of the school can scarcely be what it ought.

Special and technical schools.

429. The special and technical schools in British Burma during 1881-82 were normal schools for teachers, survey schools, industrial schools, and schools of art. There are three normal schools at Rangoon, Akyab, and Moulmein, two survey schools attached to the Government schools at Akyab and Bassein, an industrial school at the Pwo-Karen school, Bassein, and an Art or Drawing class at the Rangoon High School.

Normal schools.

430. There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of students under training for schoolmasters, there being 99 such students in 1881-82, against 38 in the previous year. Of these students 57 were educated at Rangoon, 22 at Moulmein, and 20 at Akyab. Certificates of proficiency were obtained by 27 students, who were appointed as assistant teachers in indigenous schools. Teachers' certificates are granted upon passing the prescribed examination to others than normal students, and the total number of certificates of all grades issued in 1881-82 was 71. Of the successful candidates 33 were from the Rangoon High School and 25 from the Rangoon Normal school, the management of which seems to have been good. The other Normal schools have only recently been opened. An extension of this branch of education has been undertaken by establishing a normal class for Burmese schoolmistresses in connection with the A. B. M. Mission school at Kemmendine. An experienced teacher has been put in charge of the class, which already numbers 20 pupils.

Survey schools.

431. The survey classes which had been organised at the Government schools at Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab were not found to work well, and towards the close of the year a new scheme was introduced. There has not yet been time to judge of its working. The teaching of surveying is an important branch of education in Burma, where

subordinate revenue officers require a sound practical knowledge of the subject to enable them to carry on their duties, and its importance has much increased since the introduction of the cadastral survey.

There was a small industrial school of 17 pupils at Bassein. The Drawing class at Rangoon held 58 pupils, almost all of them Normal students.

Controlling agency.

432. The year 1881-82 is marked by the constitution of a new educational agency in the Educational Syndicate. The primary object of the establishment of this Board was the organising and controlling of the various annual provincial examinations; but its functions extend to other branches of education, and it affords valuable assistance to the local Government, and also to local Committees and institutions with respect to curricula of study, standards of examination, scholarships, and other like matters. The Syndicate indeed takes the place of a kind of educational council for the province. The minutes of the proceedings of the Syndicate are recorded at length and published. They have considerably stimulated interest in educational matters in the province.

Under the new scheme for the extension of local self-government the Educational Department will receive further relief through the assumption by local Committees of the direct control of all schools in town. In this way the management of all Government High and Middle schools, except the High School, Rangoon, and of nearly all Government Primary schools, will be transferred to local Boards, and the Educational Department will only have to exercise the general control and superintendence which it bestows on all schools under inspection. With the relief thus afforded by the Syndicate and by the extension of local self-government, the department will be able to devote more time and energy to its proper duties, and especially to the development of indigenous education, which has not as yet received the full measure of attention it deserves.

An increase of three Deputy Inspectors, one a Karen for the Karen schools in Toungoo and Shwaygyin, has been made to the inspecting staff. With a few exceptions, the accounts given of the work of the Deputy Inspectors during the year are not encouraging; several of these officers seem to be deficient in energy and system, and it is doubtful whether some of them are fitted for their positions. The number of children at schools under inspection is 89,050. The total numbers of children of school-going age (between 4 and 19 years old) in British Burma according to the recent census are—

Boys	681,008
Girls	646,072
Total ...	1,327,080

There is therefore ample room for increased and extended activity on the part of educational officers; more particularly is their influence needed in the promotion of female education, which is still comparatively very backward.

Scholarships.

433. Scholarships were granted in the year 1881-82 on the same system as in previous years in accordance with the results of the provincial examinations. They were of three classes—senior, junior, and primary—the first being for pupils from Middle schools. An increase of £70 took place in the cost of scholarships. Annual district prizes were also awarded on the results of the Vernacular Middle School examination, but the amount fell off from £100 in 1880-81 to £86. Survey scholarships and medical and engineering scholarships were also granted. The holders of the latter all passed the University Entrance examination. A new scheme of scholarships has now been introduced, by which the principle of this species of aid to education has been considerably developed. The new scholarships consist of six classes, extending from Lower Primary to Senior University with a graduated scale of value. There are now two medical and two engineering scholarships a year tenable at Calcutta, and a limited number of survey scholarships have been established. Special scholarships have been instituted for the benefit of children of European descent in the shape of stipends and apprentice-

ships for orphans and the children of indigent parents. The management of the arrangements has been entrusted to local Boards.

Grants-in-aid.

434. During the year 1881-82 the system of grants-in-aid to schools was revised, as well as that of scholarships. By the old plan sums of money were granted to schools, the management of which was reported by the Educational Department to be satisfactory, in correspondence with the private expenditure incurred. Under the new scheme such general grants will, for the most part, cease, and the amount of aid given by Government will be regulated by the results obtained by each school with respect to the attendance of pupils and their passing the prescribed standards of examination. This system is to continue for five years from the 1st April 1882. The scheme has already met with general favour and promises to place deserving schools in a better position than they would have held under the previous arrangements.

Educational books, &c.

435. The Text-book Committee have been energetic in the production of Vernacular text-books for the use of schools. Vernacular text-books of algebra, geometry, physiology, sanitation, and other subjects are either ready or in course of preparation. The Professor of Pali, Dr. Forchhammer, has been appointed Editor, with a staff of assistants. The want of good educational works in Burmese will thus soon be fully supplied.

The agency for the supply of books and educational requisites of all kinds continues to be conducted by the Government Book Depôt. The business is steadily expanding and, as the present accommodation in the High School is insufficient, new quarters elsewhere are about to be provided for the depôt.

Expenditure.

436. The expenditure on education in 1881-82 and in the previous year is compared in the following table :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£	£
University education	872	826
Secondary do.	8,627	11,164
Primary do.	18,936	18,893
Special do.	1,279	1,968
Controlling agency	6,580	6,178
Scholarships, prizes, and rewards... ...	812	1,070
Text-book Committee and Book Depôt ...	2,403	3,280
Scientific, &c., societies	90	143
Public works	1,381	6,257
Miscellaneous	330	...
Total ...	41,810	49,779

The increase in the cost of public works is due to the number of large building grants-in-aid, 1881-82. The increase in the expenditure on secondary education is considerable in view of the results.

Receipts.

437. The amounts derived from the various sources of educational income were :—

	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Endowments.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1880-81 ...	21,662	5,071	2,385	5	6,398	5,787
1881-82 ...	25,951	6,484	3,356	700	7,161	6,127

In future the expenditure from municipal funds will be largely increased. This increase will not, however, represent an increase in municipal burdens or cause any corresponding relief to provincial funds, from which latter an assignment has been made to municipalities in consideration of their undertaking all educational charges within their limits. It is hoped that the local bodies will at once spend fully, and to advantage, the large sums allotted from provincial funds for municipal schools, and that hereafter they will gradually increase their educational expenditure.

Literature and the Press.

Analysis of publications.

438. The number of original publications registered was 93, as compared with 96 in the previous year; the number of translations published was six, the same as in the previous year. The republications consisted of 30 original works and three translations, the corresponding figures for the year 1880 having been six and one respectively.

Under the heads *Biography*, *Politics*, *Philosophy*, and *Science* no publications were registered. Under the head *Drama* were published 11 Vernacular works. None of these call for any special remark. Works of this class are very popular with the Burmese. Under the head *Fiction* only one work was registered, the *Taymee Zatdawgyee Woottoo*. This work describes supposed incidents in the life of Gaudama in one of his previous existences. It is founded on a Pali original and was printed from the palm-leaf manuscripts under the auspices of the Vernacular Text-book Committee. The eight publications registered under the head *History* are for the most part elementary educational works. The only book deserving of special mention is the *Dinnyawadee Ayaydawbone*, written by a priest of Dwarawaddy, and treating of the leading portions of the history of Arakan. Under the head *Language* were published 10 elementary educational works. The eleventh volume registered under this head is the first dictionary of the Shan language that has been published. The author of this useful work is the Rev. Dr. Cushing, an American Missionary. Five publications were registered under the head *Law*. The *Vinissaya Pakasani*, a Code of Buddhist law composed in metre by a Minister of the Burmese Court, is the only noticeable work under this head. Under *Medicine* there were three Vernacular publications registered. One of these treats of the compounding of English drugs and the uses of the principal patent medicines. The other two treat of Native medicine. Under the head *Miscellaneous* have been placed 23 publications, none of which deserve special notice. Of the 15 works shown under the head *Poetry*, the *Tawla* or "Sylvan Odes" of Oo Pone Nya, a priest of Upper Burma, and the *Sadoodhammathaya* and *Thanwaya Pyo*, poems illustrative of the lives of Hatteepala and Prince Thanwaya, are the most interesting. Though now printed for the first time, these poems have long been popular with the Burmese. Under the head *Religion* 52 publications are entered, most of which are Christian or Buddhist tracts. The *Dhammapada*, which has been republished in Pali with an interlinear Burmese translation, and the *Pareikkyee* are well known works. *Abhidhammattha Amayapyay*, a catechism of Buddhist metaphysics, the *Khandapura Woottoo*, an allegorical representation of life and death, and the *Paramattha Medani*, a work somewhat similar to the *Abhidhammattha*, are the only other noticeable works under this head. There is only one publication under the head *Voyages and Travels*. This is a somewhat interesting vernacular record of the travels of the Burmese embassy to Europe in 1872. It is a posthumous publication of the diary kept up by the Secretary to the embassy. It may be noted that many of the Burmese works classed as original have been in existence for many years in palm-leaf manuscripts, but have now been printed for the first time.

Presses.

439. There were 21 Presses worked in the province, as compared with 15 in the previous year. Three daily English newspapers were published in Rangoon, and weekly newspapers were also published in Akyab, Bassein, and Moulmein. There were two Vernacular daily papers published in Rangoon, and there is one weekly Vernacular paper in Moulmein. The combined circulation of the Vernacular papers published in Rangoon is about 700 or 800 copies.

Science and Art.

440. Under the head of Science there is nothing of interest to record. The subject of art is also one on which there is little to be said. The only arts which are practised by the Natives of the provinces are the mechanical arts of silver-working and wood-carving. These have been briefly treated under the head of Manufactures, to which they may be considered rightly to belong. No visible progress is being made in Burmese painting and music: these are in a barbarous and backward state, and can scarcely be considered to enter into the domain of art.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

General remarks.

441. The work of archæological research has been diligently and successfully prosecuted during the past year by Dr. Forchhammer, the Government Archæologist. His efforts have been particularly directed to the investigation of the most noteworthy specimens of Native architecture which are to be found in the province ; to the examination of ancient inscriptions; and to the task of discovering the sites of places mentioned in ancient writings. A brief sketch of the results attained, gathered from Dr: Forchhammer's report, will be read with interest.

Identification of ancient rivers.

442. The identification of names of places in Burma with places mentioned in Hindu, Chinese, and Arabic records has been of great value in fixing the date of some of the most ancient ruins in the province. Among the places of note, of which the history has to this end been examined, may be mentioned the ruins of Galanagara, which was once an important seaport, but which now lies about 15 miles inland. This town was known to Chinese pilgrims as A-li-ka-lo ; the Talaings called it Takkala, the Burmans Kala-tike. Ruins existing near Martaban are identified with Kosanagara and Siriratananagara, which were founded in the 6th century A.D. On the low hills to the north of Rangoon are found the remains of Ukkalanagara, probably an early colony of the Ukkalas of Orissa. Near Twantay, in the Hanthawaddy district, stand a few ancient pagodas, indicating the site Khappanganagara, the present Kapin. The low land west of the Rangoon river was known as Bokkharadesa, the name being still preserved in (China) Bakeer river. Dhalanagara, now Dalla, near Rangoon, and Kusimanagara (Bassein) were founded at about the beginning of the 11th century. Tharekhetra, the name of ancient Prome, is mentioned in Chinese records of the 7th century. The remains of this town are situated about three miles to the east of the present town of Prome. Indications of this nature sufficiently establish the fact that the age of architectural remains in British Burma comprises a period of over two thousand years. The ruins of Galanagara (Kalatike, Thatone), Hansavati (Pegu), Ukkala, and Prome are the most ancient and interesting of these remains.

Inscriptions.

443. Numerous and large stone inscriptions are found in Thatone, Beelin, Ayetthehma, Pegu, Rangoon, Let-kike, Kawhmoo, Prome, and Myohoung. They contain records in Pali, Talaing-Burmese, and Sanskrit. Some are bi-lingual, Pali-Talaing or Talaing-Burmese. The characters of the most ancient Talaing inscriptions are almost identical with the Vengi of the 4th century, which is the earliest form of the Telugu-Canarese alphabet. The inscriptions of Pegu rank first in point of importance. Those near the Shwaykoo pagoda appear to have been written in the 7th or 8th century. The Kal Tani nscriptions were chiselled in the 15th century A.D. The Government Archæologist has recovered, transliterated, and translated the entire text.

Native architecture.

444. The specimens of Native architecture in British Burma are chiefly pagodas. The design of the Talaing and Burmese stupas are distinctly different from each other. The form of neither school exhibits an original architectural style. The Talaing pagodas, of which the temples at Thatone may be considered the earliest example, are imitations of the religious edifices of Southern India. They are square, terraced, pyramidal structures, supporting a light central cone, surmounted by a *tee* or iron ornament, consisting of a series of concentric rings gradually narrowing towards the top. In this group of pagodas, to which the temples of Thatone, Ayetthehma, Kyikekatha, Sittoung, Theinzayat, and Shwaykoogyee near Pegu belong, a straight flight of stairs, constructed of either bricks or blocks of laterite, leads from the platform to the topmost of the terraces which, generally

three in number, rise one within and above the other. The stupas of the Tharekhetra near ancient Prome and Minmahoung, south-east of Twantay, are spheroidal or curvilinear-outlined towers without a distinct development of the base. The third and widest spread group, the Shwaydagone, Syriam, Twantay, Shwayhmawdaw, Shwaynatdaw pagodas, and their miniature repetitions, numberless all over the province, exhibit as their chief characteristics an altitudinal development of the central pyramid, rising from a square or octagonal base directly from the platform or from an intermediate low terrace. The development of the base into terraces rising one within the other in gradations, a slender central pyramid, and a comparatively small perpendicular height, constitute the distinct peculiarities of Talaing pagodas. The narrowing in the base, the suppression, in part, of the terraces, and the altitudinal development of the central pyramid characterizes the Burmese stupas. The prototype of the latter appears to be the temples of Buddhagaya. The pagodas in Burma are generally massive brickwork throughout, saving a small central chamber containing relics or Native tablets or images. The Shwaykoo pagoda near Pegu and an old pagoda in Tharekhetra contain an internal passage leading round the central column, with large images of Buddha placed on either side. The stuccowork and wood carving exhibited on pagodas, *simas*, and pyathats, which are in design and execution reflections of North and South Indian religious edifices, are the only architectural features peculiarly Burmese and Talaing.

Miscellaneous objects of interest.

445. Coins, image-houses, tanks, monasteries, zingyans, imitations of Godama's footprint; representations of zats on burnt tiles; images of all shapes and sizes, and made of stone, wood, iron, silver, lead or ivory; the numerous caves in the limestone rocks near Moulmein and up the Attaran and Salween; the bells in Rangoon, Moulmein, Martaban, and Prome, bearing inscriptions; the graves and burial urns of the Pyoos; and the few remains of ecclesiastical commercial and military edifices of the earliest European settlers in Burma, are also objects of antiquarian interest, and afford a wide field for investigation and research.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

446. No changes in the ecclesiastical administration occurred during the year of report. Since the close of the year the Right Reverend J. M. Strachan, M.D., has succeeded the Right Reverend J. H. Titcomb, D.D., as Bishop of Rangoon.

Stationery.

447. There was no change in the arrangements for the supply of stationery for use in the various Government departments and offices in the province. All supplies were drawn from the Stationery Office, Calcutta, as hitherto. But steps were taken towards substituting the paper made by the Bally Paper-mills Company, Calcutta, for English paper wherever it was found suitable for the required purpose. Although inferior in finish to the paper of English make which it has supplanted, the Bally paper is well adapted for a variety of office purposes. It is also found to be superior to many English printing papers, and is being used as a printing paper in the Government Press. The cost of the stationery supplied to the province in 1881 has been returned at £3,210.

BENGAL SECRETARY

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.—(vide *section 1 of Administration Report for 1872-73*).

1.—Area—cultivated and uncultivated and communications.

Division.	Principal geographical divisions of territory.	Total area in square miles: Cultivated.	Waste: Culturable.	Waste: Unculturable.	Total.	Unappropriated culturable waste in acres: Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Communications, mileage of: Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.	Railroads.	Remarks.
	British Possessions.											
Arakan.	Akyab	669	961	3,905	5,535	619,520	4,168	615,352	2,460	83	..	
	Northern Arakan	18	280	717	1,015	179,200	...	179,200	240	.	..	
	Kyoukpyoo	179	300	3,740	4,309	250,240	463	249,777	894	152	..	
	Sandoway	74	61	3,532	3,667	39,000	188	38,812	130	13½	...	
	Total ...	940	1,602	11,904	14,526	1,087,960	4,819	1,083,141	3,724	248½	..	
Pegu.	Rangoon	2·38	1·08	18·54	22	691·20	...	691·20	12½	(a) 58¼	13·84	(a) 1st class, 9 miles; 2nd class, 20¾ miles; 3rd class, 28½ miles.
	Hanthawaddy	1,125·45	2,378·97	421·58	4,226	1,522,075·00	17,431	1,522,544	492	(b) 112¼	66	(b) Finished, 35½ miles; unfinished, 77 miles.
	Tharrawaddy...	308·58	1,064·42	641·00	2,014	691,719·80	10,493·31	681,226·49	185	(c) 136	66	(c) 2nd class, 74 miles; 3rd class, 62 miles.
	Prome	361·34	571·66	1,954·00	2,887	367,262·00	1,397	365,865	40	(d) 149	38·50	(d) All classes, 149 miles.
	Total ...	2,107·75	4,016·13	3,035·12	9,159	2,579,648·00	29,321·31	2,570,326·69	729½	455¾	184·34	
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa	3·33	2,188	2,892	5,413	1,412,643	12,116	1,400,527	1,400	..	..	
	Bassein	472	5,524	1,051	7,047	3,549,999	4,093	3,545,246	387	.	...	
	Henzada	399	1,492·50	146·50	1,938	900,467·20	2,976	897,491·20	187	171	..	3rd class, 111 miles; 4th class, 60 miles.
	Thayetmyo	177	1,065	1,155	2,397	682,292	643	681,649	1,155	132	..	1st class, 84 miles; 2nd class, 10 miles; 3rd class, 38 miles.
	Total .	1,381	10,179·50	5,244·50	16,805	6,535,341·20	20,428	6,514,913·20	3,129	303	..	
Tenasserim.	Moulmein	8	1	5	14	[illegible]	.	320	5	2	.	
	Amherst	527	4,733	9,929	15,189	3,032,205	2,961	3,029,244	500	62	.	
	Tavoy	127	3,531	3,492	7,150	2,220,742	667	2,220,075	110	43¼	.	
	Mergui	83	2,993	4,734	7,810	1,915,927	221	1,915,707	178	79		
	Toungoo	85	3,216	3,053	6,354	2,060,086	1,458	2,058,228	400	52	..	Railroad under construction.
	Shwayeyin	171	3,584	1,812	5,567	[illegible]	5,150	2,995,514	250	55		
	Salween	21	2,116	1,309	4,646	1,904,100		1,904,100	350	10	.	
	Total ..	1,022	21,174	24,384	46,730	13,560,324	8,837	13,551,487	1,823	303½	...	
	Total British ...	5,450·75	37,061·63	44,707·62	87,220	23,783,273·20	63,405·31	23,719,867·89	9,305½	1,310½	184·34	
	Native States *Nil.*											

A2.—Character of the surface.

[For details of this table see Part III of the "British Burma Administration Report for 1872-73," pages iv to xvii.]

A3.—Climate.

Division.	Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
						May.				July.				December.						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Arakan	Akyab	7·67	183·74	10·97	202·58	90·	76·8	95·5	73·5	83·6	75·5	88·2	74·	83·2	63·8	87·8	58·3	869	20·15	549
	Northern Arakan	11·27	107·11	8·10	126·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	12·20	181·	17·81	211·01	84·6	73·	89·	72·	82·3	71·4	85·	70·	79·9	62·9	84·	60·	...	...	...
	Sandoway	8·18	180·71	16·02	204·91	86·	78·	92·	76·	79·	74·	84·	73·	78·	73·	85·	57·	...	...	...
	Average for Arakan	9·88	163·14	13·22	186·24	86·8	75·9	92·1	73·8	81·6	73·6	85·7	72·3	80·3	66·5	85·6	58·4	869	20·15	549
Pegu	Rangoon Town	11·73	84·78	6·70	103·01	86·60	77·70	101·00	80·30	84·30	75·60	87·70	79·10	88·00	69·30	90·80	85·50	4·28	9·25	6·23
	Hanthawaddy	9·29	129·31	13·01	151·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	4·94	83·51	8·35	96·80	91·10	77·70	...	...	85·10	79·90	...	...	87·10	73·90	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	6·78	29·94	6·21	42·93	96·77	...	106·	86·	87·19	...	91·	83·	84·96	...	89·90	75·	...	...	...
	Average for Pegu	8·18	81·83	8·57	98·58	91·49	77·70	104·50	83·15	85·53	77·75	89·35	81·05	86·68	71·60	89·90	80·25	4·28	9·25	6·23
Irrawaddy	Thonegwa	9·52	79·51	8·09	97·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	9·82	92·88	9·50	112·20	91·5	68·9	102·5	55·5	85·1	75·7	90·5	72·6	85·6	71·1	89·5	50·5	6·9	21·81	990
	Henzada	8·24	69·73	5·20	83·17	94·0	74·4	106·	73·	85·0	73·8	88·	72	...	65·1	...	62·	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	6·92½	33·93½	6·20	46·96	102·4	77·8	109·9	73·9	87·7	77·2	92·7	74·4	84·0	62·1	89·7	54·9	3·3	5·27	2·42
	Average for Irrawaddy	8·62	68·99	7·25	84·86	95·96	73·60	106·13	67·46	85·93	75·56	90·40	73·	84·80	66·10	89·60	58·80	...	...	...
Tenasserim	Moulmein	21·51	167·47	16·90	205·88	93·0	76·3	101·	74·	83·8	73·8	87·	72·	89·	70·2	92·5	62·	...	...	...
	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	15·85	160·27	13·41	189·53	93·1	76·2	101·5	74·	85·1	74·6	89·5	70·	92·2	71·4	94·5	66·5	...	...	...
	Mergui	28·11	129·34	24·22	181·67	91·1	74·5	99·	71·5	84·01	73·1	88·5	71·5	88·5	69·5	92·	64·5	8·2	8·7	4·6
	Toungoo	9·05	68·20	12·00	89·25	98·5	72·6	106·8	68·5	85·4	74·2	90·	72·8	86·	65·6	86·4	55·	27·5	96·8	19·2
	Shwaygyin	11·11	117·60	13·16	141·87	95·	75·	105·	72·	84·	73·5	90·	70·	86·	64·	90·	56·	3	9	7
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average for Tenasserim	17·13	126·58	15·93	161·64	94·14	74·92	102·66	72·00	84·46	73·84	89·	71·26	88·34	67·54	91·08	60·80	12·9	38·16	10·26
	General average, B. B.	10·95	110·64	11·24	132·83	92·09	75·54	101·34	74·10	84·38	75·19	88·61	74·40	85·03	67·93	89·04	64·56	...	...	...

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*—None.

2.—*Native chiefs and principal male members of their families.*

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has *sanund* authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
			Blank.						

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The chief authority in the province of British Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 212, dated the 1st January 1862.

Name of Commissionership.	Names of executive districts.	Number of judicial and revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arakan	Akyab	9	5,535	359,706	Akyab 33,989	2,029	11	11	40	25	457	5,30,147	3,66,693	23,98,044	
	Northern Arakan	1	1,015	14,499	.....	210	1	1	70	30	254	52,720	6,636	6,831	
	Kyoukpyoo	5	4,309	149,303	.....	987	6	6	48	9·6	358	1,00,085	1,04,646	4,62,686	
	Sandoway	3	3,667	64,010	.....	485	4	4	184	21	221	95,092	46,687	1,34,675	
	Total Arakan ...	18	14,526	587,518	.....	3,711	22	22	85	21·4	1,290	7,78,044	5,26,862	30,02,236	
Pegu	Rangoon Town	1	22	134,176	Rangoon ... 134,176	...	4	16	...	...	308	1,20,312	10,808	55,65,374	
	Hanthawaddy	3	4,296	427,720	Pegu 5,891	1,396	11	11	44	26	574	2,98,103	21,60,036	28,11,453	
	Tharrawaddy	2	2,014	278,155	.....	1,380	8	8	20	8	242	1,05,774	3,30,101	8,60,861	
	Prome	3	2,867	322,342	Prome ... ... 28,813 Shwaydoung ... ... 12,373 Poungdeh 6,727	1,650	9	9	30	20	472	1,56,622	2,88,346	7,88,175	
	Total Pegu ...	9	9,159	1,162,393	.....	4,426	32	44	31	18	1,596	6,81,011	27,89,293	1,00,25,863	

Irrawaddy ...	Thonegwa	4	5,413	294,063	Yandoon ... ... 12,673 Pantanaw 6,174	1,116	10	10	91	15	278	1,51,522	6,02,02	18,02,823
	Bassein	3	7,047	389,419	Bassein ... ... 28,147 Laymyethna 5,355	1,697	13	13	70	34	444	3,92,148	6,25,953	24,56,408
	Henzada	2	1,948	318,077	Henzada ... ... 16,724 Myanoung ... ... 5,416 Kyangin 7,565	1,228	9	9	28	11	301	1,56,608	4,80,132	10,77,270
	[illegible]yo	2	2,397	169,560	Thayetmyo ... ... 16,097 Allanmyo 5,825	870	7	7	60	20	875	78,444	30,119	2,90,519
	Total Irrawaddy ...	11	16,805	1,161,119	....	4,911	39	39	62	20	1,898	7,78,732	17,38,230	56,27,020
Tenasserim ...	Moulmein Town	1	14	53,107	Moulmein 53,107	.....	2	3	3	2	166	38,424	4,323	6,85,646
	Amherst	2	15,169	301,066	....	1,026	...	15	40	9	717	1,44,901	6,32,212	12,14,001
	Tavoy	4	7,150	84,988	Tavoy 13,372	307	5	5	50	10	198	1,25,062	1,53,865	4,13,006
	Mergui	5	7,610	56,559	Mergui . .. 8,633	200	6	6	60	32	219	71,990	59,611	5,57,599
	Toungoo	6	6,354	128,848	Toungoo 17,199	806	10	11	40	10	431	11,658	1,09,759	2,35,943
	Shwaygyin	7	5,567	171,144	Shwaygyin 7,519	558	7		30	12	355	1,57,698	66,172	2,15,773
	Salween	1	4,646	30,009	.. ..	262	2		90	25	261	72,482	9,573	23,940
	Total Tenasserim ...	28	46,730	825,741	.....	3,159	32	50	43	14	2,347	6,23,115	10,50,515	33,55,908
	Grand Total ...	66	87,220	3,736,771	.....	16,207	125	155	155	18·3	7,131	28,60,902	65,61,622	2,21,79,905

D.—Population.

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration.	Immigration.	Remarks.
						Children under 12 years.				Christians.													
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
Arakan																							
Akyab	107	67,950	68,057	148,028	105,152	55,096	51,430	359,706	64·99	736	206	172	8,812	99,548	..	230,046	20,186	253,140	96,566	Burmese, Hindustani, and Bengali.	3,561	3,843	
Northern Arakan	...	3,363	3,363	5,215	4,872	2,252	2,160	14,499	14·28	7	2	6	228	5	...	2,160	12,091	13,914	568		56	708	
Kyoukpyoo	4	28,687	28,691	50,705	52,311	23,771	22,516	149,393	34·65	23	26	5	226	4,246	...	133,732	11,042	117,206	32,097		2,059	1,694	
Sandoway	1	11,638	11,639	21,125	19,799	11,581	11,505	64,010	17·46	4	20	7	124	2,569	..	56,458	4,888	53,662	10,348		762	983	
Total	112	111,638	111,750	225,073	182,134	92,700	87,611	587,318	40·45	770	254	190	9,293	106,308	..	422,396	48,207	447,922	139,596		6,438	7,228	
Pegu.																							
Rangoon Town	1,203	19,452	20,655	79,229	30,617	12,275	12,055	134,176	6,098·91	3,366	2,706	3,669	35,871	21,169	230	67,131	34	2,121	132,055	Burmese and Karen.	1,800	5,566	
Hanthawaddy	8	72,107	72,115	165,868	118,030	73,130	70,672	427,720	100·97	163	137	6,927	7,908	4,085	3	408,016	481	308,118	119,602		4,454	3,948	
Tharrawaddy	11	49,835	49,846	92,061	84,811	51,352	49,931	278,155	136·11	62	127	2,174	1,985	1,110	10	270,552	2,135	211,516	66,639		4,029	7,264	
Prome	191	62,609	62,800	107,962	107,520	53,471	53,389	322,342	111·65	51	98	336	978	1,795	5	313,261	5,818	237,375	84,967		6,569	8,601	
Total	1,413	204,003	205,416	445,140	340,978	190,228	186,047	1,162,393	126·91	3,642	3,068	13,106	46,742	28,159	248	1,058,960	8,468	759,130	403,263		16,852	25,379	
Irrawaddy.																							
Thonegwa	2	49,394	49,396	98,905	84,735	51,226	49,197	284,063	52·48	18	43	6,633	723	1,650	1	274,237	558	170,843	113,220		7,680	11,571	
Bassein	96	69,716	69,812	132,668	118,606	70,281	67,864	389,419	55·26	635	129	20,560	4,851	4,925	11	337,317	20,991	256,907	132,512		2,778	3,859	
Henzada	15	55,484	55,499	102,360	101,454	57,216	57,047	318,077	163·28	24	42	4,242	703	1,192	...	311,741	133	233,597	84,480		7,737	9,259	
Thayetmyo	94	34,006	34,080	58,834	54,593	28,474	27,659	169,560	70·74	1,657	114	578	2,620	1,861	1	148,629	14,100	129,223	40,337		6,285	4,717	
Total	187	208,600	208,787	392,767	359,388	207,197	201,767	11,61,119	69·09	2,334	328	32,213	8,897	9,628	13	1,071,924	35,782	790,570	370,549		24,480	29,406	
Tenasserim.																							
Moulmein Town	581	8,759	9,340	26,635	14,191	6,260	6,021	53,107	3,793·36	436	1,034	1,170	12,853	9,307	26	28,281	...	1,218	51,889	Burmese, Talaing, and Karen.	3,715	16,534	
Amherst	8	50,475	50,483	101,965	84,220	58,256	56,645	301,086	19·82	17	45	2,978	6,690	7,599	.	283,072	685	244,716	56,370				
Tavoy	5	15,459	15,464	27,050	28,969	14,735	14,234	84,988	11·89	11	73	1,284	250	828	...	82,187	355	59,997	24,991		931	611	
Mergui	3	10,156	10,159	20,246	18,501	9,073	8,739	56,559	7·24	10	39	1,746	273	4,130	..	47,523	2,838	37,232	19,327		678	1,662	
Toungoo	33	27,675	27,708	46,442	39,582	22,042	20,782	128,848	20·26	629	114	17,448	2,086	1,962	...	93,997	12,612	75,838	53,010		1,941	4,364	
Shwaygyin		31,852	31,868	57,229	50,520	32,458	30,937	171,144	30·74	14	40	1,196	958	855	...	158,149	9,932	117,263	53,881		50	155	
Salween	...	6,387	6,387	9,693	9,266	5,616	5,234	30,009	6·46	3	3	25	35	105	...	5,100	24,738	28,184	1,825		1,354	651	
Total	646	150,763	151,409	289,460	245,249	148,440	142,592	825,741	17·67	1,120	1,348	25,847	23,145	24,786	26	698,309	51,160	564,448	261,293		8,669	23,977	
Grand Total	2,358	675,004	677,362	1,352,440	1,127,749	638,565	618,017	3,736,771	42·84	7,866	4,998	71,356	88,177	168,881	287	3,251,589	143,617	2,562,070	1,174,701		56,439	85,990	

E.—Fiscal.

1.—The Survey and Settlement

Survey.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue		Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.
		By villages.	By fields.						
	...	...	3,044	...	.....	Rs. 241	...	...	2,096 square miles at Rs. 218 per mile.

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
Ditto for 30 years and upwards ...	...	...	...	
Ditto for 10 years and under 30 ...	1,410	6,05,280	1896—97	Regular settlement in the Hanthawaddy and Irrawaddy divisions.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	42	41,161	1893—94	Settled for 10 years in Tenasserim, beginning with 1874-75.
Settled under 10 years ...	18	15,728	1883—84	Regular settlement in the Hanthawaddy and Irrawaddy divisions.
Settled in progress ...	...	...	...	Settled for 9 years in Tenasserim, beginning with 1875-76.
Total ..	1,470	6,62,169	...	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ..	...	...	...	
Do. without such record...	...	...	...	
Do. during the year ... Detailed	...	...	...	
Do. during the year ... Summary	...	...	...	

2.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres.*

District		Cultivated: Irrigated: By Government works	Cultivated: Irrigated: By private individuals	Cultivated: Unirrigated	Cultivated: Total	Uncultivable: Grazing land	Uncultivable: Cultivable	Uncultivable: Unculturable waste	Assessment: Total area assessed	Assessment: Gross amount	Assessment: Rate per acre on cultivated	Assessment: Rate per acre on cultivable land	Assessment: Rate per acre on total area not exempt	Remarks.
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres		Acres	Rs			Rs A P	
Arakan	Akyab			36 844	36 844		2 049		38 893	7 88 3	Rs 3 to As 8	As 2	2 1 3	
	Northern Arakan			6 636	6 636				6 636	3 318	As 8	,, 2	0 8 0	
	Kyoukpyoo			109 902	109 902		1 054		104 636	1 47 099	Rs 2 4 to As 8	,, 2	1 6 5	
	Sandoway			45 974	45 974		713		46 687	64 811	Re 1 10 to As 4	,, 2	1 6 1	
	Total Arakan			522 446	522,446		4 416		526 862	9 83 355	Rs 2 to As 4		1 13 10	
Pegu	Rangoon			1 552	1 552		2 429		3 981	10 906	Rs 2 Rs 2 4 & Rs 3	As 2	2 11 4	
	Hanthawaddy			905 967	905 967		67 469		973 436	21 60 038	3 2 to As 7 6	,, 2	2 3 6	
	Tharrawaddy			195 770	195 770				195 770	3 40 101	2 4 to As 2	,, 2	1 11 0	
	Prome		184	229 457	229 641	302	1 187		231 130	2 88 346	Re 1-8 to As 6	,, 2	1 3 11	
	Total Pegu		184	1 332 746	1 332 930	302	71 085		1 404 317	27 89 293	Rs 3 2 to As 2		1 15 9	
Tenasserim	Thonegwa			278 481	278 481				278 481	6 02 066	Rs 3 to As 12	As 2	2 2 7	
	Bassein		128	342 128	342 128				342 128	6 25 924	4 12 to As 12	,, 2	1 14 2	
	Henzada		2 040	262 719	262 719		211		262 930	4 80 132	3 to As 14	,, 2	1 13 3	
	Thayetmyo			26 984	30 924				30 924	50 119	Rs 3 Re 1 8 Re 1 4 Re 1 As 12 As 5	,, 2	0 15 7	
	Total Tenasserim		2 168	902 084	904 252		211		904 463	17 38 250	Rs 3 to As 8		1 14 9	
Irrawaddy	Moulmein			2 075	2 075		280		2 355	4 323	Rs 5 to Re 1 2	As 2	1 13 4	
	Amherst			328 409	328 409		32 577		360 986	6 32 212	2-8 to As 8	,, 2	1 12 0	
	Tavoy			74 939	74 939				74 939	1 09 709	2 8 to As 6	,, 2	1 7 5	
	Mergui			50 701	50 701		2,953		53 654	86 172	3 to As 6	,, 2	1 9 8	
	Toungoo		2 261	48 728	50 987		43		51 030	54,611	Re 1-8 to As 6	,, 2	1 1 1	
	Shwaygyin			105 448	105 448		982		106 430	1 53 865	Rs 2 8 to As 8	,, 2	1 7 1	
	Salween			13 752	13 752				13 75	9 573	,, 2 to As 8	,, 2	0 11 2	
	Total Irrawaddy ..		2 261	623 950	626 211		36 835		663 046	10,50 515	Rs 5 to As 6		1 9 4	
	GRAND TOTAL ...		4,613	3,381,226	3 385 839	302	112 547		3 498 688	65 61,623	Rs 5 to As 2		1 14 0	

E.—Fiscal.

3.—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.*

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
					Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.
Great zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Great zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals or families under ordinary law	.....	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Large zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture	.....	.	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Large zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law.	.....	.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.	
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	.	...	.....	.....	...	.....	..	
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100	442,428	13,129	442,428	3,498,688	7·90	14·83	1 14	14
Holders of revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity	1	.....	1	852	852	.....	..	.....
Holders of revenue-free tenures. — For life...	..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Purchases of waste land	.	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	442,429	13,129	442,429	3,499,540	7·90	14·83	1 14	14

4.—*Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.*—Blank.

5.—*Register of transfers.*

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded: By voluntary sale or gift.	Number of transfers recorded: By compulsory sale.	Number of transfers recorded: By inheritance.	Average area in acres of each holding transferred: By voluntary sale or gift.	Average area in acres of each holding transferred: By compulsory sale.	Average area in acres of each holding transferred: By inheritance.	Remarks.
				Acres. A. P.	Acres. A. P.	Acres. A. P.	
Great zemindaries, complete ...	..	.....		.....	...	.....	
Shares in ditto	..	.....	...	...	..	.....	
Large zemindaries ...	..	..	...	...	.	.....	
Shares in ditto	...	.....	.....	...	..	.....	
Small zemindaries ...	.....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	
Shares in ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Villages owned by cultivating communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shares in ditto	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators*	38	19	11	6	0·8	5 11 8	* In Kyoukpyoo district only.
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto with right of occupancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Revenue-free tenure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land revenue.*

Description of revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years										
Settled estates added to revenue rent-roll during present year										
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year	65,56,653	35,61,941	65,61,623	* 66,52,401	3,66,544	62,85,857	23,01,797	28	368 0 0	* Including arrears from the previous year.
Collections from Government estates										
Income from sale of Government estates ...										
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above										
Total ...	65,56,623	35,61,943	65,61,623	66,52,401	3,66,544	62,85,857	23,01,797	28	368 0 0	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the province of British Burma in the year 1881 and sanctioned as required by law.

1.—Blank.

2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the province of British Burma in the year 1882.

2.—Blank.

3.—Statement of draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative authority of the province of British Burma for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1881.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
(1) The British Burma Pilots Bill.	Chief Commissioner ..	To provide for the appointment and control of pilots, for pilotage, and for the regulation of the Pilot Service in British Burma.	Under the consideration of the Legislature.
(2) The Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Bill.	Ditto ...	To provide for the inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in British Burma.	Passed into law and received an assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th August 1882.
(3) The Rangoon Water-works Bill.	Ditto ...	To declare the rights of the Government in or to the waters of the Royal Lake at Rangoon and for supplying with water the town and shipping of Rangoon.	Withheld pending consideration by the elected Municipal Committee of Rangoon.

B.—Judicial.

1.—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1881, with the cost of tribunals.

Name of province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other Courts superior to chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Province of British Burma. Territory subject to the High Court ..	Civil ...	...	...	...	..	...				...	..	(a) 31,065	(b) 5,528	(c) 1,803	48	(f)	(g)	
	Criminal ...	86,205	3,722,272	5	18	31	2	5	19	31	107	(d) 23,412	...	(e) 1,114	...	4,47,361 0 11	8,17,390 9 0	
	Revenue .	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	.			
Territory not subject to the High Court ...	Civil .	1,015	14,499	..	1	.		1	1	..	1	134	...	1	...	..	..	
	Criminal ...	.	..	.		...	.	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	
	Revenue ..	..	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	
	Total ..	87,220	3,736,771	5	19	31	2	6	20	31	108	54,611	5,528	2,918	48	4,47,361 0 11	8,17,390 9 0	

(a) By Recorder and Courts subordinate thereto 3,719
„ Judicial Commissioners and Courts subordinate thereto 27,346
Total ... 31,065

(b) By Recorder and Courts subordinate thereto 2,286
„ Judicial Commissioners and Courts subordinate thereto 3,242
Total ... 5,528

c By Recorder 39
„ Judicial Commissioner and Courts subordinate thereto 1,752
„ Special Court 12
Total ... 1,803

(d) By Recorder and Courts subordinate thereto .. . 4,854
„ Judicial Commissioner and Courts subordinate thereto 18,558
Total ... 23,412

(e) By Recorder 39
„ Judicial Commissioner and Courts subordinate thereto 1,055
„ Special Court 20
Total . 1,114

	Rs.	A.	P.
(f) By Recorder and Courts subordinate thereto	64,336	9	0
„ Judicial Commissioner and Courts subordinate thereto	3,62,623	4	11
„ Special Court	401	3	0
Total ...	4,47,361	0	11
(g) By Recorder and Courts subordinate thereto	98,193	9	0
„ Judicial Commissioner and Courts subordinate thereto	7,05,565	0	0
„ Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan ...	11,832	0	0
„ Special Court	1,800	0	0
Total ...	8,17,390	9	0

B.—Judicial.

2.—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of British Burma in the year 1881.*

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.*	Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.†	Number of persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	3	3	3	10	..	..	...	7	3 committed.
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	..	
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII	650	680	628	3,119	1,115	1,933	19	52	
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX	84	76	77	96	60	33	2	1	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	150	138	141	283	118	162	3	...	
False evidence and offences against public justice, do. XI	286	251	262	352	109	218	8	12	5 committed.
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII	8	7	7	10	3	4	..	...	3 ditto.
Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII	8	8	8	17	1	15	1	...	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	971	940	953	1,696	496	1,189	3	8	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	13	11	12	17	9	7	..	1	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI: Offences affecting life	376	310	279	475	183	139	2	9	142 committed.
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	2	2	2	3	1	2	..	...	
Hurt	2,107	1,694	1,619	2,625	1,019	1,537	16	33	22 committed.
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	73	55	55	105	63	42	...	.	
Criminal force and assault	3,014	2,930	2,976	4,689	2,842	1,709	14	121	3 committed.
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	70	48	48	61	27	22	..	2	10 ditto.
Rape	77	50	50	51	28	15	1	2	5 ditto.
Unnatural offence	11	8	7	11	2	1	..	...	6 ditto.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII: Theft	9,872	6,549	5,066	6,570	2,049	4,367	66	36	32 committed.
Extortion	25	24	25	54	31	23	...	...	
Robbery and dacoity	182	125	101	270	106	119	1	11	33 committed.
Criminal misappropriation of property	221	207	201	247	87	156	2	2	
Criminal breach of trust	237	194	192	225	96	123	...	6	
Receiving of stolen property	421	340	344	511	171	321	9	8	2 committed.
Cheating	158	144	147	194	111	75	3	2	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	3 committed
Mischief	609	443	448	657	337	295	1	21	3 ditto.
Criminal trespass	1,395	1,139	1,042	1,504	703	751	12	25	13 ditto.
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	16	11	11	23	8	8	...	2	5 ditto.
Criminal breach of contract of service, do. XIX	14	14	14	48	32	16	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, do. XX	98	93	94	106	83	8	1	7	7 committed.
Defamation, do. XXI	53	48	50	65	38	25	..	2	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, do. XXII	1,581	1,488	1,511	2,005	1,293	691	5	16	
Offences under special and local laws	7,508	6,781	6,735	15,726	2,3[illegible]3	[13,906	18	59	
Total	30,353	24,761	23,181	41,619	13,574	27,312	187	447	249 committed.

* This is the total of columns 6 to 9.
† Persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province are not to be entered in this column.

B.—Judicial.

3.—*Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of British Burma during the year 1881.*

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, section 209	26	26	13	13	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI.	3	6	2	4	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	31	42	5	36	1 Died, escaped or transferred.
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIX, section 414 ...	2	2		2	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	22	27	5	22	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace ...	87	147	15	132	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII	458	644	231	404	3 Died, escaped, or transferred. 6 Remaining under trial.
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX	53	69	23	46	
9. Possession, Chapter XL	10	22	12	5	5 Referred to Civil Court.
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI	240	234	104	126	1 Died, escaped or transferred. 3 Remaining under trial.
Total ...	932	1,219	410	790	5 Died, escaped, or transferred. 9 Remaining under trial. 5 Referred to Civil Court.

B.—Judicial.

4.—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Province of British Burma during the year 1881.*

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.§	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates — Special Magistrates under section 42 ..	63	..	17	41	...	...	5	39	16	61	
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ..	.	.	..	...	..	.	..	..	..		
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary do. do. ...	36,727	172	12,143	21,409	2,422	207	374	19,673	13	58,180	
Subordinate Magistrates — Benches of Magistrates	762	.	138	342	276	..	6	423	5	1,105	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 46 Criminal Procedure Code	182	.	24	157	..	..	1	120	4	54	
Chief Magistrates of districts	4,085	15	1,252	1,220	1,445	92	61	2,829	5	9,257	
Courts of Sessions*	502	12	106	344	..	.	27	303	34	1,421	13 charges withdrawn.
Superior Courts†	39	.	8	25	...	...	6	25	32	51	
Total	[illegible]	191	[illegible]	23,338	4,113	299	480	23,412	12	70,129	13 charges withdrawn.

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections [illegible] and 30, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 263 and 287, Criminal Procedure Code.
‡ That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
§ Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.

B.—Judicial.

5.—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the Province of British Burma in the year 1881.*

Class of tribunal.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or surrender for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishments: Fine: Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of composition.	Imprisonment: Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above 7 years.	Whipped: Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
Village officers	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.. ...	... ..	...	...	...	...	.. ...	. . .	.. ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 42 ...	...	...	..	...	...	17	24	...	...	...	15	7	2	...	...	...	558 0 0	558 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ..	..	..	..	...	.		.	..	..	.	. .	. .	...	...	. .	...	. .	.	. .	..	...	...	. .	.	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	.	...	4,759	110	.	18,730	1,003	410	149	14,082	3,950	514	178	6	.	2,41,622 10 6	1,85,869 11 10	16,512 4 3	710	3351	792	16	...	301	622	80	1
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates.	...	...	...	19	...	.	597	4	..	...	533	63	1	..	...	...	2,686 2 0	2,543 2 0	456 8 0	4	13	2	...	...	3	1	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 46, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	139	..	...	30	19	...	.	13	7	9	1	...	...	825 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	36	84	19	...	30	2	17	...
Chief Magistrates of districts.	...	8	...	1,174	31	1	1,509	111	123	37	1,070	341	65	32	1	...	28,124 1 0	17,558 11 6	3,018 8 0	101	464	416	224	...	..	34	47	1
Courts of Sessions* ...	20	43	...	271	2	..	12	3	1	...	.. ...	4	3	3	2	...	2,880 0 0	850 0 0	250 0 0	1	15	27	217	13	...	2	1	...
Superior Courts†	9	2	2	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	. . .	.....	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29	53	2	6,374	143	18	20,902	1,140	534	186	15,713	4,372	594	214	9	...	2,76,695 13 6	2,07,479 9 4	20,337 4 3	816	3879	1327	479	16	334	661	145	2

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 18 and 36, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 269 and 287, Criminal Procedure Code.
‡ Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years.

B.—JUDICIAL.

6.—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the Province of British Burma in the year 1881.*

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Court.†	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeal or application rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals													
To Chief Magistrates of districts*	519	1	4	205	11	148	141	2	3	...	4	8	
To Courts of Sessions	657	1	134	306	1	71	124	3	...	2	10	16	(a) Five not appealable.
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted...	304	.	121	75	2	15	58	..	..	...	33	15	NOTE.—The duration of appeals decided in the Recorder's Court and the Special Court is not given.
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal	2			..	1	..	...	.	...	.	1		
Total ...	1,482	2	259	586	15	234	323	5	3	2	48	13	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts . .	7		4	3	.	..	...	.	..	..		2	
By Courts of Sessions	25		18	...	..	..	..	.	6	1	..	4	
By Superior Courts	80	.	..	52	1	11	12	.	.		4	20	
Total ..	112	.	22	55	1	11	12	..	6	1	4	9	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,594	2	281	641	16	245	335	5	9	3	52	11	

* Or other Magistrates authorised to hear appeals under section 266, Criminal Procedure Code.
† That is, the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL.

7.—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the province of British Burma in the year 1881.*

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits under the rent law								Title and other suits.																	
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pottahs or kabulyuts.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Courts in the interior.																																					
I.—Civil Courts.																																					
Unpaid tribunals ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	2,568	3,933	247	1,156	3,067	105	1,341	172	2,371	3,519	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,171	10	2	62	30	2	..	22	759	118	94	1	14	2	..	8	..	240	22,014
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ..	378	173	19	81	240	34	186	41	192	186	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	4	...	16	3	1	1	3	68	15	5	...	2	...	...	2	2	22	1,777
Small Cause Courts	1,566	420	46	80	692	167	315	32	180	68	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	...	15	3,582
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Chief Courts of districts ...	87	23	4	48	28	2	1	2	24	14	..	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	10	1	1	31	3	7	..	1	7	11	20	2	..	1	...	4	2	7	341*
Total ..	5,597	4,549	316	1,365	4,027	308	1,843	247	2,767	3,787	..	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	1,286	15	3	109	36	10	1	27	834	144	119	3	16	3	...	14	4	284	27,714
II.—Revenue Courts.																																					
Unpaid local tribunals ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	.	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	...	..	.	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	.	...	..	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	..	.	.	..	...	.	..	...	..	.	..	...	...
District Courts ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts...	1,418	500	9	157	528	412	17	257	155	14	...	...	...		..	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,467
Superior Courts	31	3	3	2	10	...	1	..	7	8	...	.	...		.	...	...	...	44	...	6	5	1	10	...	.	24	15	..	1	...	1	...	..	..	10	182
Total ...	1,449	503	12	159	538	412	18	257	162	22	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	44	..	6	5	1	10	...	...	24	15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	3,649
Grand Total ...	7,046	5,052	328	1,524	4,565	720	1,861	504	2,929	3,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330	15	9	114	37	20	1	27	858	159	119	4	16	4	...	14	4	294	31,363

*Includes 83 suits referred to paid chief for disposal.

Note.—Thirty-nine suits pending from last year in the Kyoukpyoo and Hanthawaddy districts are included in this statement.

B.—Judicial.

8.—*Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of British Burma in the year 1881.*

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. A. P.	
Courts in the interior.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid tribunals	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	*Note.*—Seventy-three suits, pending from last year in the Kyoukpyoo, Hantha w a d d y, Thayetmyo, and Salween districts, are included in this statement.
Village Courts	1,693	6,175	10,592	3,788	149	51	..	...	583	.....	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	123	378	689	378	76	60	...	...	81	31,05,409 4 2	
Small Cause Courts	394	1,049	1,640	454	53	...	..	...	.. .	... ..	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	.	.....	
Chief Courts of districts	52	36	39	58	30	71	11	13	21	... .	
Total ..	2,262	6,610	12,960	4,678	317	182	11	13	685	31,05,409 4 2	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid local tribunals	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	....	.....	
Other subordinate Courts	..	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	....	.. ...	
Collectors' Courts	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	... .	.....	
Total ..	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	....	
III.—Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	386	1,667	589	719	106	...	..	..	....	3,22,767 5 0	
Superior Courts	..	.	6	17	15	83	7	14	40	11,82,955 14 3	The value of Vice-Admiralty suits, *viz.*, Rs. 7,123-14-3, is not included here.
Total ...	386	1,667	595	736	121	83	7	14	40	15,05,743 3 3	
Grand Total ...	2,648	8,307	13,555	5,414	438	265	18	27	725	46,11,152 7 5	

B.—Judicial.

9.—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma in the year 1881.*

PART I.—Civil suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Courts in the interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	22,293	...	4,722	1,900	2,649	3,483	104	58	24	5,880	2,032	541	8	16	9	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals...	1,804	.	414	64	156	221	4	5	1	556	296	87	4	15	8	
Small Cause Courts	3,751	..	718	166	373	1,220	10	3	9	766	318	168	2	14	13	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	
Chief Courts of districts	367	..	(a) 23	18	52	40	.	71	13	84	36	30	8	32	15	
Total .	28,215	..	5,877	2,148	3,230	4,964	118	137	47	7,286	3,582	826	22	19	11	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	
Other subordinate Courts	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	.	...	...	..	..	..	.	...	
District Courts	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	
Total ...	..	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	*3,685	...	811	225	273	1,062	42	...	...	559	505	208	10	34·36	26·78	
Superior Courts	†203	...	21	22	13	36	1	...	...	62	26	‡21	7	77·50	35·50	
Total ...	3,888	...	832	247	286	1,098	43	...	...	621	531	229	17	37·66	27·16	
Grand Total ...	32,103	...	6,709	2,395	3,516	6,062	161	137	47	7,907	4,113	1,055	39	22	13	

* Includes 218 pending from last year.
† Ditto 22 ditto.
‡ Exclusive of one case referred to arbitration and pending at the close of the year.

Note.—Excludes five cases which were lost in the burning of the Court-house at Pomigdoh.

(a) Five cases dismissed for default. Three cases withdrawn with leave.

Without trial.	Recorder.	S. C. Court.
Plaint rejected or returned	17	3
Dismissed for default ...	747	13
Withdrawn ...	47	5
Total ...	811	21

B.—Judicial.

9.—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma in the year 1881.*

PART II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of: Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest: Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases: Contested.	Uncontested.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts ...	2,189	11	287	141	42	400	95	...	...	934	299	40	...	8	5	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	314	1	36	14	14	55	7	...	...	114	57	16	...	9	4	
Small Cause Courts ...	410		82	2	2	209	54	...	...	97	19	5	...	7	5	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of districts ...	408	...	76	1	...	133	44	...	...	97	39	18	...	19	3	
Total	3,321	12	421	158	58	797	200	...	...	1,242	354	79	...	11	4	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid local tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	3,321	12	421	158	58	797	200	...	...	1,242	354	79	...	11	4	

B.—Judicial.

10.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1881.

PART I.—Appeals from decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte. Confirmed.	Heard ex-parte. Modified.	Heard ex-parte. Reversed.	Heard ex-parte. Remanded.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reversed.	Contested. Remanded.	Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts	1,703	...	...	13	248	14	21	1	743	142	382	30	100	1	26	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than the Chief Court of province .	14	.	...	1	...	...	...	..	10	1	...	2	...	..	30	...	
Total ...	1,717	...	...	14	248	14	21	1	753	143	382	41	100	1	26	.	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..		.	...	...	..	
Total ...	..		.	..	...	.	.	...	...	..	..	..		..	..	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																	
Chief Court of province ... Appeals from original decrees* ...	54	..	3	1	18	1	6	2	7		2	...	14	..	57	...	
Chief Court of province ... Do. from appellate decrees ...	200	.	...	...	58	..	8	...	37	3	21	1	72	29	106	1	
Total ...	254	...	3	1	76	1	14	2	44	3	23	1	86	29	97	1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,971	..	3	15	324	15	35	3	797	146	405	42	186	30	32	1	

NOTE.—Particulars for columns 15 and 16 as regards cases decided by the Special Court are not given.

*Includes 32 cases of "civil revision by Recorder."

B.—Judicial.

10.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the province of British Burma in the year 1881.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Appeals (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts	46	..	..	..	11	..	3	..	17	2	11	...	2	..	13	..	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of province	2	...	...	..	..	.	.	...	1	..	1	.	..	..	5	..	
Total ...	48	...	..	.	11	..	3	.	18	2	12	...	2		12	..	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	
Total ...	...	..	...	...	.	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	
Courts of the Presidency or seat of Government.																	
Chief Courts of province. { Appeals from original decrees ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	
Chief Courts of province. { Do. from appellate decrees ...	4	...	..	...	2	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	2	...	155	...	
Total ...	4	..	...	...	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	2	...	155	..	
Grand Total ...	52	...	...	...	13	..	3	...	18	2	12	...	4	...	24	..	

B.—Judicial.

11.—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the province of British Burma in the year 1881.*

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	Applications disposed of: By transfer.	Applications disposed of: Satisfaction obtained in full.	Applications disposed of: Satisfaction obtained in part.	Applications disposed of: Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized: With the issue of process.	Amount realized: Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which the judgment-debtor was arrested but released without imprisonment.	Number of applications: On which moveable property: Was sold.	Number of applications: On which moveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	Number of applications: On which immoveable property: Was sold.	Number of applications: On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Number of applications: On which immoveable property: Was attached but subsequently released under section 275.	Number of applications: On which possession was given: Of moveable property.	Number of applications: On which possession was given: Of immoveable property.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Courts in the interior.																					
I.—Civil Courts.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.												
Unpaid tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	4,512	31	2,061	848	1,302	270	1	94,095 7 10	19,344 1 6	242	4,523	470	1,407	297	58	802	48	102	2	...	112
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	513	..	216	95	181	21	..	12,275 3 2	9,711 2 9	21	116	52	161	39	17	89	5	11	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts ...	1,476	..	304	314	786	72	..	23,382 9 3	10,817 3 1	78	316	46	120	1	...	12	..	..	..	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of districts ...	223	1	25	69	96	32	2	54,472 1 5	41,568 4 8	9	22	21	14	46	...	52	..	2	...	...	..
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	6 724	32	2,606	1,326	2,365	395	3	1,81 825 5 8	81,440 12 0	350	1,977	589	1,702	383	75	955	53	115	2	...	112
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid local tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	1,136	...	361	106	637	32	2	421 0 0	46 0 0	102	145	36	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	92	...	31	20	35	6	3	36 0 0	9 0 0	8	9	3	4	17	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,228	...	392	126	672	38	5	457 0 0	55 0 0	110	154	39	44	17	..	5	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	7,952	32	2,998	1,452	3,037	433	8	1,85,282 5 8	81,495 12 0	460	2,131	628	1,746	400	75	960	53	115	2	...	112

B.—Judicial.

12.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the province of British Burma, in the year 1881.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 350 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 350.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
*Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	20	7	...	6	5	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of districts	152	25	15	65	30	3	...	12	14	6	11,830 1 11	4,151 10 4	4,733 10 7	4,741 15 10	
Superior Courts..	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	
Total ..	172	32	15	71	35	3		14	14	12	11,830 1 11	4,151 10 4	4,733 10 7	4,741 15 10	NOTE.—No proceedings were taken by the Recorder under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877. Two applications struck off.

* Small Cause Court, Rangoon.

B.—Judicial.

13.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the province of British Burma in the year 1881.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials. Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Jury trials. Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict. Wholly.	Jury trials. Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict. Partially.	Jury trials. Number of persons of the verdict, in respect to whom the Judge disapproved. Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. Code.	Jury trials. Number of persons of the verdict, in respect to whom the Judge disapproved. Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. Code.	Assessors' trials. Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Assessors' trials. Number of cases in which Judge differed from. One assessor.	Assessors' trials. Number of cases in which Judge differed from. Both assessors.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.													
Chief Courts of districts (or officer specially empowered, acting under Act X of 1870	Assessors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. Code ...	Jurors ...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	
Courts of Session	Jurors ...	5	61	..	60	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	
	Assessors ...	2 & 3	...	96	...	..	...	...	...	65	3	28	
High Court, Original Criminal jurisdiction...	Jurors ...	5	5	17†	5	...	...	...	...	9	1	4*	* Differed with three assessors. In three cases the assessors were not called upon to give their opinion.
Total ...		5 Jurors 2 & 3 Assessors	66	113	65	1	...	1	...	74	4	32†	†By Judicial Commissioner in whose Courts assessors are employed.

B.—Judicial.

14.—Statement of deeds registered in the registration districts of the province of British Burma during the year 1881-82.

District.		Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause d).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.	Leases for one year or less, section 18, clause c, and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause d).	Miscellaneous registration other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
										Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan	Akyab	7	9	321	304	2	12	6	654	1,211 0 0	38	16	...	...	..	62	...	116	331 0 0	6,29,059 13 6
	Northern Arakan	5	...	.	.	...	.	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	4	13	1	.	..	18	41 8 0	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 0 0	32,431 2 0
	Sandoway	3		12	9	.	.		21	34 0 0	3	2	.	.	.	.	...	5	5 0 0	8,301 0 0
	Total, Arakan	15	9	337	326	3	12	6	693	1,286 8 0	43	18	..		..	62	...	123	338 0 0	6,69,791 15 6
Pegu	Rangoon Town	2	11	482	284	89	.	73	940	2,868 8 0	18	1	2		.	..	.	21	21 0 0	31,94,829 2 8
	Hanthawaddy	8	2	171	411	1	.	1	586	1,129 0 0	1	..	..	1		.	..	2	1 0 0	4,72,142 8 0
	Tharrawaddy	4		102	72	4	13	..	191	325 0 0	10	4	..	...	.	...	1	15	14 0 0	69,447 0 0
	Prome	5	6	125	137	28	..	..	296	524 0 0	1	..	2	.	.	..	...	3	3 0 0	2,35,288 2 0
	Total, Pegu	19	19	880	904	122	13	74	2,012	4,846 8 0	30	5	4	1	..	..	1	41	39 0 0	39,71,706 12 8
Irrawaddy	Thonegwa	5	3	55	140	..		.	198	240 0 0	5	..	..	1	...	.	..	6	7 0 0	90,796 8 0
	Bassein	5	7	111	332	60	.	..	510	914 0 0	18	10	...	...	..	...	...	28	28 0 0	3,53,168 10 0
	Henzada	5	...	66	232	1	1	1	301	417 8 0	12	19	..	...	...	20	..	51	68 0 0	1,95,218 9 6
	Thayetmyo	4	..	41	67	2	.	..	110	176 8 0	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	4 8 0	56,833 6 0
	Total, Irrawaddy	19	10	273	771	63	1	1	1,119	1,748 0 0	36	29		1	.	22	..	88	107 8 0	6,96,037 1 6
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	2	5	351	103	13	.	1	473	1,251 8 0	35	1	...		2	..	..	38	40 0 0	8,39,158 3 0
	Amherst	4	6	180	123	8	..	2	319	572 8 0	5	5	—	..	..	..	..	10	12 0 0	1,65,160 5 0
	Tavoy	1	2	136	205	..	1	..	344	565 0 0	1	1	..	.	..	...	...	2	2 0 0	1,72,060 0 0
	Mergui	1	.	59	79	..	..	2	140	193 0 0	...	..	...		..	...	..	...	. .	70,383 0 0
	Toungoo	5	5	43	52	...	.	..	100	156 0 0	6	.	.	...	..	...	..	6	6 0 0	34,409 5 0
	Shwaygyin	4	1	50	137	3	1	..	192	314 0 0	5	1		..	...		...	6	6 0 0	1,01,361 8 0
	Salween	1	1	2	...	1	..	..	4	11 0 0	.	..	.	.	..	...	...			1,305 2 10
	Total, Tenasserim	18	20	821	699	25	2	5	1,572	3,063 0 0	52	8			2	.	...	62	66 0 0	13,83,837 7 10
Grand Total British Burma		71	58	2,311	2,700	213	28	86	5,396	10,944 0 0	161	60	4	2	2	84	1	314	550 8 0	67,21,433 5 6

B.—Judicial.

14.—*Statement of deeds registered in the registration districts, &c.*—(concluded).

District.		Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 21.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration fixed under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
		Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, section 18, clause e.	Obligations for the payment of money, section 18, clause f.	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f.	Total registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.												
1		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
						Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Arakan ...	Akyab ...	41	8	30	79	142 8 0	..	2	...	1	1	5	101	28	1,692 8 0	604 4 0	956 0 0	
	Northern Arakan ...	...	...	..	..	. .	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyoo ...	...	1	3	4	7 8 0	.	..	..	..	..	1	13	2	51 0 0	26 8 0	23 0 0	
	Sandoway ...	..	...	2	2	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	...	43 0 0	2 0 0	130 8 0	
	Total Arakan ...	41	9	35	85	154 0 0	..	2	..	1	1	7	116	30	1,786 8 0	732 12 0	1,139 8 0	
Pegu ...	Rangoon Town ...	42	154	61	257	679 0 0	.	4	12	..	...	2	321	34	3,608 8 0	750 6 0	1,585 0 0	
	Hanthawaddy ...	4	6	12	22	43 0 0	..	..	...	...	..	8	14	1	1,173 0 0	25 0 0	260 8 0	
	Tharrawaddy .	...	19	10	29	71 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.	10	...	410 0 0	16 8 0	1,228 4 3	
	Prome	5	5	14	24	44 8 0	...	..	...	...	...	7	21	3	571 8 0	59 0 0	645 4 0	
	Total Pegu ...	51	184	97	332	837 8 0		4	12	...	..	17	366	38	5,763 0 0	850 14 0	3,719 0 3	
Irrawaddy ...	Thonegwa ..	8	9	34	51	75 8 0	..	...	.	..	...	1	...	.	322 8 0	...	468 8 0	
	Bassein	22	95	121	238	376 8 0	..	..	...	...	...	17	49	14	1,3[illegible]5 8 0	95 0 0	880 0 0	
	Henzada ...	21	12	1	34	41 0 0	1	...	...	.	...	5	6	3	526 8 0	26 12 6	485 0 0	
	Thayetmyo ...	..	...	3	3	4 0 0	...	2	...	..	..	5	9	2	193 0 0	17 0 0	218 4 0	
	Total Irrawaddy ...	51	116	159	326	497 0 0	1	2	.	...	...	28	64	19	2,360 8 0	139 12 6	2,051 12 0	
Tenasserim ...	Moulmein Town ...	74	72	4	150	475 8 0	...	4	1	...	...	...	99	9	1,785 0 0	534 0 0	1,201 15 0	
	Amherst	64	60	3	127	250 0 0	1	2	..	...	...	...	2	5	842 8 0	15 12 0	559 14 0	
	Tavoy	6	...	5	11	40 0 0	...	2	...	1	..	2	3	3	615 0 0	111 1 0	240 0 0	
	Mergui	...	...	5	5	8 0 0	1	1	...	1	.	...	1	4	203 0 0	11 0 0	89 8 0	
	Toungoo	6	1	15	22	68 0 0	..	...	...	...	1	3	16	3	230 0 0	28 0 0	159 3 1	
	Shwaygyin ...	9	24	10	43	76 8 0	...	3	...	...	...	2	9	1	404 8 0	11 0 0	377 0 0	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	. .	..	..	.	...	..	...	3	...	11 0 0	6 0 0	.....	
	Total Tenasserim ...	159	157	42	358	918 0 0	2	12	1	2	1	7	133	25	4,091 0 0	716 13 0	2,717 8 1	
Grand Total British Burma ...		302	466	333	1,101	2,406 8 0	3	20	13	3	2	59	679	112	14,001 0 0	2,340 3 6	9,627 12 4	

C.—Prisons.

General summary showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of British Burma during the year 1881.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Akyab	District jail ...	Convicts	319	4	323	382	5	387	701	9	710	388	6	394	313	3	316	310	4	314	318	4	322
		Under-trial .	6	.	6	181	1	182	187	1	188	182	1	183	5	.	5	7	..	7			
		Civil	1		1	22	1	22	23	1	24	19	1	20	4	..	4	1	.	1			
Kyoukpyoo ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts . ..	79	1	80	277	8	285	356	9	365	286	9	295	70	...	70	81	1	82	86	1	87
		Under-trial	6		6	148	2	150	154	2	156	145	2	147	9	..	9	4	..	4			
		Civil . ..	...	.		15	1	16	15	1	16	14	1	15	1	.	1	1	..	1			
Sandoway	Ditto ...	Convicts	20	1	21	138	3	141	158	4	162	144	3	147	14	1	15	27	1	28	34	1	35
		Under-trial	1	..	1	117	1	118	118	1	119	116	1	117	2	.	2	6	.	6			
		Civil ..	.			6	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	7	..	.	.	1	..	1			
Rangoon	Central jail, Natives..	Convicts	1,753	17	1,770	2,789	76	2,865	4,542	93	4,635	2,809	79	2,888	1,733	14	1,747	1,744	19	1,763	1,782	22	1,804
		Under-trial .. .	10	.	10	213	3	216	223	3	226	199	3	202	24		24	20	..	20			
		Civil .	17	1	18	189	25	214	206	26	232	194	25	219	12	1	13	18	3	21			
Ditto	Ditto, Europeans	Convicts	77	..	77	166		166	243		243	199	..	199	44	...	44	74	...	74	75	...	75
		Under-trial	..	...	.	8	..	8	8	.	8	8	.	8	.	.	...	1	..	1			
		Civil . .	1		1	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	.	2	.	..	.	..	..	..			
Maoobin	Lock-up	Convicts ..	65	1	66	529	11	540	594	12	606	537	12	549	57	...	57	62	1	63	74	2	76
		Under-trial	6	..	6	132	3	135	138	3	141	133	3	137	4	.	4	5	.	5			
		Civil ..	3	.	3	53	8	61	56	8	64	53	8	61	3	...	3	7	1	8			
Bassein	District jail ...	Convicts ..	357	3	360	731	32	763	1,088	35	1,123	743	34	777	345	1	346	353	4	357	376	7	383
		Under-trial .. .	22	..	22	307	10	317	329	10	339	318	9	327	11	1	12	13	1	14			
		Civil . .	8	2	10	94	15	109	102	17	119	96	17	113	6	..	6	10	2	12			
Henzada	Ditto ...	Convicts . ..	68	3	71	505	13	518	573	16	589	492	14	506	81	2	83	89	2	91	105	4	109
		Under-trial	13	.	13	324	3	327	337	3	340	325	3	328	12		12	12	.	12			
		Civil	7	1	8	29	9	38	36	10	46	35	10	45	1	..	1	4	2	6			
Myanoung ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts . .	36	1	37	225	8	233	261	9	270	228	9	237	23	..	23	33	..	33	35	...	35
		Under-trial	1		1	81	2	83	82	2	84	82	2	84	...		.	2	.	2			
		Civil .	..	..		11	3	14	11	3	14	10	3	13	1	...	1	.	...	.			
Thayetmyo ...	District jail ...	Convicts . .	414	6	420	843	28	871	1,257	34	1,291	1,210	34	1,244	47		47	381	4	385	395	5	400
		Under-trial .	14	.	14	181	7	188	195	7	202	167	7	174	28	..	28	11	..	11			
		Civil .. .	4	2	6	29	5	34	33	7	40	32	7	39	1	.	1	3	1	4			
Moulmein	Central jail .	Convicts ...	1,083	4	1,087	951	14	965	2,034	18	2,052	871	13	884	1,163	5	1,168	984	4	988	1,003	7	1,010
		Under-trial .. .	11	.	11	130	1	131	141	1	142	135	1	136	6	.	6	8	..	8			
		Civil . ..	11	3	14	83	21	104	94	24	118	79	23	102	15	1	16	11	3	14			
Tavoy	District jail ...	Convicts . ..	68	2	70	171	7	178	239	9	248	153	6	159	86	3	89	81	2	83	85	2	87
		Under-trial	7		7	90	6	96	97	6	103	94	6	100	3	..	3	2	...	2			
		Civil . ..	2		2	30	6	36	32	6	38	32	6	38	.	...	.	2	...	2			
Mergui	Lock-up ..	Convicts .. .	20	.	20	228	13	241	248	13	261	244	13	257	4		4	18	1	19	23	2	25
		Under-trial ..	4		4	112	5	117	116	5	121	114	5	119	2	.	2	3	.	3			
		Civil . .	6	2	8	16	8	24	22	10	32	22	10	32	...	..	.	2	1	3			
Toungoo	District jail .	Convicts	196	1	197	326	34	360	522	35	557	292	32	324	230	3	233	210	3	213	216	3	219
		Under-trial	2	...	2	194	8	202	196	8	204	185	8	193	11	.	11	4	...	4			
		Civil	1	1	2	15	4	19	16	5	21	14	3	17	2	2	4	2	.	2			
Shwaygyin ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts	46	2	48	334	3	337	380	5	385	331	5	336	49	...	49	56	1	57	58	1	59
		Under-trial	.	...	.	114	2	116	114	2	116	112	2	114	2	..	2	2	.	2			
		Civil . ..	1		1	8	1	9	9	1	10	9	1	10		.		..	...	...			
		Total... Convicts ..	4,601	46	4,647	8,595	255	8,850	13,196	301	13,479	8,937	269	9,206	4,259	32	4,291	4,503	47	4,550	...	...	...
		Under-trial .	103	..	103	2,332	54	2,386	2,435	54	2,489	2,316	53	2,369	119	1	120	100	1	101	...	...	...
		Civil ...	62	12	74	601	108	709	663	120	783	617	116	733	46	4	50	62	13	75	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ..	4,766	58	4,824	11,528	417	11,945	16,294	475	16,769	11,870	438	12,308	4,424	37	4,461	4,665	61	4,726	4,665	61	4,726

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of British Burma during the year 1881.*

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				9										10		11		12		13		14		1			16		
								Received from other jails							*Transferred to other jails*				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR																											
								A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.																					
																									By order of Government																					
																									a		b																			
Serial No.	JAIL.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akyab ..	319	4	327	4	646	8	54	1	1	..	701	9	710	10	1	3	...	12	.	332	5	7	.	.	.	..			.	...	1	..	23	...	313	3	316	310	4	314
2	Kyoukpyoo .	79	1	251	6	330	7	8	.	18	2	356	9	365	19	.	19	2	11	2	229	5	6	..	.	.	..				...	..		2	...	70	..	70	81	1	82
3	Sandoway .	20	1	137	2	157	3	1	1	.	..	158	4	162	33	1	.		2	...	109	2	.	..	..	..	.	..					.	..	.	...	14	1	15	27	1	28
4	Rangoon — Natives ...	1,753	17	2,170	75	3,923	92	590	1	29	.	4,542	93	4,635	285	1	11	.	47	1	2,357	77	30	.	..		3		46			4	4	...	22	..	1,733	14	1,747	1,744	19	1,763
	Rangoon — Europeans..	77	.	165	..	242	...	1	.	.	...	243	.	243	14		.	...	..	.	179	..	3	.	1	..	..	.					..	...	2	.	44	...	44	74	..	74
5	Maoobin ...	65	1	463	10	528	11	66	1	..	..	594	12	606	145	..	3	.	16		372	12	.	..	..	.	.	...	..	..	.	.	.	..	1	..	57	..	57	62	1	63
6	Bassein ...	357	3	714	32	1,071	35	17	..	.		1,088	35	1,123	36	..	5	..	24	..	650	34	20	...	..	.	.	...	..	..	.	.	1	.	7	.	345	1	346	353	4	357
7	Henzada ...	68	3	320	10	388	13	185	3	..	..	573	16	589	175	.	1	..	18	.	285	13	1	..	.	.	..			.		.	1		11	1	81	2	83	89	2	91
8	Myanoung ..	36	1	198	8	234	9	27		.	.	261	9	270	142	3		..	2		92	6		..		.	..			.	1	..	..	...	1		23	..	23	33	...	33
9	Thayetmyo ..	414	6	839	28	1,253	34	4	..	..	...	1,257	34	1,291	336	1	.		46	.	699	32	14	..	79					.	1	..	.		65	1	47	.	47	381	4	385
10	Moulmein ..	1,063	4	570	14	1,633	18	378	..	3		2,034	18	2,052	190	...	5	..	17	.	647	13	4	..	2		2						3		61	..	1,163	5	1,168	984	4	988
11	Tavoy ...	68	2	102	5	170	7	69	2	...	...	239	9	248	41	1		...	22		82	5		.	.		..					1	..	7	..	86	3	89	81	2	83
12	Mergui ...	20	..	199	12	219	12	29	1	..	..	248	13	261	68	2	3		1	.	171	11	1	..			..	.					..			...	4	.	4	18	1	19
13	Toungoo ...	196	1	249	32	445	33	77	2	..	.	522	35	557	13	..	1	..	8	.	254	32	16		..	.	..	.		.		..	..	...	.	..	230	3	233	210	3	213
14	Shwaygyin ..	46	2	325	3	371	5	9	..	...	..	380	5	385	86	2	...	.	12	..	232	3				.	.			.		..	.	.	1	..	49	..	49	56	1	57
	Total ...	4,601	46	7,029	241	11,630	287	1,515	12	51	2	13,196	301	13,497	1,533	12	51	2	238	3	6,090	250	102	.	82	.	5	..	46	.	6	11	..	203	2	4,259	32	4,291	4,503	47	4,550

Memo.—The transfers in column 8 exceed the admissions on transfers (column 6) for the following reasons:—

4	males	sent out of the province who came to give evidence last year
7	,,	do. do. on account of ill-health.
6	,,	sent to Poungdeh reformatory to undergo sentence.
1	male	do. Moulmein, escaped while *en route*.
Total ...	18	

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of British Burma on the 31st December 1881.*

1	2	3														4								5										6			7
		Religion.														Age.								Previous occupation.													
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		Males.							Females.						
		Christians.																																			
		a.		b.		c.																															
Serial No.	Jail.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.			Remarks.
		M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	7	.	275	1	3		.	.	283	3	29	..	1	...	7	2	20	141	4	...	139	..	...	2	1	313	3	316	
2	Kyoukpyoo...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	.	.		70	...	...	.	1		69	..	..	..	...	.	3	..	...	32	1	..	34	...	.	...	...	70	...	70	
3	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	14	1	.	.		.	11		3	1	...	..	1	..	..	7	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	14	1	15	
4	Rangoon (Natives ...	..	..	..	...	..	...	92	...	60		1,355	12	226	2	5	.	1,464	14	252	..	12		16	7	68	1,088	101	123	330	10	1	3	...	1,733	14	1,747	
	Rangoon (Europeans	38	..	6	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	..	.	..		..	..	44	..		.	...	.	40	..	..	..	...	2	2	.	...	...	..	44	..	44	
5	Maoobin .	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	57	.	...	.	2		49	..	6	...	..	...	2	..	...	41	3	...	11	..	...	...	...	57	...	57	
6	Bassein ...	...	.	..	..	...	...	9	..	14	.	237	1	85		1	.	273	.	64	1	7		8	2	16	203	97	8	11	1	...	..	...	345	1	346	
7	Henzada ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	77	2	4	..	1		74	1	5	1	1	.	1	1	..	45	5	2	27	2	..	..	..	81	2	83	
8	Myanoung ..	.	..	..	..	..	...	1		2		15	...	5	..	.	...	19	..	4		..	..	1	..	...	10	3	..	9	...		...	...	23	...	23	
9	Thayetmyo ..	...	...	.	..	2	...	...	..	...		40	...	5	..	..	.	40	...	7	...	...	..	3		...	18	13	4	9	..	...	...	...	47	...	47	
10	Moulmein ...	10	...	7	..	...	..	116	..	122	..	904	5	4	..	.	1	963	2	195	2	5	..	21	4	14	513	28	73	510	4	1	...	...	1,163	5	1,168	
11	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	..	...	.	82	2	..	1	.	.	73	3	11	..	2	...	...	.	...	83	3	..	..	...	2	1	...	96	3	89	
12	Mergui ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	1	..	3	..	.	...	..	..	2	.	1	..	1	..	...	..	..	.	..	1	3	...	...	...	..	4	..	4	
13	Toungoo ...	...	..	...	.	1	..	4	...	16	..	207	3	2	..	.	..	206	2	24	1	..	..	8	...	1	91	54	14	62	3	...	..	..	230	3	233	
14	Shwaygyin ...	...	...	.	...	...	..	2	...	3	..	40	..	4	...		..	45	...	4	...	..	..	2	..	.	18	4	.	25	...	...	...	..	49	...	49	
	Total ...	48	...	13	...	3	...	256	2	225	...	3,376	27	338		10	1	3,615	25	605	6	29	...	113	16	119	2,290	319	227	1,175	20	4	7	1	4,259	32	4,291	

C.—Prisons.

3.—Statement showing the convicts in the jails of British Burma on the 31st December 1881 according to the nature and length of sentence.

1	2	3	4																						5			6
			Classes according to length of sentence.																									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H		I				J.					
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two and not exceeding five years.		Above five and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas: a. For life.		b. For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.			
Serial No.	Jail.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters making the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Akyab	B.	16	1	42	...	59	...	46	...	39	...	65	.	38	2	7	...	1	...	..	..	...	..	313	3	316	
2	Kyoukpyoo	C.	15		14	..	15	...	26	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	70	...	70	
3	Sandoway	C.	...	...	2	..	7	1	3	..	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	14	1	15	
4	Rangoon ... Natives ...	A.	52	3	79	..	172	1	209	1	436	2	411	2	260	1	32	.	23	3	57	...	2	1	1,733	14	1,747	
	Rangoon ... Europeans	A.	...	...	...	.	5	...	19	.	12	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	44	
5	Maoobin	C.	6	...	14	...	35	...	1	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	...		.	...	..	...	..		57	..	57	
6	Bassein	B.	11	.	36		67	...	66		78	1	61	...	22	..	.		..	.	1	...	3	...	345	1	346	
7	Henzada	B.	5	...	9	1	28	1	29	.	7	...	2	..	1	.	...		...	.	.	.	...	...	81	2	83	
8	Myanoung	C	...	..	..	..	2	..	2	...	11	...	4	..	4	..	..	.		..		..		.	23	.	23	
9	Thayetmyo	B.	11	...	15	...	7	..	5	.	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	
10	Moulmein	A.	1	...	78	2	121	1	228	...	274	1	208	1	186	..	52	.	15	...	..	...	...	...	1,163	5	1,168	
11	Tavoy	B.	4	...	12	...	19	2	21	1	18	.	10	..	2	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	3	89	
12	Mergui	C.	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
13	Toungoo	B.	2	...	10	...	10	...	57	2	113	1	36	...	2	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	230	3	233	
14	Shwaygyin	C.	5	...	14	...	26	.	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	49	...	49	
	Total ...	...	119	4	326	3	573	6	716	4	1,008	5	802	3	518	3	91	...	43	3	58	...	5	1	4,259	32	4,291	

C.—Prisons.

4.—*Statement showing the convicts in the jails of British Burma on the 31st day of December 1830 who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4								5			6						7
					Number previously convicted											Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).						
		Number of convicts on the last day of the previous year.			A.		B.		C.		D.		Ratio of column 4D to column 3.			A.			B.			
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.					Number in prison on the first day of the year.			Number previously convicted.			
Serial No.	Jail.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Akyab	319	4	323	52	.	21	...	4	...	77	.	24·14		23·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Kyoukpyoo	79	1	80	23	...	11	..	7	...	41	..	51·90	...	51·25	...	1	1	...	...	...	
3	Sandoway	20	1	21	1	..	1	..	4	..	6	...	30·00	...	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Rangoon { Natives ..	1,753	17	1,770	172	..	43	...	38	...	253	...	14·43	.	14·29	44	2	46	5	...	5	
	Rangoon { Europeans	77	...	77	12	.	3	..		..	15	.	19·48	..	19·48	...	...	.	..	..	..	
5	Maoobin	65	1	66	3	...	2		..	...	5	..	7·69	..	7·58	..	..	..	..	...	..	
6	Bassein	357	3	360	112	...	15	...	5	..	132	...	36·97	..	36·67	1	1	2	...	...	...	
7	Henzada	68	3	71	14	1	...	..	1	..	15	1	22·06	33·33	22·54	..	...	...	..	...	...	
8	Myanoung	36	1	37	12	..	2	...	2		16	..	44·44	..	43·24		..	..	...	...	.	
9	Thayetmyo	414	6	420	47	..	14	..	4	...	65	..	15·70	..	15·48	.	..	...	.	..	...	
10	Moulmein	1,083	4	1,087	174	..	25		8	1	207	1	19·11	25·00	19·14		1	1	..	1	1	
11	Tavoy	68	2	70	12	.	5	..	5	..	22		32·35	...	31·43	..	..	...	...	.	...	
12	Mergui	20	...	20	4	..	...		..	..	4	..	20·00	.	20·00		..	...	..	..	.	
13	Toungoo . ..	196	1	197	11		2		3	..	16	...	8·16	...	8·12	1	...	1	...	..	...	
14	Shwaygyin	46	2	48	14	1	2	.	1	...	17	1	36·96	50·00	37·50		...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	4,601	46	4,647	663	2	146	...	82	1	891	3	19·37	6·52	19·24	46	5	51	5	1	6	

C.—Prisons.

4.—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails of British Burma during the year 1881 who had been previously convicted*—(concld.)

1	2	3			4								5			6						7
					Number previously convicted											Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).						
					A.		B.		C.		D.					A.			B.			
	Jail.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		Ratio of column 4D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
Serial No.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Akyab	327	4	331	61	.	14	..	3		78	...	23·85	..	23·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Kyoukpyoo	251	6	257	36	...	17	..	2	...	55	...	21·91	...	21·40	3	...	3	.	...	...	
3	Sandoway	137	2	139	27	...	10	...	6	..	43	...	31·39	..	30·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Rangoon { Natives ...	2,170	75	2,245	105	...	78	...	21	...	204	...	9·40	...	9·09	27	1	28	3	...	3	
	Rangoon { Europeans...	165	...	165	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	.	6·06	...	6·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Maoobin	463	10	473	28	..	5	...	2	...	35	...	7·56	...	7·40	3	...	3	...	...	...	
6	Bassein	714	32	746	126	...	22	...	7	...	155	...	21·71	...	20·78	3	...	3	...	...	...	
7	Henzada	320	10	330	83	...	21	...	10	...	114	...	35·62	..	34·55	7	...	7	1	...	1	
8	Myanoung	198	8	206	42	...	10	...	4	...	56	...	28·28	..	27·18	10	...	10	2	...	2	
9	Thayetmyo	839	28	867	54	...	14	...	3	...	71	...	8·46	...	8·19	8	...	8	...	...	...	
10	Moulmein	570	14	584	98	1	33	...	12	...	143	1	25·09	7·14	24·66	...	1	1	...	...	...	
11	Tavoy	102	5	107	13	1	2	...	1	...	16	1	15·69	20·00	15·89	2	1	3	...	...	...	
12	Mergui	199	12	211	24	...	4	...	...	...	28	...	14·07	...	13·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Toungoo	249	32	281	11	2	4	...	1	...	16	2	6·43	6·25	6·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Shwaygyin	325	3	328	68	...	15	...	7	...	90	..	27·69	...	27·44	4	...	4	1	...	1	
	Total ...	7,029	241	7,270	785	4	250	...	79	...	1,114	4	15·85	1·66	15·38	67	3	70	7	...	7	

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the jails of British Burma during the year 1881.*

1	2	3		4		5						6														7
						Breaches of jail rules.						Punishments inflicted														
												A.		B. By jail officers.												C.
														a		b		c		d		e				
Serial No.	Jail.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.		Other punishment.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6C to column 3.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.			
1	Akyab	310	4	...		50	...	61	...	132		1	...	1	..	20	..	125	...	96	...		..	243	77·39
2	Kyoukpyoo	81	1	.	...	25	.	3	..	8	..	.	.	.		32	...	2	...	2	.		.	36	43·90
3	Sandoway	27	1	1	..	4	..	9	.	2		3	..	..	..	12	...	...	...	...		1	..	16	57·14
4	Rangoon — Natives	1,744	19	16	...	240	.	235	...	539	2	16	..	24	...	99	.	609	2	201	81	...	.	1,032	58·54
	Rangoon — Europeans	74	...	6	..	15	.	10	..	34	..	6		11		8	.	32	..	7	1	..		65	87·84
5	Macobin	62	1	.	..	2	.	4	.	5	..			.	...	4	...	..	..	7	...	...		11	17·46
6	Bassein	333	4	...	...	14	...	52	.	120		.		5	...	18	...	107	...	56	..	...		166	52·10
7	Henzada	89	2	18	..	5	...	3	...	25	...	18	...	...	...	17	.	..	...	16	...	...		51	56·04
8	Myanoung	33	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	4	...	.	..	...	...	4	.	...	...	..	...	...		4	12·12
9	Thayetmyo	381	4	1	.	2	...	...	..	22	..	2	..	.	.	7	...	...	...	16	...	...		25	6·49
10	Moulmein	984	4	5	.	367	.	507	...	629		11		2	..	190	..	1,112	...	162	31	...		1,508	152·63
11	Tavoy	81	2	.	..	11	..	15	..	24	..	.		3	.	26	...	6	..	12	3	...		50	60·24
12	Mergui	18	1	...	...	4	..	1	...	2	...	.		..	.	..	..	...	...	1	6	...		7	36·84
13	Toungoo	210	3	...	...	28	...	5	...	115	4	1	.	26	4	6	...	90	...	25	...	...		152	71·36
14	Shwaygyin	56	1	...	...	7	...	14	...	6	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	...	...	2	...	..		27	47·37
	Total ...	4,503	47	47	...	774	...	919	...	1,667	6	58	...	72	4	468	..	2,083	2	603	123	..		3,413	75·01

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Statement showing the state of education of convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the jails and subsidiary jails of British Burma during the year 1881.*

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						10
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7, there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7, there were when they left jail						
Serial No.	Jail.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Remarks.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Akyab	327	4	220	4	104	...	3	...	310	4	134	...	63	...	26	...	37	.	...	...	3	...	36	...	24	..	
2	Kyoukpyoo	251	6	119	5	124	1	8	...	81	1	34	...	43	...	28	..	13	..	2	...	...	...	28		15	...	
3	Sandoway	137	2	64	2	73	...	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	.	...	
4	Rangoon — Natives ...	2,170	75	863	63	1,070	12	237	..	1,744	19	643	...	1,191	..	875	...	295	...	21	..	260	...	776	..	155	...	
	Rangoon — Europeans ...	165	...	24	...	106	...	35	...	74	...	28	...	79	...	48	..	30	...	1	...	7	.	43	..	29	...	
5	Maoobin	463	10	215	10	245	...	3	...	62	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	
6	Bassein	714	32	284	32	428	...	2	.	353	4	69	...	36	...	4	...	32	.	...	..	1	.	28	.	7	...	
7	Henzada	320	10	139	9	123	1	58	..	89	2	35	...	86	...	26	...	36	...	24	..	...	..	36	..	50	...	
8	Myanoung	198	8	36	8	155	...	7	...	33	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	
9	Thayetmyo	839	28	273	26	557	2	9	...	381	4	83	...	334	...	106	...	192	..	36	...	23	...	126	...	185	...	
10	Moulmein	570	14	349	14	210	...	11	...	984	4	75	.	36	..	7	...	27	..	2	...	...	...	15	..	21	...	
11	Tavoy	102	5	52	5	35	....	15	...	81	2	25	...	92	...	48	...	32	...	12	...	31	...	38	..	23	...	
12	Mergui	199	12	67	12	120	...	12	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
13	Toungoo	249	32	104	32	102	...	43	...	210	3	52	...	22	...	7	...	12	...	3	...	1	...	14	...	7	...	
14	Shwaygyin	325	3	114	2	186	...	25	1	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	7,029	241	2,923	224	3,638	16	468	1	4,503	47	1,178	...	1,982	...	1,175	...	706	...	101	...	326	..	1,140	...	516	...	

C.—Prisons.

10.—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of British Burma during the year 1881, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.

1	2	3					4		5		6	
		Average number of prisoners.					Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.	
				Civil.			A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Serial No.	Jail.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Excise.	Debtors.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.*	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Akyab ...	314	7	...	1	322	7,761 0 0	24 2 10	8,032 0 0	24 15 1	3,324 0 0	10 5 2
2	Kyoukpyoo	82	4	...	1	87	2,636 0 0	30 10 4	1,876 0 0	21 9 1	2,147 0 0	24 10 11
3	Sandoway	28	6	1	...	35	391 0 0	11 2 9	1,286 0 0	36 11 11	1,644 0 0	46 15 7
4	Rangoon... Natives	1,763	20	4	17	1,804	61,493 0 0	34 6 7	33,402 0 0	18 8 3	9,790 0 0	5 6 10
	Rangoon... Europeans	74	1	.	...	75	6,730 0 0	89 11 9	1,389 0 0	18 8 3	407 0 0	5 6 10
5	Maoobin	63	5	1	7	76	2,282 0 0	33 1 2	1,646 0 0	21 10 6	2,280 0 0	30 0 0
6	Bassein ...	357	14	5	7	383	10,428 0 0	27 11 9	8,262 0 0	21 9 2	3,128 0 0	8 2 8
7	Henzada	91	12	4	2	109	3,262 0 0	30 7 9	2,391 0 0	21 15 5	1,560 0 0	14 5 0
8	Myanoung	33	2	...	...	35	819 0 0	24 4 1	1,290 0 0	36 13 9	1,560 0 0	44 9 2
9	Thayetmyo	365	11	3	1	400	12,344 0 0	30 15 0	8,189 0 0	20 7 7	3,981 0 0	9 15 4
10	Moulmein	988	8	2	12	1,010	27,528 0 0	27 9 4	22,714 0 0	22 7 10	5,629 0 0	5 9 2
11	Tavoy ...	83	2	1	1	87	2,469 0 0	28 11 4	2,935 0 0	33 11 9	2,148 0 0	24 11 0
12	Mergui ...	19	3	1	2	25	431 0 0	18 11 8	1,101 0 0	44 0 8	1,044 0 0	41 12 2
13	Toungoo	213	4	1	1	219	6,591 0 0	30 3 9	4,993 0 0	22 12 9	3,392 0 0	15 7 10
14	Shwaygyin	57	2	..	.	59	1,709 0 0	28 15 5	2,244 0 0	38 0 7	2,388 0 0	40 7 7
	Total ...	4,550	101	23	52	4,726	1,46,901 0 0	31 6 11	1,01,753 0 0	21 8 6	44,425 0 0	9 6 5

* Excise prisoners included.

C.—Prisons.

10.—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of British Burma during the year 1881, &c.—(concld.)

1	2	7			8		9		10	11
		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Serial No.	Jail.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.*	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Akyab	812 0 0	2 8 4	73 13 1	854 0 0	2 11 6	604 0 0	1 14 0	21,367 0 0	66 6 8
2	Kyoukpyoo	44 0 0	0 8 2	44 0 0	212 0 0	2 9 5	602 0 0	6 14 9	7,517 0 0	86 6 5
3	Sandoway	11 0 0	0 5 0	...	84 0 0	2 14 4	355 0 0	10 2 3	3,771 0 0	107 11 11
4	Rangoon ... Natives	7,093 0 0	3 14 11	95 13 7	4,178 0 0	2 5 10	6,755 0 0	3 11 11	1,22,711 0 0	68 0 4
	Rangoon ... Europeans	1,656 0 0	22 1 3	276 0 0	906 0 0	12 3 11	2,030 0 0	27 1 1	13,118 0 0	174 14 6
5	Maoobin	35 0 0	0 7 4	17 8 0	25 0 0	0 6 3	601 0 0	7 14 6	6,869 0 0	90 6 1
6	Bassein	429 0 0	1 1 11	61 4 7	432 0 0	1 3 1	654 0 0	1 11 4	23,333 0 0	60 14 9
7	Henzada	302 0 0	2 12 4	302 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 8	289 0 0	2 10 5	7,811 0 0	71 10 7
8	Myanoung	799 0 0	22 13 3	33 4 8	11 0 0	0 5 4	204 0 0	5 13 3	4,713 0 0	134 10 6
9	Thayetmyo	1,693 0 0	4 3 9	141 1 4	365 0 0	0 15 1	1,075 0 0	2 11 0	27,650 0 0	69 2 0
10	Moulmein	2,057 0 0	2 0 7	128 9 0	1,717 0 0	1 11 9	2,351 0 0	2 5 3	61,996 0 0	61 6 1
11	Ta'voy	34 0 0	0 6 3	34 0 0	85 0 0	1 0 2	255 0 0	2 14 11	7,926 0 0	91 1 8
12	Mergui	...	...	...	28 0 0	1 6 5	80 0 0	3 3 2	2,684 0 0	107 5 9
13	Toungoo	769 0 0	3 8 2	96 2 0	387 0 0	1 12 11	654 0 0	2 15 9	16,786 0 0	76 10 4
14	Shwaygyin	15 0 0	0 4 1	7 8 0	40 0 0	0 11 3	666 0 0	11 4 7	7,062 0 0	119 11 1
	Total ...	15,749 0 0	3 5 4	95 7 2	9,328 0 0	2 0 8	17,175 0 0	3 10 2	3,35,334 0 0	70 15 3

*Exclusive of under trial and civil debtors.

C.—Prisons.

12.—Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails of British Burma during the year 1881.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7												8		
										AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS												RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
										On prison duties						On jail buildings								
										A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations		New jails		K.	L.			
Serial No.	Jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number under sentence of labour on working days.		Average number sick.		Average number convalescent and infirm.		On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e. g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under P. W. D.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under P. W. D.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (column 7K).
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
1	Akyab	1	...	256	3	11	..	...	..	.	13	15	10	14	4	...	...	...	...	203	...	5·02	5·79	78·38
2	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	69	1	1	..	...	...	24	1	6	7	8	...	1	..	...	...	23	...	1·43	8·57	32·86
3	Sandoway	1	..	23	1	...		..		..	.	2	5	..	5	..	...	...	...	8	...	...	8·33	33·33
4	Rangoon ... Natives	13	...	1,317	16	74	..	32	.	..	61	117	26	46	14	5	1	...	188	905	...	4·48	8·58	66·40
	Rangoon ... Europeans	2	..	48	.	6	...	2	..	..	2	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	45	...	4·17	...	93·75
5	Maobin	2	..	50	1	2	...	...	.	9	.	4	3	3	..	2	...	..	...	20	..	..	7·84	39·22
6	Bassein	2	...	301	4	7	...	..		11	19	25	10	15	5	7	4	..	...	209	...	6·23	8·20	68·52
7	Henzada	.	..	77	1	1		.	.	45	.	3	5	8	1	..	.	...	...	14	...	...	6·41	17·95
8	Myanoung		.	8		24	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	...		..	..	.	..	...	...	...	50·00	...
9	Thayetmyo	1	1	324	3	12		2	.	3	3	24	12	51	3	..	...		..	225	...	2·75	7·34	66·81
10	Moulmein	3		808	4	16		6		1	20	47	10	...	9	...	...	...	..	761	...	2·38	5·58	90·38
11	Tavoy			63	2	1		.		5	3	6	6	3	1	.	5	.		39	...	4·23	8·45	54·93
12	Mergui	1		15	1							2	5	1	2		4	.	..	2	..	...	12·50	12·50
13	Toungoo	2	.	136	3	8		6		7	8	16	6	20	8	9	1	...	.	94	...	4·73	9·47	55·62
14	Shwaygyin	1	...	45	1	2	..			37		2	4	3	...	.	..	...	..	..	...	..	4·35	...
	Total ..	29	1	3,636	41	165	.	46	..	151	136	275	110	173	43	24	15	..	188	2,518	.	3·70	7·48	60·30

	M.	F.
Holidays	579	5
Cells	48	...

	M.	F.
Extramural	14	...

C.—Prisons.

14.—Statement showing the net cost of prisoners in the jails of British Burma during the year 1881.

Serial No.	Jail.	Cost of maintenance.	Excess of payments over drawings from treasury, column 7A of *Statement No. XIII.*	Excess of drawings over payments, column 7C of *Statement No. XIII.*	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labour.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Akyab	21,387	8,114	..	13,273	42	51	
2	Kyoukpyoo	7,517	1,091	...	6,426	78	92	
3	Sandoway	3,771	691	..	3,080	110	128	
4	Rangoon	1,35,829	52,906	-	82,923	45	59	
5	Maoobin	6,860	865	..	6,004	95	118	
6	Bassein	23,333	..	6,291	29,624	83	97	
7	Henzada	7,811	...	106	7,917	87	101	
8	Myanoung	4,713	66	...	4,647	141	581	
9	Thayetmyo	27,650	5,161	...	22,489	58	69	
10	Moulmein	61,996	28,744	..	33,252	34	39	
11	Tavoy	7,926	1,463	...	6,463	78	91	
12	Mergui	2,684	103	...	2,581	136	161	
13	Toungoo	16,786	3,362	...	13,424	63	79	
14	Shwaygyin	7,062	27	...	7,035	123	153	
	Total	3 35,334	96 196	..	2,39,138	53	65	

C.—Prisons.

15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails and subsidiary jails of British Burma during the year 1881.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jail.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, i.e. exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akyab	Convicts	393	15	408	310	4	314	328	2	330	332	10	342	11	...	11	23	.	23	..	..	.
		Under-trials	15	10	25	7	...	7	15	.	15	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...
		Civil prisoners	15	5	20	1	.	1	3	..	3	...	..	...	.	.	.	...		..		..	..
2	Kyoukpyoo	Convicts	97	16	113	81	1	82	107	...	107	18	..	18	1		1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	16	.	16	4	..	4	4	...	4	1	.	1	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	..	.	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway	Convicts	10	4	14	27	1	28	40	1	41	27	4	27	...	.	...		..	..	..	...	...
		Under-trials	7		7	6	..	6	13		13		.	..	..	...			..	..	.	...	...
		Civil prisoners	4	..	4	1	...	1	..	...	..	.	.	...	.	.		..	.	..	..	...	...
4	Rangoon	*Natives—*																					
		Convicts	1,568	56	1,624	1,744	19	1,763	1,851	25	1,876	2,402		2,406	74	...	74	22	.	22	4	...	4
		Under-trials	38	...	38	20	...	20	21	...	21	6	..	6	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...
		Civil prisoners	76	...	76	18	3	21	27	6	33	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Europeans—																					
		Convicts	80	...	80	74	...	74	87	...	87	135	...	135	6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	...	1	..	..	...	.	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Maoobin	Convicts	80	4	84	62	1	63	73	1	74	35	1	36	2	..	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	..	...	...	5	...	5	15	.	15	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
		Civil prisoners	8	4	12	7	1	8	10	1	11	2	.	2	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bassein	Convicts	300	16	316	353	4	357	393	4	397	274	1	275	7	...	7	7	...	7	1	...	1
		Under-trials	16	...	16	13	1	14	7	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	28	...	28	10	2	12	7	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Henzada	Convicts	91	3	95	89	2	91	128	1	129	31	1	32	1	...	1	11	1	12	1	...	1
		Under-trials	10	...	10	12	...	12	16	...	16	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	10	4	14	4	2	6	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myanoung	Convicts	26	4	30	33	...	33	61	.	61	34	1	35	24	...	24	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	6	...	6	2	..	2	7	1	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	..		...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Thayetmyo	Convicts	444	14	458	381	4	385	495	5	500	297	4	301	12	...	12	65	1	66	2	...	2
		Under-trials	12	...	12	11		11	7	1	8	4	...	4	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	16	...	16	3	1	4	3	1	4	..	1	1	...	...	.	...	1	1	...	...	...
10	Moulmein	Convicts	1,462	29	1,491	984	4	988	1,205	5	1,210	358	1	359	16	...	16	61	...	61	2	...	2
		Under-trials	29	.	29	8	.	8	19	..	19	6	.	6	...	..	.	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	40	...	40	11	3	14	14	2	16	2	..	2	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Tavoy	Convicts	73	9	82	81	2	83	92	3	95	17	.	17	1	..	1	7	...	7	...	..	...
		Under-trials	11	..	11	2	..	2	3	1	4	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	6	9	15	2	...	2	10	..	10	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mergui	Convicts	15	2	17	18	1	19	27	...	27	16	...	16	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	5	...	5	3	.	3	9	..	9	3	...	3	.	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	2	1	3	6	1	7	1	1	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
13	Toungoo	Convicts	211	12	223	210	3	213	227	3	230	186	...	186	8	...	8	..	...	...	...	..	...
		Under-trials	11	...	11	4	.	4	17		17	1	..	1	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	2	...	2	2	1	3	..	...	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shwaygyin	Convicts	45	6	51	56	1	57	73	1	74	63	..	63	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	..		2		2	9	1	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	.	...	..	..	2	.	2	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	4,895	191	5,086	4,503	47	4,550	5,187	51	5,238	4,225	23	4,248	165	...	165	203	2	205	10	...	10
		Under-trials	176	10	186	100	1	101	163	4	167	33	..	33	..	.	...	4	..	4	...	..	...
		Civil prisoners	217	22	239	62	13	75	89	16	105	6	2	8	...	...	...	.	1	1	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	5,288	223	5,511	4,665	61	4,726	5,439	71	5,510	4,264	25	4,289	165	...	165	207	3	210	10	.	10

C.—Prisons.

15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails and subsidiary jails of British Burma, &c.—(concld).

1	2		10			11			12														
									Ratio per cent. of average strength														
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Serial No.	Jail.		Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akyab	Convicts	14	..	14	..	...	...	107·10	250·00	108·92	3·55	..	3·50	...	...	...	7·42	...	7·32	7·42	...	7·32
		Under-trials	...	...	...	..	..	...	57·14	...	57·14	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	..	...	.	..	.	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
2	Kyoukpyoo	Convicts...	2	...	2	.	...	.	22·22	.	21·95	1·23	...	1·22	...	..	...	2·47	...	2·44	2·47	...	2·44
		Under-trials	..	...	.	..	..	..	25·00	..	25·00	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	.	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
3	Sandoway	Convicts	...	...	..	...	...	..	100·00	...	96·43	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	..	..	..		...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	..
		Civil prisoners	.	...	.	...	..	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rangoon	*Natives—*																					
		Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	137·73	21·05	136·47	4·24	...	4·20	...	...	...	1·26	...	1·25	1·26	...	1·25
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	..	..	30·00	..	30·00	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Europeans—																					
		Convicts	1	...	1	..	...	..	182·43	.	182·43	8·11	..	8·11	...	...	...	2·70	...	2·70	2·70	...	2·70
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	.		..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
5	Maoobin	Convicts	1	...	1	...	..	...	56·45	100·00	57·14	3·23	.	3·17	..	...	...	1·61	...	1·59	1·61	...	1·59
		Under-trials	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	..	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	..	...	...	..	...	28·57	.	25·00	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bassein	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·62	25·00	77·03	1·98	...	1·96	...	...	...	1·96	...	1·96	1·98	...	1·96
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·69	...	7·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·69	...	7·14	7·69	...	7·14
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·00	...	8·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

7	Henzada	Convicts	...	...	1	1	9	...	9	34·83	50·00	35·16	1·12	...	1·10	10·11	...	9·89	2·25	50·00	3·20	12·36	50·00	13·1
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	33·33	...	33·33	...	...	...	8·33	...	8·33	...	...	...	8·33	...	[illegible]
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Myanoung	Convicts	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	103·03	...	106·06	72·73	..	72·73	...	...	...	3·03	...	3·03	3·03	...	3·03
		Under-trials	..	..	...	...	..	.	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
9	Thayetmyo	Convicts	...	4	..	4	1	...	1	77·95	100·00	78·18	3·15	...	3·12	0·26	...	0·26	16·60	25·00	16·88	17·06	25·00	17·14
		Under-trials	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	36·36	..	36·36	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	1	1		...	...	.	100·00	25·00	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	100.00	25·00	...	100·00	25·00
10	Moulmein	Convicts	..	18	..	18	26	.	26	36·38	25·00	36·34	1·63	...	1·63	2·64	...	2·63	3·56	...	3·54	6·20	...	6·17
		Under-trials	.	2	...	2	.	..	..	75·00		75·00	..	..	..	...	..	...	25·00	...	25·00	25·00	...	25·00
		Civil prisoners	...	...	.	...	..	..	.	16·18	..	14·29	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
11	Tavoy	Convicts	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	20·99	..	20·48	1·23	...	1·20	...	...	..	8·64	..	8·43	8·64	...	8·43
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mergui	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·89	..	84·21	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	100·00	..	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·00	100·00	66·67	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
13	Toungoo	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86·57	.	87·32	3·81	...	3·76	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	25·00	..	25·00	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shwaygyin	Convicts	...	...	...	.	..	..	.	112·50	...	110·53	3·57	..	3·51	..	...	...	1·79	.	1·75	1·79	...	1·75
		Under-trials	...	...	...	.	..	..	.	50·00	..	50·00	..	...	...		.	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
		Civil prisoners	...	..	...	..	...	..		.	..	..		...	..	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	...	46	1	47	36		36	93·83	48·94	93·36	3·66	.	3·63	0·80	..	0·80	3·71	4·26	3·71	4·51	4·26	4·51
		Under-trials	...	2	..	2	1	..	1	33·00	...	32·67	..	...		1·00	.	0·99	3·00	..	2·97	4·00	...	3·96
		Civil prisoners	..	..	1	1	..	..	...	9·68	15·38	10·67	..	..	...	.	.	...	.	7·69	1·33	..	7·69	1·33
		GRAND TOTAL	...	48	2	50	37	...	37	91·40	40·98	90·75	3·54	...	3·49	0·79	...	0·78	3·64	4·92	3·66	4·44	4·92	4·44

C.—Prisons.

21.—Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary of British Burma during the year 1881.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial No.	Jail.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining at the close of the year.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akyab	6	...	181	1	187	1	188	7	...	7	70	...	70	112	1	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
2	Kyoukpyoo	6	...	148	2	154	2	156	4	...	4	59	1	60	86	1	87	..	..	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
3	Sandoway	1	...	117	1	118	1	119	6	...	6	59	1	60	56	...	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4	Rangoon { Natives ...	10	...	213	3	223	3	226	20	..	20	114	2	116	82	1	83	3	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Rangoon { Europeans...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	1	...	1	3	...	3	5	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Maoobin	6	...	132	3	138	3	141	5	.	5	67	3	70	61	...	61	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
6	Bassein	22	...	307	10	329	10	339	13	1	14	143	4	147	174	5	179	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	1	12
7	Henzada	13	...	324	3	337	3	340	12	...	12	178	2	180	143	1	144	3	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	12
8	Myanoung	1	...	81	2	82	2	84	2	...	2	38	2	40	38	..	38	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Thayetmyo	14	...	181	7	195	7	202	11	...	11	84	6	90	81	1	82	2	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
10	Moulmein	11	...	130	1	141	1	142	8	...	8	59	...	59	73	1	74	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	6
11	Tavoy	7	...	90	6	97	6	103	2	...	2	46	4	50	46	2	48	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
12	Mergui	4	...	112	5	116	5	121	3	...	3	40	2	42	73	3	76	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
13	Toungoo	2	...	194	8	196	8	204	4	...	4	74	..	74	111	8	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	
14	Shwaygyin	...	...	114	2	114	2	11	2	...	2	57	...	57	55	2	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...	103	...	2,332	54	2,435	54	2,489	100	1	101	1,091	27	1,118	1,196	26	1,222	25	...	...	...	4	...	119	1	120

D.—

1.—General statement of crime, showing the result of police operations in the detection

for the

PART I.—

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By police, *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases taken in to Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*						
1	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments	1	...	1	...	...	...
1a	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Govt. notes	5	...	5	...	...	5
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	5	...	5	...	...	5
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	78	4	82	...	...	67
5	143, 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	71	...	71	...	...	76
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier... ...	14	...	14	...	...	16
		Total ...	174	4	178	...	...	169
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
8	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. by dacoits	5	...	5	...	...	1
10		Do. by robbers	11	...	11	...	...	5
11		Do. by poison	1	...	1	...	...	1
12		Other murders	84	2	86	...	...	56
13	307 ...	Attempt at murder	18	...	18	...	...	14
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide...	24	1	25	...	...	24
15	304A ...	Causing death by negligence not amounting to culpable homicide	6	...	6	...	...	6
16	376 ...	Rape	44	...	44	...	...	39
17	377 ...	Unnatural offences	8	...	8	...	...	7
18	317, 318 .	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	...	1	...	...	1
19	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	22	...	22	...	...	19
20	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	...	1	...	...	1
21	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	167	4	171	...	...	151
22	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	...	3	...	...	4
24	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	330	5	335	...	...	229
25	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	32	...	32	...	...	28
26	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	3	...	3	...	...	4
27	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force on public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	231	3	234	...	...	225
30	358 ...	Rash act, causing grievous hurt	1	...	1	...	...	1
		Total ...	992	15	1,007	...	...	869

POLICE.

and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen in the province of British Burma year 1881.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Persons. Number arrested. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Property. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Cases struck off as false, excluded from column 4.
9	10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																			Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	1	9	...	...	1	9	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	2	...	2	26	...	...	20	8	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
55	1	...	1	103	...	7	7	90	17	1	71	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
59	3	...	3	782	1	...	39	747	285	...	462	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	6
11	1	...	1	27	...	1	...	27	10	1	16	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	4
132	8	...	8	947	1	8	67	881	320	2	558	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	10		4	...	...		1	6	...	4	2	1,662	412	...
2	...	...	...	20	...	...	5	14	1	7	6	...	1	...	...	...	7	4	826	372	...
...	...	...	...	1		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	9	...	9	83	...	7	11	74	2	15	35	3		...	8	11	2	...	158	...	7
8	2	...	2	20	...	2	...	20	1	6	7	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
16	5	...	5	53	...	...	11	46	8	11	19	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	6
3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13	4	...	4	70	...	1	28	44	26	2	15	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	49
2	...	...	...	16	...	...	5	11	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	1	...	1	33	...	1	14	19	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	18	...	18	219	...	3	14	218	49	3	144	2	1	1	19	1	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
207	22	...	22	475	...	...	45	451	132	2	287	3	...	1	26	1	...	...	...	...	67
16	...	...	...	48	...	...	5	41	19	3	17	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	39
1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	1	...	1	414	...	2	58	355	163	...	190	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	90
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
570	62	...	62	1,498	...	16	200	1,330	422	61	748	8	2	7	66	25	13	6	2,646	784	308

D.—

1.—General statement of crime, showing the result of police operations in the detection for the year 1881.

PART I.—

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases: Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated: By police, *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases taken into Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.*						
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	37	10	47	...	...	23
32	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity... ...	3	...	3	...	...	3
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means ...	29	...	29	...	...	12
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house	53	1	54	...	...	26
		Robbery { on the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	11	...	11	...	...	13
		Robbery { other robberies ...	21	2	23	...	...	15
35	270, 281, 282, 430, 433, 435, 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences... ...	74	1	75	...	...	29
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	453	5	458	...	...	219
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt... ...	100	1	101	...	...	79
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	...	1	...	..	2
		Total ...	782	20	802	...	...	421
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
39	323 ...	Hurt	909	9	918	...	...	846
40	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	45	...	45	...	...	43
41	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	26	...	26	...	...	30
42	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	168	2	170	...	...	124
43	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,148	11	1,159	...	...	1,043
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
44	428, 429 ...	Mischief...	199	6	205	...	...	67
45	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	102	...	102	...	...	79
46	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	944	33	977	...	...	275
		Theft { ordinary	8,151	160	8,311	2	...	4,593
47	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	178	2	180	2	...	141
48	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	346	9	355	...	...	342
49	447, 448 ...	Criminal house-trespass	250	6	256	..	...	258
50	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	1	...	1	...	...	1
		Total ...	10,171	216	10,387	4	...	5,756
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
	311, 400, 401, C.P.C. ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Chapter XXXVIII, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	517	2	519	...	...	504
53	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	3	...	3	...	...	2
54	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	458	.3	456	...	...	432
55		Ditto ditto Excise Laws ...	1,211	11	1·222	...	...	1,194
56		Ditto ditto Railway Laws ...	60	...	60	...	...	61
57		Ditto ditto Salt and Customs Laws..	2	...	2	...	...	2
58		Ditto ditto Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		Ditto ditto Stamp Act... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 290, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	4,701	13	4,714	...	...	4,661
61	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	308	2	310	...	...	299
		Total ...	7,255	31	7,286	...	...	7,195
		Grand Total ...	20,592	297	20,619	4	...	15,453

POLICE.

and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen in the province of British Burma—continued.

COGNIZABLE CRIME—(*concluded*).

Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Persons. Number arrested. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Property. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Cases struck off as false excluded from column 4.
9	10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																			Rs.	Rs.	
10	8	...	8	116	...	6	25	83	23	8	37	...	6	4	14	1	36	10	18,569	1,205	6
2	...	...	...	9	...	..	...	9	2	2	5	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
9	9	...	9	30	...	1	7	31	11	1	15	...	...	...	4	..	25	4	3,824	1,082	10
19	1	3	4	83	...	2	11	74	25	8	41	...	...	...	..	..	43	8	8,593	206	8
9	7	...	7	28	...	..	2	33	12	3	18	...	...	...		...	15	5	1,569	339	6
9	4	...	4	44	...	2	12	34	16	.	17	...	...	...	1	..	27	8	3,268	485	28
14	1	..	1	49	...	...	16	34	18	2	14	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	37
159	4	...	4	307	...	1	17	293	90	1	197	..	..	...	5	.	360	152	36,714	5,341	32
51	3	...	3	106	...	..	11	98	31	..	65	1	...	...	1		1	1	57	57	7
1	...	..	..	4	..	..	...	4	1	..	3	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	6	381	3
283	37	3	40	776	...	12	101	693	229	25	412	1	6	4	25	1	508	199	72,600	9,186	138
678	45	.	15	1,616	.	...	266	1,382	403	..	966	1	..	13	12	..	...	...	...	...	364
38	...	...	..	53	...	...	..	53	10	..	43	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	1
21	...	...	..	60	...	...	1	59	15	..	44	..	...	.	..	.	...		...	...	13
67	...	...	...	239	.	...	38	201	88	.	111	..	.	..	2	...	.	..	...	...	56
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		.	...	..	...	.	...	..
807	45	...	45	1,968	...	..	305	1,695	516	..	1,164	1	...	13	14	...	...	..	...	..	434
36	...	..	...	134	...	..	56	78	37	..	41	...	..	..	..	...	1	...	50	...	75
58	2	..	2	92	...	.	10	81	20	..	58	1	3	...	2	...	8	1	231	5	17
188	14	...	14	621	4	24	121	492	159	...	320	...	...	2	13	...	950	537	1,22,902	53,646	333
3,510	57	1	58	6,614	4	39	784	5,848	1,017	6	4,180	1	4	1	42	2	8,543	4,449	3,73,772	91,300	1,017
104	...	...	...	192	...	.	22	169	53	..	116	...	..	1	.	..	152	66	24,645	5,501	86
266	10	...	10	542	...	4	39	504	148	2	350	...	...	5	4	...	37	296	1,191	16,951	37
195	2	...	2	420	6	...	71	357	83	..	264	...	...	.	10	...	1	1	11	11	159
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4,357	85	1	86	8,616	14	67	1,103	7,530	2,117	8	5,329	2	7	9	72	2	9,798	5,350	5,22,862	1,67,414	2,625
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
322	13	...	13	729	...	1	49	692	255	...	428	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	65
2	...	...	...	16	...	...	13	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	33
375	2	...	2	2,303	...	...	52	2,253	476	...	1,772	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	28
1,002	18	...	18	1,519	5	4	81	1,457	305	...	1,186	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	109
55	...	..	...	76	...	1	6	69	8	...	61	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,398	6	...	6	8,995	...	3	85	8,913	617	...	8,284	...	...	..	12	...	...	...	...	...	253
273	1	...	1	661	...	...	3	659	79	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
6,429	40	...	40	14,301	5	9	289	14,048	1,741	...	12,265	7	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	501
12,578	277	4	281	28,101	20	112	2,066	26,177	5,345	96	20,476	19	15	33	213	28	10,319	5,546	5,98,108	1,77,384	4,027

D.—

1.—General statement of crime, showing the result of police operations in the detection

PART II.—

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.
1	2	3
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ... ...
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ...
2	157	Harbouring deserters by masters of ships ... ...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice ... ...
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ... ...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints, and claims ... ...
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ... ...
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ... ...
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ... ...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ... ...
		Total ...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... ...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ...
		Total ...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*
12	384 to 389	Extortion ... ...
		Total ...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*
13	345	Wrongful confinement ... ...
14	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ... ...
		Total ...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*
15	417 to 420	Cheating ... ...
16	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ... ...
17	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ... ...
18	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ... ...
		Total ...
		CLASS VI.—*Offences not specified above.*
19	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ... ...
20	298	Offences against religion ... ...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ... ...
22	500 to 502	Defamation ... ...
23	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ... ...
24	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ... ...
25	... ...	Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code ... ...
26	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by police ... ...
		Total ...
		GRAND TOTAL ...

POLICE.

and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen, &c.—concluded.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
74	86	30	55	32	7
55	60	22	46	...	...
24	24	7	16	...	..
2	3	...	3	...	.
6	11	2	9		.
...	...	...	...	...	...
270	1,350	304	1,046	...	...
432	1,544	365	1,176	32	7
1	2	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	1	..	...
22	37	15	22	...	...
22	37	15	22	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
81	130	17	113	.	.
81	130	17	113	..	..
40	46	9	33	394	379
161	197	60	137	2,181	1,482
8	6	2	4	39	...
34	46	8	39	8	...
243	205	79	213	2,622	1,861
4	5	1	4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...
2	22	5	17	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...
30	50	3	46	...	...
37	113	28	85	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
11	58	5	53	...	...
85	249	42	206	...	...
864	2,257	519	1,731	2,054	1,868

D.—

2.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*						
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments	3	1	..	...	7	...
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	..	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Govt. notes	15	5	73	100	20	10
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	5	5	40	40	10	28
4	224, 226	Other offences against public justice	106	82	80	67	115	104
5	143, 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	90	71	77	83	685	786
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	11	14	73	78	16	28
		Total	230	178	76	74	853	956
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. by dacoits	7	5	29	...	18	14
10		Do. by robbers	11	11	18	18	12	20
11		Do. by poison	...	1	...	...	..	1
12		Other murders	88	86	50	36	115	92
13	307	Attempts at murder	15	18	80	44	20	22
14	304, 308, 304a	Culpable homicide	38	25	63	64	86	58
15	304a	Causing death by negligence not amounting to culpable homicide	8	6	87	50	11	9
16	376	Rape	48	44	33	30	52	74
17	377	Unnatural offences	5	8	40	25	6	16
18	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	100	100	2	1
19	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	22	22	55	64	22	34
20	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	1	50	100	6	1
21	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	132	171	72	63	198	237
22	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	...	...	...	...	1
23	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4	3	75	100	4	6
24	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	363	335	66	62	487	497
25	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	45	32	40	50	64	48
26	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	2	3	100	33	11	8
27	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	4	...
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force on public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	189	234	50	61	208	415
30	358	Rash act causing grievous hurt	2	1	50	100	2	1
		Total	982	1,007	61	57	1,388	1,555
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.*						
31	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	48	47	48	21	152	124
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	2	3	100	67	12	9
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	26	29	42	31	48	30
34	392, 393	Robbery — in dwelling-house	51	54	31	35	86	87
		Robbery — on the highway, between sunset and sunrise	31	11	35	61	45	35
		Robbery — other robberies	33	23	30	39	64	48
35	270, 281, 282, 430, 433, 435, 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	62	75	33	19	76	50
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	384	458	37	35	279	311
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	74	101	53	50	96	109
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	2	1	50	100	5	4
		Total	733	802	39	35	863	816
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
39	323	Hurt	824	918	71	74	1,313	1,661
40	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	47	45	91	84	53	53
41	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	12	26	67	92	26	60
42	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	140	190	41	39	180	239
43	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,023	1,159	68	70	1,572	2,013

POLICE.

with result of police operations.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	20	9	70	67	70	60	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	10	8	30	37	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	109	90	84	79	80	68	..	...	..	.	...	...
...	...	679	717	68	62	68	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	27	85	59	69	57	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	838	881	70	63	68	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	11	10	73	..	44	...	8,641	1,662	...	412	...	25
..	...	11	14	36	43	33	30	622	826	6	372	1	45
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	88	74	57	47	43	38	343	158	8	...	2	...
...	...	19	20	68	35	65	32	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	79	46	44	41	41	33	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	9	64	44	64	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	50	44	34	34	33	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	11	50	27	33	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	19	55	74	50	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	1	17	100	17	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	180	218	70	66	64	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	6	100	50	75	50	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	448	451	67	64	62	58	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	56	41	55	41	48	35	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	11	8	100	12	100	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	248	355	61	54	57	46	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	2	1	50	100	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,253	1,330	62	56	56	48	9,606	2,646	14	784	1	30
4	...	122	83	59	45	47	30	15,620	18,569	502	1,295	3	7
...	...	12	9	92	56	92	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	31	48	48	27	38	4,671	3,824	566	1,082	12	28
...	3	66	74	59	55	45	47	4,228	8,593	852	206	20	2
...	...	35	33	40	55	31	51	3,907	1,560	362	330	9	22
...	...	50	34	52	50	41	35	4,050	3,268	492	485	12	15
...	...	69	34	60	41	54	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	261	293	69	67	65	63	31,862	36,714	5,282	5,341	17	15
...	...	90	98	56	66	52	60	144	57	54	57	37	100
...	...	5	4	20	75	20	75	...	6	71	381	...	...
4	3	737	693	61	59	52	50	64,482	72,600	8,181	9,186	13	13
...	...	1,227	1,382	70	70	66	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	53	53	85	81	85	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	59	77	75	77	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	174	201	51	55	49	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,480	1,695	69	69	65	58	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—POLICE.—2.—*Comparative statement*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number	
							Number of persons arrested.	
			1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
44	428, 429 ...	Mischief	173	205	24	18	100	134
45	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	89	102	55	57	89	94
46	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	729	977	27	19	615	650
		Theft { ordinary	7,818	8,313	42	42	5,950	6,670
47	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	180	182	56	58	185	192
48	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	427	355	78	75	681	552
49	447, 448 ...	Criminal house-trespass	284	256	64	76	378	498
50	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	.	100	...	1
		Total ...	9,700	10,391	43	42	7,998	8,716
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
51	311, 400, 401, I. P. C. ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	..	.	1	...
52	Chapter XXXVIII, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	601	519	67	62	852	742
53	Sections 504 to 506 ..	Offences against religion	9	3	89	67	16	16
54	Cognizable offences under the Acts in force in the province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	633	456	83	82	3,185	2,305
55		Ditto ditto Excise Laws ...	1,453	1,222	81	82	1,780	1,542
56		Ditto ditto Railway Laws ...	82	60	80	92	111	76
57		Ditto ditto Salt and Customs Laws	1	2		100	1	2
58		Ditto ditto Stage Carriage Act ...	15	...	87	...	24	...
59		Ditto ditto Stamp Act ...	...	..	...	...	..	...
60	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	3,558	4,714	92	93	7,282	9,001
61	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	230	310	86	88	376	602
		Total ..	6,582	7,286	86	88	13,628	14,346
		GRAND TOTAL ...	19,250	20,823	60	60	26,302	28,402

NOTE.—In the percentages for 1881 the number of false cases

D.—

3.—Thuggee and dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying

D.—

4.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection

PART I.

ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION

District.	Name of fair or place of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shwaygyin	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	

of cognizable crime, &c.—concluded.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	84	78	57	53	48	31	40	50	...	..	...	...
...	...	86	81	67	72	65	62	747	231	..	5	...	2
...	...	517	492	65	65	55	50	1,08,741	1,23,962	68,421	53,646	63	44
...	1	5,983	5,848	72	71	65	63	3,10,308	3,73,772	84,331	91,300	27	24
...	...	180	169	66	69	64	60	8,792	24,645	5,884	5,501	67	22
...	...	653	504	72	69	69	63	3,629	1,191	27,541	16,951	...	...
...	...	368	357	60	74	58	62	.	11	...	11	...	100
...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...
...	1	7,271	7,530	71	71	64	61	4,32,257	5,22,862	1,86,180	1,67,414	43	32
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	792	692	70	62	65	59	...	...	...	.	..	..
...	...	16	3	100	67	100	12	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	3,172	2,253	81	79	80	77	...	...	...	.	...	.
...	...	1,732	1,457	79	78	77	74	...	...	...	..	..	.
...	...	106	69	78	88	75	80	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	1	2	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	24	...	67	..	67	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,258	8,913	91	93	91	92	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	371	659	82	88	82	88	...	...	...	..	..	..
...	..	13,473	14,048	85	87	85	85		..	...	..	...	
4	4	25,053	26,177	74	78	74	72	5,06,345	5,98,108	1,94,375	1,77,384	38	30

struck off has been taken out of calculation.

POLICE.

drugs for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes—None.

POLICE.

of persons and property or quartered as a punitive measure.

OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.						PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.						
Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		*Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.*		*Property.*		Number of cases.	*Strength of additional police.*		Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	REMARKS.
To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
									Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	870 0 0	1st July to 31st December 1881.	One case murder.	.....

D.—Police.

5.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police in the province of British Burma during the year 1881.

District.	Sanctioned strength of police force.										Cost of police.											
	Inspector-General; Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of district, cantonment town, or municipal and water police paid for wholly, or in part, from imperial revenues.						Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than imperial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3) (2).	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise (not included in columns 11, 13, and 14).	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head-quarters	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	..	...	23,400	..	...	..	6,780	...	..	...	.	1,856	32,036	32,036	...
Arakan. Akyab	...	1	4	29	...	411	13	...	...	...	6,000	741	...	17,381	63,058	..	...	..	8,770	95,950	84,066	11,884
Arakan. Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan ...	...	1	2	15	..	225	12	...	...	...	3,060	1,200	...	8,760	39,144	3,180	...	..	4,595	59,939	59,939	...
Arakan. Kyoukpyoo	...	1	3	19	...	311	25	.	..	...	7,200	1,000	...	11,760	50,976	1,740	...	..	4,624	77,300	77,300	...
Arakan. Sandoway	...	1	1	15	...	197	8	.	...	...	3,500	...	1,236	7,140	31,016	780	...	...	4,522	48,194	48,194	...
Arakan. Total ...	...	4	10	78	...	1,144	58	...	...	...	19,760	2,941	1,236	45,041	1,84,194	5,700	...	...	22,511	2,81,383	2,69,499	11,884
Pegu. Rangoon Town	...	1	10	18	...	271	5	..	...	...	9,600	1,200		21,660	46,548	5,280	...	...	6,083	90,371	22,593	67,778
Pegu. Hanthawaddy	...	2	7	46	...	462	50	1	8	...	8,400	1,104	9,504	27,720	60,544	2,280	...	..	13,127	1,42,679	1,40,939	1,740
Pegu. Tharrawaddy	...	1	3	24	...	210	5	...	...	...	6,000	1,068	...	12,729	36,467	2,151	...	..	5,371	63,786	63,786	...
Pegu. Prome	...	1	5	33	7	323	15	7	82	...	4,375	920	4,576	19,560	58,296	3,720	..	..	9,609	1,01,056	82,221	18,835
Pegu. Total ...	...	5	25	121	7	1,266	75	8	90	...	28,375	4,292	14,080	81,669	2,21,855	13,431	...	..	34,190	3,97,892	3,09,539	88,353
Irrawaddy. Thonegwa	...	1	4	18	...	170	42	4	40	...	6,000	1,000	...	13,080	36,940	2,880	...	..	6,095	67,995	60,110	7,885
Irrawaddy. Bassein	...	1	4	21	...	268	37	10	104	...	10,800	336	..	16,460	67,944	2,594	...	...	9,276	1,07,410	85,793	21,617
Irrawaddy. Henzada	...	1	2	16	...	209	5	9	60	...	7,700	948	1,335	12,585	44,946	1,618	...	...	4,346	73,478	59,593	13,885
Irrawaddy. Thayetmyo	...	2	5	42	...	797	5	4	22	..	14,400	2,000	...	27,120	1,26,394	4,500	...	...	13,253	1,89,657	1,84,821	4,836
Irrawaddy. Total ...	...	5	15	97	...	1,444	89	27	226	...	38,900	4,284	1,335	69,245	2,80,214	11,592	...	...	32,970	4,38,540	3,90,317	48,223
Tenasserim. Moulmein Town	...	1	2	14	...	138	11	1	...	...	6,360	...	600	9,156	22,356	1,800	...	...	3,771	44,043	32,582	11,461
Tenasserim. Amherst	...	2	5	62	...	607	36	...	7	...	16,039	2,671	3,636	29,592	1,02,336	3,360	...	...	14,115	1,71,749	1,71,749	..
Tenasserim. Tavoy	...	1	2	16	...	152	10	2	16	...	2,644	1,294	...	8,813	24,396	1,247	...	...	7,372	45,766	42,016	3,750
Tenasserim. Mergui	...	1	1	19	...	180	5	...	14	...	3,000	519	1,788	8,400	28,848	1,202	...	...	4,396	48,213	46,053	2,160
Tenasserim. Toungoo	...	1	3	33	1	352	...	3	39	...	10,800	536	1,308	17,580	54,806	367	...	...	5,988	91,385	83,305	8,080
Tenasserim. Shwaygyin	...	1	4	26	...	285	11	3	26	...	6,300	1,168	2,520	15,794	41,887	762	...	...	6,596	75,047	70,229	4,818
Tenasserim. Salween	...	...	3	17	...	229	12	...	...	...	...	1,200	.	12,028	38,624	1,756	...	...	7,267	60,875	60,603	272
Tenasserim. Total ...	...	7	20	187	1	1,943	85	9	102	...	45,203	7,408	9,852	1,01,363	3,13,253	10,494	...	...	49,505	5,37,078	5,06,537	30,541
Grand Total ...	1	21	73	484	8	5,797	307	44	418	23,400	1,32,238	18,925	26,503	3,04,098	9,99,516	41,217	...	...	1,41,032	16,86,929	15,07,928	1,79,001

D.—Police.—*Statement 5*—concluded.

District.	Distribution of force: In district: Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure. Officers.	Men.	On other duties. Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of police (officers and men): To area (6). Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Head-quarters	..	..	...	...	5	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan. Akyab	1	21	...	10	27	326	73	...	5,535	359,706	1 to 12·09	...	...	1 to 785	...	...
Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	18	237	...	...	1,015	14,499	1 „ 3·98	...	...	1 „ 569	...	...
Kyoukpyoo	1	13	1	13	21	310	...	...	4,309	149,303	1 „ 12·	...	...	1 „ 416	...	...
Sandoway	1	9	1	12	15	184	...	...	3,667	64,010	1 „ 16·52	...	...	1 „ 288	..	...
Total ...	3	43	2	35	81	1,057	73	...	14,526	587,518	1 to 11·23	...	...	1 to 454	...	...
Pegu. Rangoon Town	...	...	1	30	...	10	264	.	22	134,176	14·09 to 1	...	...	1 to 433	...	...
Hanthawaddy	4	61	...	...	48	376	9	78	4,236	427,720	1 to 7·35	..	...	1 „ 743	...	...
Tharrawaddy	...	..	2	14	26	201	...	..	2,014	278,155	1 „ 8·29	...	..	1 „ 1,145	...	...
Prome	1	12	...	7	15	319	89	...	2,887	322,342	1 „ 6·10	...	...	1 „ 681	...	...
Total ...	5	73	3	51	119	906	362	78	9,159	1,162,393	1 to 5·72	...	...	1 to 726	...	...
Irrawaddy. Thonegwa	...	13	1	29	22	170	44	...	5,413	284,063	1 „ 19·40	...	...	1 „ 1,018	...	...
Bassein	1	19	2	20	23	266	114	...	7,047	389,419	1 „ 15·82	...	...	1 „ 876	...	...
Henzada	...	20	..	14	19	180	69	...	1,948	318,077	1 „ 6·45	...	...	1 „ 1,053	...	...
Thayetmyo	1	24		10	48	746	26	22	2,397	169,560	1 „ 2·73	..	...	1 „ 193	...	...
Total ...	2	76	3	73	112	1,362	253	22	16,805	1,161,119	1 to 8·63	...	..	1 to 610	...	...
Tenasserim. Moulmein Town	...	...	1	6	.		160	...	14	53,107	11·86 to 1	...	...	1 to 318	...	...
Amherst	3	27	2	21	64	595	7	...	15,189	301,086	1 to 21·10	.	..	1 „ 418	.	...
Tavoy	1	13	1	7	17	142	18	...	7,150	84,988	1 „ 35·93	...	...	1 „ 427	...	...
Mergui	2	16	...	8	19	144	31	...	7,810	56,559	1 „ 35·50	...	...	1 „ 257	...	...
Toungoo	2	18	..	...	34	322	42	14	6,354	128,848	1 „ 14·71	...	...	1 „ 298	...	...
Shwaygyin	1	12	...	8	30	276	29	..	5,567	171,144	1 „ 15·64	..	...	1 „ 481	...	...
Salween	..	..	..	...	20	2[illegible]	...	.	4,646	30,009	1 „ 17·80	...	...	1 „ 115	...	...
Total ...	9	86	4	50	184	1,720	287	14	46,730	825,741	1 to 19·84	..	...	1 to 351	..	...
Grand Total ...	19	278	12	209	501	5,045	975	114	87,220	3,736,771	1 to 12·19	...	...	1 to 522	...	...

D.—Police.

6.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force in the province of British Burma during the year 1881.*

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.			Punishments												Rewards.		Education.							Number who have left the force during the year								
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate. Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 333, and 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.																			
	Officers.*	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Head-quarters	4	.			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	.		..		4	...	.	..	..	.		...	.	..	..
Arakan. Akyab	33	424	354		63		22	10	104		3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	11	32	289	...	419	84	301	67	...	5	28	22	11	...	11	37·12	2·41
Arakan. Northern Arakan	17	237	349	5	..	1	4	5	25	.	...		...	...	..	..	2	...	...	14	...	...	..	60	...	...	...	6	35	5	1	.	5	69·68	1·97
Arakan. Kyoukpyoo	22	336	278	...	.	1	16	3	40	..	9	..	...	...	1	2	5	1	...	22	114	.	59	50	218	94	..	5	28	17	9	3	6	29·05	1·68
Arakan. Sandoway	16	205	205	..	.	1	3	7	63	.	5	.	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	16	186	...	...	40	204	17	3	9	11	4	11	...	4	22·14	1·80
Total	88	1,202	1,086	5	63	3	45	25	232	..	17	...	...	...	1	2	15	3	13	84	589	.	478	234	723	178	3	25	102	48	32	3	26	39·50	2·02
Pegu. Rangoon Town	28	276	31	199	271	.	19	11	247	...	11	..	..	1	3	1	9	8	4	28	112	17	277	147	142	11	.	4	51	19	25	.	3	7·56	·99
Pegu. Hanthawaddy	54	520	500	303	.	2	41	8	49	..	16	...	...	...	..	1	11	...	1	55	340	54	520	295	558	19	3	3	135	43	25	13	3	6·37	·52
Pegu. Tharrawaddy	27	215	239	.	8	2	53	17	28	.	4	..	...	...	...	1	2	7	9	27	148	..	148	97	134	11	.	...	53	55	1	4	2	10·74	·83
Pegu. Prome	45	427	469	421	27	..	11	39	53	1	17	..	.	...	.	...	12	3	24	44	300	...	...	182	194	89	4	7	89	11	3	8	12	14·83	2·54
Total	154	1,438	1,259	923	306	4	124	75	377	1	48	.	...	1	3	3	34	18	38	154	900	71	945	721	1,028	130	7	14	328	128	54	25	20	9·87	1·26
Irrawaddy. Thonegwa	26	252	211	17	42	3	49	18	20		5	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	5	26	226	22	220	153	119	10	1	3	76	52	14	3	2	·72	·80
Irrawaddy. Bassein	35	469	386	58	99	..	13	2	39		6	..	...	...	1	..	9	4	8	29	305	..	257	129	206	35	3	1	77	13	22	5	2	·58	·45
Irrawaddy. Henzada	27	274	274	205	.	...	13	18	31		6		1	...	...	..	6	2	19	27	193	14	165	72	196	33	..	2	44	13	13	5	5	24·58	1·66
Irrawaddy. Thayetmyo	31	824	875	.	.	.	32	16	109	..	3	..	...	...	...	.	13	12	10	49	600	51	824	239	692	156	..	10	145	32	24	22	13	13·14	1·49
Total	139	1,759	1,776	370	141	3	107	54	299	.	20	..	1	...	1	...	37	20	42	131	1,318	87	1,466	593	1,213	234	4	16	342	110	73	35	22	9·75	1·11
Tenasserim. Moulmein Town	18	148	..	15	138	1	29	5	60	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	12	16	72	10	55	54	85	23	...	4	21	30	5	..	1	16·87	·60
Tenasserim. Amherst	67	650	655	100	.	...	28	7	47	..	..	...	.	...	...	1	5	3	4	65	300	2	119	201	457	60	2	.	118	28	33	4	20	8·23	2·79
Tenasserim. Tavoy	20	178	124		59	.	1	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	3	19	145	..	72	23	104	71	3	5	6	1	5	...	3	30·08	1·52
Tenasserim. Mergui	20	199	199	.	.	1	21	13	66	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	6	...	..	20	120	.	.	52	109	52	3	3	25	22	9	1	1	42·47	0·46
Tenasserim. Tonugoo	39	392	445	172	47	1	6	28	62	..	4	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	14	39	284	.	154	93	251	79	1	1	111	7	11	6	11*	22·07	2·55
Tenasserim. Shwaygyin	33	322	339	186	324	2	34	22	39	..	7	...	...	1	.	3	7	1	9	33	206	23	301	178	147	23	...	...	132	36	18	7	9	27·88	2·54
Tenasserim. Salween	20	241	253	...	...	...	2	3	24	.	2	...	...	...	..	.	5	...	...	14	35	.	...	81	167	2	...	..	80	2	7	1	2	11·11	·77
Total	217	2,130	2,015	473	568	5	121	78	298	1	16	...	1	1	...	5	29	9	42	206	1,162	35	701	682	1,320	310	9	13	493	126	88	19	47	22·60	2·00
Grand Total	602	6,529	6,136	1,771	1078	15	397	232	1,206	2	101	...	2	2	5	10	115	50	135	579	3,969	193	3,590	2,230	4,288	852	23	68	1265	412	247	82	115	20·48	1·61

*Exclusive of gazetted officers numbering 22.

D.—Police.

7.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police force of British Burma as it stood on the 31st December 1881.

District.	Race. Europeans. Military or covenanted civil.	Europeans. Uncovenanted.	Europeans. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Europeans. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100.	Europeans. Constables.	Eurasians. District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Eurasians. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Eurasians. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100.	Eurasians. Constables.	Natives. District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Natives. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Natives. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100.	Natives. Constables.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
Head-quarters	...	1	2	..	.	...	1	...	..	.	1	1	...
Arakan. Akyab	...	1	1	..	..	.	...	..	..	..	3	29	419
Arakan. Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	...	1	2	.	..	...	.		..	..	.	15	237
Arakan. Kyoukpyoo	...	1	1	.	...	...	..		..	...	2	19	327
Arakan. Sandoway	..	1	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	.	1	15	201
Total	...	4	4	.	.		.		...	.	6	78	1,184
Pegu. Rangoon Town		1	7		..		1	...	.	...	2	18	272
Pegu. Hanthawaddy	.	2	3		...	.	1	.	.	..	5	47	524
Pegu. Tharrawaddy	...	1	1	..	...	.	...			..	2	24	215
Pegu. Prome	.	1	..	..	...		.	.	.	...	5	38	422
Total	..	1	4	11	..	...	.	2	...		...	14	127
Irrawaddy. Thonegwa	.	...	1	..	.	.	..	..	...	..	4	22	244
Irrawaddy. Bassein	...	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	..	1	1	30	417
Irrawaddy. Henzada	.	.	1	1	.	..	.	1	...	..	1	24	275
Irrawaddy. Thayetmyo		.	2	3				.	..	.	3	45	797
Total		1	4	6		..		2		1	..	9	121
Tenasserim. Moulmein Town	..	..	1	2	1		.	..		.		14	146
Tenasserim. Amherst	..	..	2	1	.	...	.	1	1	1	3	60	628
Tenasserim. Tavoy	...	..	1	1	...	.	.	2		.	1	16	178
Tenasserim. Mergui	...	...	1	.	...	..	1	1		..	...	18	192
Tenasserim. Toungoo	..	1	..	1	1	...	...			...	2	35	392
Tenasserim. Shwaygyin	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	.	3	29	305
Tenasserim. Salween	...	...	...	1	..	...	...				2	16	231
Total	..	1	6	7	2	.	.	2	5	1	1	11	188
Grand Total	...	3	19	30	2	...	..	7	5	2	1	41	515

District.	Religion or caste. Officers. Christians.	Officers. Mahomedans.	Officers. Hindus.	Officers. Buddhists. Burmans.	Officers. Buddhists. Karens.	Officers. Buddhists. Shans.	Officers. Buddhists. Khyens.	Officers. Buddhists. Kazemnees.	Officers. Buddhists. Toungthoos.	Men. Christians.	Men. Mahomedans.	Men. Hindus.	Men. Buddhists. Burmans.	Men. Buddhists. Karens.	Men. Buddhists. Shans.	Men. Buddhists. Khyens.	Men. Buddhists. Kazemnees.	Men. Buddhists. Toungthoos.	Grand total, officers and men.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Head-quarters	5	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	.	.	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	6
Arakan. Akyab	2	4	3	25	.	...	...	...	...	...	70	126	205	..	...	9	..	9	453
Arakan. Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	3	8	...	..	3	4	...	...	...	...	151	...	.	34	32	20	...	...	285
Arakan. Kyoukpyoo	2	2	...	18	...	...	1	...	.	..	19	8	236	.		64	...	.	350
Arakan. Sandoway	1	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	..	...	25	10	156	.	2	8	...	..	218
Total	8	16	3	57	3	4	1	...	.	..	265	144	597	34	34	101		9	1,276
Pegu. Rangoon Town	11	3	...	15	...	.	...	..	...	..	101	59	112	...	...		...	...	301
Pegu. Hanthawaddy	6	5	4	42	..	1	...	...	..	...	73	185	265	..	1	.	...	..	582
Pegu. Tharrawaddy	2	...	2	24	...	...	..	..	.	1	7	54	153		.	.	...	...	243
Pegu. Prome	2	1	..	41	..	...	.			1	8	50	356	1	1	5	..	...	466
Total	21	9	6	122	...	1	...	..	..	2	189	348	886	1	2	5	...	...	1,592
Irrawaddy. Thonegwa	2	...	1	24	...	..	...	..	.	..	10	60	168	4	2	...	...	..	271
Irrawaddy. Bassein	5	4	3	24	...	...	.	..	...	...	40	54	322	..	1	..	.	...	453
Irrawaddy. Henzada	3	...	...	24	...	..	...	1	..	4	27	50	186	2		..	6	...	303
Irrawaddy. Thayetmyo	5	...	3	45	.	.	..	..	.	..	12	52	733	...	..	..	.	...	850
Total	15	4	7	117	.	...	..	1	..	1	89	216	1,409	6	3	...	6	...	1,977
Tenasserim. Moulmein Town	4	6	1	7		.	...				55	68	23	...	...	...	...	.	164
Tenasserim. Amherst	4	6	4	39	11	2	...	2	2	3	152	85	207	98	45		44	14	698
Tenasserim. Tavoy	4	2	...	13	2	.	..	...	..	.	22	14	121	21	..	..	...	...	199
Tenasserim. Mergui	3	4	..	14	..	...	...	...	.	...	44	22	104	3	19	...	.	...	213
Tenasserim. Toungoo	4	1	1	33	...	1	...	...		.	9	24	282	56	19	.	2	...	432
Tenasserim. Shwaygyin	3	1	..	31	.	...	...	..	.	.	68	48	167	14	8	...	..	...	340
Tenasserim. Salween	1	...	2	10	6		...	...	.	..	13	28	20	167	2	..	..	1	250
Total	23	20	8	147	19	3	..	2	2	3	343	289	924	359	93		46	15	2,296
Grand Total	72	49	24	444	22	8	1	3	2	9	886	997	3,806	400	132	106	52	24	7,047

E.—Military.

1.—Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the army attached to the province of British Burma in the year 1881.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at end of year 1881.							Average annual pay and allowances of each.					
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year 1881.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European commissioned officers.	Number of men. Native commissioned officers.	Number of men. Non-commissioned officers.	Number of men. Fighting men.	Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.	Total cost, including contingencies.
																Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
European. Artillery ...	347	51	...	1	1	...	14	383	4-9 7-9 9-9, and 16-9 R. A.	37	18	...	67	227	141	74,697 7 0	.....	36,151 5 6	57,716 4 0	10,477 13 11	6,48,388 13 5
European. Infantry	2,743	204	..	29	29	114	68	2,736	43rd, 44th, and 77th regiments.	..	83	...	242	2,224	210	2,51,203 9 7	.....	71,065 14 0	2,59,816 7 11	18,864 15 3	6,47,267 5 11
Total ...	3,090	255	...	30	30	114	82	3,119	.....	37	101	...	309	2,451	351	3 25,901 0 7	.....	1,07,217 4 6	3,17,532 11 11	29,342 13 2	12 95,756 3 4
Native. Sappers	170	2	.	1	1	...	...	171	F. Co. Sappers and Miners.	...	1	2	16	101	4	475 12 0	151 11 3	326 0 0	818 10 0	121 12 0	1,893 13 3
Native. Infantry	4,683	74	...	84	84	81	31	4,561	2nd, 11th, 20th, 22nd, & 31st regiments N.I.	...	45	80	407	2,950	217	1,47,623 15 1	32,525 15 5	37,585 12 9	1,64,591 3 11	12,876 7 8	5,50,740 8 7
Total ...	4,853	76	...	85	85	81	31	4,732	.....	...	46	82	423	3,051	221	1,48,099 11 1	32,677 10 8	37,911 12 9	1,65,409 13 11	12,998 3 8	5,52,634 5 10
Grand Total ...	7,943	331	...	115	115	195	113	7,851	.....	37	147	82	732	5,502	572	4,74,000 11 8	32,677 10 8	1,45,129 1 3	4,82,942 9 10	42,341 0 10	18,48,390 9 2

E.—Military.

2.—*Statement showing the distribution and employment of the army attached to the province of British Burma in the year 1881.*

	Arm of Service.	Employment on the last day of the year.							Employment during the year.					
		Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not active service.		Average number of men of each regiment, &c., detailed for outpost duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry.
					On duty	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Europeans.	4-9th Royal Artillery	.....	1	.....	80	16	...	.. ..	.....	365	.. .	.. ..	5	520	24
	7-9th Ditto	... ..	1	. ...	53	....	.....	.....	... ..	All	.....	.....	Not known	300	3
	9-9th Ditto	.. .	1	.....	26	23	. ....	.....	... ..	12	38	.....	1	30	.....
	16-9th Ditto	. ....	1	... .	99	.....	.....	. . .	....	365	.. ..	... ..	5	312	46
	43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry	.....	1	1 Toungoo	26	488	25	267	.....	56	309	. ....	14	546	33
	44th Regiment	.. ..	2	. . . .	91	748	.....	.. ...	. ...	51	314	.....	14	210	36
	77th Ditto	...	1	1 Port Blair	74	472	. ...	.. ...	.....	365	. ....	. . .	9	per diem 2	168
Natives.	F. Company Sappers and Miners	. ....	2 Blocks Regt. Lines	.....	8·4	5·0	... ..	.. ..	. ...	17	7	1	9	50	.....
	2nd Regiment Native Infantry	...	1	2	49	331	33	302	. .	53	312	. ...	3	98	120
	11th Ditto	.....	1	.....	84	522	.. ...	....	.....	52	313	6	8	208	62
	20th Ditto	. . .	1	... ..	66	513	.....	. ....	... .	42	323	.	6	154	50
	22nd Ditto	.. ..	1	5	31	230	49	322	. ..	84	602	50	12	179	90
	31st Ditto	....	1	.... .	45	428	. ...	....	. . .	48	317	1	13	165	80

E.—Military.

3.—Statement showing religion, races, and classes of Native officers and men of the army attached to the province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1881.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average age.	Average height.		Average weight.		General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Years.	Ft.	in.	St.	lbs.	
According to religion	Christians	30	5	5¼	9	2	Dark complexion, intelligent.
	Mahomedans	31	5	6	9	2	Light coloured, intelligent, a soldierly people of good physique.
	Hindus	31½	5	5¼	9	3	Dark coloured.
	Sikhs	. .		. ..		.	
According to countries and races	Hindustanis	28	5	6½	9	7	Light complexion, large men, good looking.
	Punjabis	. .		....		. . .	
	Afghans	... .		. ..		. . .	
	Belooches	.. .		. ..		. .	
	From Western Himalaya	. .		. . .		.. ..	
	„ Eastern do.	.... .		. ...		.. .	
	Bengalis	. .		. ..		.. ..	
	From Mahratta country	27¾	5	5½	9	0	Light coloured.
	Telingas	31 1/12	5	5½	9	3	Dark coloured, tall, strong men, but not very intelligent.
	Tamils	31 5/12	5	5¼	9	0	Ditto, open countenance.
	Canarese	32¼	5	5¾	9	1	Ditto, inferior in physique to the Telingas.
	Malabars	41	5	5	9	3	Ditto, ditto ditto.
Hindus according to caste	Brahmins	28¼	5	5¼	10	1	
	Rajputs	28 1/12	5	7	9	1	
	Indo-Britons	36 1/12	5	6¼	9	6	
	General average	31½	5	5¾	9	3½	

F.—MARINE.

1.—Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine force attached to the province of British Burma in the year 1881.

Arm of service.		Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of the force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost, including contingencies.
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died: In action.	Died: Otherwise.	Died: Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men: European commissioned officers.	Number of men: Native commissioned officers.	Number of men: Non-commissioned officers.	Number of men: Fighting men.	Number of men: Paid non-combatants.	European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatant.	
																						Rs.
SEA-GOING	European	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1(a)	1	9	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,575
	Native																					
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	1	9	...	...	60	...	...	..	...	...	...	77,575
RIVER-GOING	European	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	1(b)	4	6	..	1		...	..	.	...	...	..	50,975
	Native...													2	50							
	Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	...	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,975
GRAND TOTAL ...		...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	2	5	15	..	3	110	..	..	...	...	.	...	1,28,550

(a).—Indian Government steamer *Enterprize*,—1 Commander, 4 Officers, 4 Engineers, and 60 men.
(b).— Ditto *Irrawaddy* (gun-boat),—1 Commander, 2 Officers, 3 Engineers, 1 Clerk, 1 Gunner, 1 Carpenter, and 50 Lascars.

F.—Marine.

2.—Statement showing religion, races, and classes of Native Officers and men of the Marine Service attached to the province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1881.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Years.	Ft. in.	Lbs.	
According to religion	Mahomedans	26	5 6	130	
	Hindus	...	...	...	
	Sikhs	...	...	...	
	Christians	...	...	...	
	Parsis	...	...	...	
	Others	...	...	...	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis	...	...	...	
	Punjabis	...	...	...	
	Afghans	...	...	...	
	Biluchis	...	...	...	
	From Western Himalayas	...	...	...	
	Do. Eastern ditto	...	...	...	
	Bengalis	26	5 6	130	
	From Mahrattta countries	...	...	...	
	Telingas	...	...	...	
	Canarese	...	...	...	
	Tamils	...	...	...	
	Malabars	...	...	...	
	Others	...	...	...	
Hindus according to caste	Brahmins	...	...	...	
	Rajputs	...	...	...	
	Others	...	...	...	
General average		26	5 6	130	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

1.—*Statement of the Gross and Net Resources of the Province of British Burma for the year 1881-82.*

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against income. Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges on collection, including interest for productive public works.	Total.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	1,05,22,617	8,831	19,21 801	19,30,635	85,91,982
III.—Forest	22,31,804	173	11,50,049	11,50,222	10,81,582
IV.—Excise	22,40,863	6,218	10,467	16,685	22,33,178
VI.—Provincial rates	7,81,211	9,764	37,172	46,936	7,34,275
Total Territorial ...	1,57,85,495	24,989	31,19,489	31,44,478	1,26,41,017
VII.—Customs	64,86,573	91,753	2,59,336	3,51,089	61,35,484
VIII.—Salt ... Import duty .. .	1,47,801	6,218	..	6,218	1,41,583
VIII.—Salt ... Excise duty	49,180	...	3,853	3,853	45,327
IX.—Opium	3,03,144	...	...	...	3,03,144
X.—Stamps	8,21,531	3,186	21,903	25,089	7,96,442
XI.—Registration	16,060	21	10,652	10,673	5,387
Total ...	78,24,289	1,01,178	2,95,744	3,96,922	74,27,367
XIII.—Post Office...	232	...	...	...	232
XV. Minor Department	3,582	...	...	...	3,582
XVI.—Law and Justice	5,31,314	67,820	...	67,820	4,63,494
XVII.—Police	2,18,882	1,478	..	1,478	2,17,404
XVIII.—Marine	1,76,813	9,180	...	9,180	1,67,633
XIX.—Education	47,045	...	...	...	47,045
XX.—Medical	14,601	5	...	5	14,596
XXI.—Stationery and printing	5,504	1	...	1	5,503
XXII.—Interest	10,901	...	...	...	10,901
XXIII.—Superannuations	5,123	...	...	...	5,123
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	1,53,293	2,323	...	2,323	1,50,970
XXV.—Railways	15,29 327	...	14,56,194	14,56,194	73,133
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	31,964	...	...	...	31,964
XXVII.—Other public works	1,67,604	154	...	154	1,67,450
XXX.—Gain by exchange	7,944	...	...	..	7,944
AI.—Contributions from Provincial to Imperial	34,806	...	...	..	34,806
AIV.—Contributions from Provincial to Local ...	451	...	...	...	451
AV.—Special Contributions from Imperial to Provincial	8,00,000	...	...	...	8,00,000
Total ...	37,39,386	80,961	14,56,194	15,37,155	22,02,231
Total Revenue Heads ...	2,73,49,170	2,07,128	48,71,427	50,78,555	2,22,70,615
Excluded Local Funds	13,03,427	...	...	...	13,03,427
Municipalities	13,01,495	...	...	...	13,01,495
Grand Total ...	2,99,54,092	...	...	...	2,48,75,537

A—Finance.

2.—*Statement of the expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of British Burma for the year 1881-82.*

Subject of expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year, 1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	8,509	9,213
15.—Post Office	27,082	59,188
17.—Administration	4,12,255	4,20,186
18.—Minor Departments	49,667	94,700
19.—Law and Justice	13,75,837	14,73,533
20.—Police	17,48,215	19,17,284
21.—Marine	2,43,003	4,03,713
22.—Education	2,69,997	3,24,083
23.—Ecclesiastical	52,458	53,976
24.—Medical services	2,01,492	2,23,408
25.—Stationery and printing	1,23,170	1,50,066
26.—Political	79,433	58,758
28.—Civil, furlough, and absentee allowances	6,776	9,705
29.—Superannuations	1,21,083	1,40,745
30.—Miscellaneous	1,08,675	1,44,343
33.—Irrigation and navigation	4,26,662	1,97,869
34.—Other public works	24,09,634	38,74,163
37.—Loss by exchange	289	287
A3.—Other contribution from Provincial to Imperial	3,10,320	34,806
A4.—Contribution from Provincial to Local	23,196	451
A6.—Special contributions from Imperial to Provincial	...	8,00,000
Total	80,00,784	1,00,96,507
Excluded Local Funds	...	12,93,775
Municipalities	...	22,32,036
Grand Total	...	1,42,22,318

A.—Finance.

3.—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries of British Burma for the year 1881-82.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	79,01,315		
Net receipts as per statement No. 1	2,48,75,537	Expenditure as per statement No. 2	1,42,22,318
Receipts on account of loans	38,800	Loans	2,00,000
Advances recovered	5,76,247	Advances made	6,36,444
Deposits received	12,40,283	Deposits repaid	12,02,806
Ditto of Savings Banks received	1,07,714	Ditto of Savings Banks repaid	1,62,027
Cash remittances between treasuries	72,49,080	Cash remittances between treasuries	72,49,080
Forest cash remittances	29,47,540	Forest cash remittances	20,45,470
Remittances to other Governments and Departments	1,34,16,675	Remittances to other Governments and Departments	2,80,40,619
Bills drawn on other treasuries	27,30,889	Bills drawn on other treasuries	27,22,193
Ditto on other Governments	1,24,117	Ditto on other Governments	1,27,358
Total	6,13,07,215		
Deduct disbursements	5,76,88,324		
Balance at close of the year 1881-82	36,18,891	Total	5,76,88,324

B.—Public Works.

1.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1881-82.

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH—PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European troops.						
Rangoon	98,085	5,907	1,03,992			
Thayetmyo	347	16,214	16,561			
Allanmyo	3,040	..	3,040			
Toungoo	10,486	20,066	30,552			
				1,11,958	42,187	1,54,145
Buildings for the accommodation of European and Native troops.						
Thayetmyo	4,039	...	4,039			
				4,039	...	4,039
Buildings for the accommodation of Native troops.						
Rangoon	4,996	3,767	8,763			
Thayetmyo	2,644	2,676	5,320			
Moulmein	1,096	2,817	3,913			
Toungoo	...	2,454	2,454			
Shwaygyin	..	3,468	3,468			
				8,736	15,182	23,918
Ordnance and Commissariat buildings.						
Rangoon...	23,850	3,468	27,318			
Thayetmyo	.....	2,823	2,823			
Toungoo	.....	1,528	1,528			
				23,850	7,819	31,669
Works of fortification.						
Rangoon	...	2,164	2,164			
Thayetmyo	4,959	2,509	7,468			
				4,959	4,673	9,632
General Cantonment works.						
Rangoon	4,580	16,214	20,794			
Thayetmyo	..	3,545	3,545			
Toungoo...	1,361	4,035	5,396			
Akyab	249	...	249			
				6,190	23,794	29,984
Staff and Miscellaneous.						
Rangoon	36,339	..	36,339			
Moulmein	6,000	...	6,000			
Thayetmyo	..	3,568	3,568			
				42,339	3,568	45,907
Minor works.						
Akyab	...	321	321			
Rangoon	29,788	29,274	59,062			
Thayetmyo	16,583	14,623	31,206			
Prome	1,848	..	1,848			
Toungoo	8,093	5,991	14,084			
Moulmein	1,677	2,970	4,647			
Shwaygyin	...	306	306			
				57,989	53,485	1,11,474
Total Military ...	...	...	...	2,60,060	1,50,708	4,10,768
Civil Buildings.						
Buildings for Administration of Law and Justice.						
Pounadeh	5,433	...	5,433			
Mahathaman	4,098	...	4,098			
Akyab	10,953	6,814	17,767			
Gwa	3,000	...	3,000			
Zeegone	3,817	...	3,817			
Tharrawaddy	4,423	560	4,983			
Sittang	234	...	234			
Shwaygyin	3,552	1,896	5,448			
Bassein	26,183	1,908	28,091			
Moulmein	12,686	6,187	18,873			
Amherst and Tavoy	2,056	3,123	5,179			
Henzada...	770	1,700	2,470			
Maoobin	1,137	636	1,773			
Pegu	1,499	464	1,963			
Prome	16	882	898			
Civil Buildings carried over ...	78,857	24,170	1,04,027	...	...	...

B.—Public Works—(continued).

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1881-82*—(continued).

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings brought forward ...	79,857	24,170	1,04,027	...	...	...
Civil Buildings—(continued).						
Buildings for Administration of Law and Justice—(contd.)						
Rangoon	99,415	4,191	1,03,606			
Thayetmyo	46,208	1,213	47,421			
Toungoo	1,307	655	1,962			
Sandoway	1,744	1,085	2,829			
Poungdeh	3,710	..	3,710			
Myoungyo	2,026	...	2,026			
Mergui	475	..	475			
				2,34,742	31,314	2,66,056
Buildings for the Revenue Department.						
Akyab	3,879	1,460	5,339			
Amherst	6,000	...	6,000			
Tavoy	1,905	...	1,905			
Moulmein	4,423	..	4,423			
Amherst and Tavoy	135	612	747			
Bassein	2,916	611	3,527			
Diamond Island	7	...	7			
Henzada	...	417	417			
Prome	..	661	661			
Pegu	...	100	100			
Rangoon	1,87,877	2,645	1,90,522			
Elephant Point	13,391	..	13,391			
Tharrawaddy	59	39	98			
Toungoo	299	289	588			
Shwaygyin	2,658	85	2,743			
Thayetmyo	213	449	662			
				2,23,762	7,368	2,31,130
Ecclesiastical.						
Akyab	2,866	2,649	5,515			
Amherst and Tavoy	...	998	998			
Bassein	256	222	478			
Henzada	.	128	128			
Maoobin	..	5	5			
Prome	2,992	201	3,193			
Rangoon	10,035	2,275	12,310			
Shwaygyin	...	86	86			
Thayetmyo	2,843	1,280	4,123			
Tharrawaddy	828	...	828			
Toungoo...	5,058	118	5,176			
				24,878	7,962	32,840
Other public buildings.						
Akyab	7,173	3,926	11,099			
Amherst and Tavoy	3,250	2,696	5,946			
Rangoon	76,173	23,189	99,362			
Kyoukpyoo	268	...	268			
Shwaygyin	1,113	217	1,330			
Tharrawaddy	9,125	307	9,432			
Moulmein	15,000	...	15,000			
Thayetmyo	8,023	1,615	9,638			
Poungdeh	4,007	...	4,007			
Toungoo...	7,114	958	8,072			
Zeegone	5,450	...	5,450			
Pegu	1,561	...	1,561			
Kyiketo	1,938	...	1,938			
Pyapone...	3,217	...	3,217			
Myoungmya	6,267	...	6,267			
Maoobin.	11,702	166	11,868			
Kyoukpoundoung...	1,383	...	1,383			
Henzada	8,417	664	9,081			
Bassein	60	2,352	2,412			
Prome	6,148	1,304	7,452			
Sandoway	...	623	623			
				1,78,289	38,017	2,16,306
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	6,61,671	84,661	7,46,332
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Road from Wan to Gwaybinzeik	3,196	...	3,196			
Ditto Thanatpin to Pegu	13,570	...	13,570			
Ditto Pegu to Toungoo	66,530	...	66,530			
Communications carried over ...	83,296	83,296	...	...	...	...

B.—Public Works—(continued).

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1881-82*—(continued).

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications brought forward ...	83,296	...	83,296	...	...	..
COMMUNICATIONS—(continued).						
Road from Toungoo to frontier	22,241	...	22,241			
Ditto Toungoo to Thayetmyo	3,202	...	3,202			
Ditto Poungdeh to Prome	2,920	...	2,920			
Ditto Poungdeh to Hmattaing, eight miles in length	19,168	...	19,168			
District road from Prome to Poukoung, 24 miles ...	10,013	...	10,013			
Prome and Toungoop road, 108 miles	4,931	...	4,931			
Road from Shwaydoung to Shwaynattoung	32,193	...	32,193			
Ditto Tapoon to Poungdeh	23,494	...	23,494			
Ditto Myaydeh to Prome, 50 miles in length ...	3,387	...	3,387			
Thayetmyo and Toungoo road, 1st section from Yuatoung to Shwaypandaw, 26¼ miles, having 74 timber bridges ...	9,346	...	9,346			
Thayetmyo and Mindone road, 40 miles, 1st section 21 miles, with nine timber bridges	8,843	...	8,843			
Surveying and laying out 2nd section of Toungoo road from Thayetmyo to Toungoo	2,199	...	2,199			
Road from Moulmein to Toungoo, 1st section Martaban to Thatone, 11 miles	74,186	...	74,186			
Road from Thatone to Myansegoung	4,695	...	4,695			
Supplementary and feeder roads.						
Road from Hlawga to Thoukyan, four-and-a-half miles	28,282	...	28,282			
Reconstruction of 1st section supplementary road from Mawbee to Moungtaga	6,650	...	6,650			
Metalling of 1st section supplementary road from Hmawbee to Moungtaga	22,600	...	22,600			
Second section supplementary road from Moungtaga to Tikegyee	9,263	...	9,263			
Third section supplementary road	3,058	...	3,058			
Metalling 3rd section supplementary road near Okkan	3,606	...	3,606			
Bridging the Okkan creek	3,295	...	3,295			
Metalling 3rd section supplementary road	30,501	...	30,501			
Fourth section supplementary road from Thimbounggyee to Thonezeh	51,581	...	51,581			
Feeder road from Thonezeh to Seanywa	7,981	..	7,981			
Road from Okewin to Pouktan *via* Sitkwin railway station	10,533	...	10,533			
Feeder road from Minhla to Letpadan	96,825	...	96,825			
Road from Okepo to Moontheeme	20,060	...	20,060			
Ditto Nattalin to Kantha	14,314	...	14,314			
Ditto Kenibengyee to Kounaywa railway station	37,328	...	37,328			
Fifth section supplementary road	26,511	...	26,511			
Sixth section, supplementary road	24,585	...	24,585			
Road from Minhla railway station to beyond supplementary road	6,565	...	6,565			
Feeder road from Kantha on the Zeegone-Tapoon road to Nathalin railway station	17,732	...	17,732			
Feeder road from Zeegone-Gyobingouk loop road towards Ywathoeya	16,983	...	16,983			
Loop feeder road from Zeegone railway station to Gyobingouk railway station *via* Thitnapa	57,435	...	57,435			
Metalling Zeegone and Tapoon road	22,343		22,343			
Feeder road between village of Padeegone and Choungangyee	12,716	...	12,716			
Minor supplementary and feeder road	69,202	...	69,202			
Minor creek and river improvements	3,697	...	3,697			
Siam road from Thakya village to Payagayay and Soukakin village	6,000	...	6,000			
Cutting between Thoungzone and Debehain in the Thatone plain	7,169	...	7,169			
Constructing eight bridges between Kyiketo and Beelin...	5,230	...	5,230			
Road from Letwehdet to Moungdoo	28,961	...	28,961			
Oukhoung bank bridge on Moungdoo...	7,026	...	7,026			
Road from Pietay to Minbya	12,811	...	12,811			
Gwa road, 1st section, to Kyoukkya, 26 miles	14,304	...	14,304			
Cart-track from Yaynit to Mindone	15,911	...	15,911			
Inspection bungalow with out-offices at junction of Ywatoung and Toungoo and Myohla and Thamboola road near Myohla	7,772	...	7,772			
Opening out a track passable by elephants from Pehgone to Pegu Yoma	4,434	...	4,434			
Constructing seven bridges on Sanitary camp road ...	6,029	...	6,029			
Metalling bridle path from Sittang river to Pathee stream	9,974	...	9,974			
Improvements to the Kaukareit and Myawaddee ...	9,207	...	9,207			
Extending Mergui road from Myoungzin to Thayet stream	7,000	...	7,000			
Communications carried over ...	10,49,708	...	10,49,708			

B.—Public Works—(continued).

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1881-82*—(continued).

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications brought forward ...	10,49,708	...	10,49,708	...	...	
COMMUNICATIONS—(continued).						
Supplementary and feeder roads—(continued).						
Road from Bassein to Kangyeedoung	9,356	...	9,356			
Other minor roads and works	52,809	...	52,809			
Minor and petty works	29,697	...	29,697			
Total Original Works, Communications ...	11,41,570	...	11,41,570			
Repairing and protecting against a breach Hopkinson's road	...	10,107	10,107			
Annual repairs to Naaf and Mayoo road	...	8,706	8,706			
Ditto to 1st and 2nd sections Yeh road, including branch lines to Amherst	...	7,012	7,012			
Maintenance of roads and bridges, Thoukyan to Pegu ...	...	12,886	12,886			
Ditto of Pegu and Toungoo road	...	6,498	6,498			
Renewing metal on miles 22nd to 27th of the road from Thoukkyan to Pegu	...	5,598	5,598			
Renewing metal on 28th to 33rd mile of the road from Thoukkyan to Pegu	...	11,000	11,000			
Renewing metal on miles 22nd to 55th of the road from Thoukkyan to Pegu	...	10,016	10,016			
Repairs to Pegu bridge piles on Pegu road ...	...	7,150	7,150			
Additional repairs to 3rd section Pegu and Toungoo road	...	8,002	8,002			
Maintenance of the 1st section Rangoon and Prome road	...	5,288	5,288			
Collecting metal for repairs to Prome road	...	6,751	6,751			
Ditto for provincial roads in Rangoon ...	...	7,755	7,755			
Ditto for 2nd section Prome and Poungdeh road	...	22,566	22,566			
Ordinary maintenance for 2nd section Prome and Poungdeh road	...	8,263	8,263			
Collecting metal for renewal of 1st half Prome and Poungdeh road	...	8,102	8,102			
Collecting metal on Ywatoung and Toungoo road ...	...	5,536	5,536			
Minor and petty repairs	...	1,54,452	1,54,452			
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	11,41,570	3,05,688	14,47,258
Miscellaneous public improvements.						
Erecting a dry laterite wall between the Monkey Point battery and Mr. Hazlewood's yard to protect the river bank	957	...	957			
Renewing the bottom cross traces of the Oyster Reef light-house	654	...	654			
Landing-stage at Prome	31,317	...	31,317			
Zayats for natives at railway stations at Mosa, Simmesway, and Thyagone, Buddegone, Letpadan	6,134	...	6,134			
Zayats for natives at railway stations in the Tharrawaddy district	8,854	...	8,854			
Constructing main drain to outfall, exclusive of culverts, Prome	15,985	...	15,985			
Completing the bazaar at Tavoy	843	...	843			
Floating jetty out at Tavoy	4,475	...	4,475			
Filling up chasm under the Alguada Reef light-house ...	2,822	...	2,822			
Plant, &c., for iron screw-pile pier at Akyab . ..	7,234	...	7,234			
Providing warehouses at Sitkwin, Menghla, Ophto, Gyobingouk	17,313	...	17,313			
Minor and other petty works	7,529	...	7,529			
Annual repairs to Cocos island light-house	...	3,136	3,136			
Ditto to Oyster Reef light-house	...	412	412			
Ditto to Double island	...	232	232			
Repairs to Alguada Reef light-house	...	214	...			
Minor and petty works	...	14	...			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...		1,04,117	4,008	1,08,125
				1,04,117	4,008	1,08,125

B.—Public Works—(continued).

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1881-82*—(continued).

GENERAL ABSTRACT.	Rs.
Military works and repairs ...	4,10,768
Civil buildings and repairs ...	7,46,332
Communications and repairs ...	11,47,258
Miscellaneous public improvements and repairs ...	1,08,125
Total Works and Repairs ...	27,12,483
Establishment ...	4,88,595
Tools and plant ...	1,04,656
Profit and loss ...	250
Total Provincial Expenditure ..	33,05,984
Deduct decrease in suspense balances ...	—85,730
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	32,20,254

1.—*Statement showing expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1881-82*—(continued).

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Civil Buildings.						
Out-houses for the hospital at Shwaydoung ...	2,917	.	2,917			
Minor and other works ...	958	349	1,307			
Total Civil Buildings .	.	...	...	3,875	349	4,224
Communications.						
Connecting by a metalled road circular road at junction of Mindoon road with Plant's road ..	2,311	..	2,311			
Minor and other works	1,243	695	1,938			
Total Communications .	..	...	...	3,554	695	4,249
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Purchase of the Rangoon wharf	22,250	...	22,250			
Making certain alterations and additions to above wharf and purchase of a flat	31,822	...	31,822			
Minor and other works	16,999	3,427	20,426			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.	..	.	71,071	3,427	74,498

GENERAL ABSTRACT	Rs.
Military works and repairs	. ...
Civil buildings, works, and repairs	4,224
Communications, works, and repairs	4,249
Miscellaneous public improvements, works, and repairs . .	74,498
Total Works and Repairs .	82,971
Establishment	4,719
Tools and plant	476
Total Local (Excluded) Expenditure ..	88,166
Deduct expenditure in England	Nil
Total as per Finance Accounts	88,166

B.—Public Works—(concluded).

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1881-82*—(concluded).

Details.	Total of each station. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Total of each class. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH—LOCAL INCORPORATED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.						
Minor works.						
Yandoon	409	...	409			
Tharrawaddy	...	8	8			
				409	8	417
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	409	8	417
Communications.						
Road from Wan to Gwaybingeik	1,042	...	1,042			
Ditto Sawwaygyeegone to Insein court-house, two miles	5,693	...	5,693			
Feeder road from Tikeyee railway station to Tawtalay...	17,889	...	17,889			
Road from Thamaing to Insein	10,545	...	10,545			
Ditto Insein court-house to Hlaing river	6,868	...	6,868			
Raising road from Kalwin to Sandawoot and from Brik-toung to Kalwin	4,987	...	4,987			
Raising, bridging, and metalling 2nd section Wanyanbin-zin road	12,884	...	12,884			
Constructing Natmoo and Neikban road	9,332	...	9,332			
Do. Neikban and Shakhaigyee road	39,795	...	39,795			
Improving the road from Ngathainggyoung to Kyoukpagan	15,387	...	15,387			
Road from Pantanaw-Ywathit to Bawindoung	5,370	...	5,370			
Ditto Akyan to Pylugathaw	7,913	...	7,913			
Ditto Letwehdet to Moungdoo, between the Naaf and Myo river	20,330	...	20,330			
Akoungbouk bridge on Naaf and Myoo road	9,670	..	9,670			
Constructing suspension bridge over Lethonbaya stream near Myohoung	1,986	.	1,986			
Extension of the Naaf-Myo road from Letwehdet to the Myoo river near Bootheedoung	7,378	...	7,378			
Other roads and works, &c.	72,561	..	72,561			
Repairs to earthwork and timber bridges Dallah and Twantay road	...	11,509	11,509			
Minor and other repairs	...	4,101	4,101			
				2,49,630	15,610	2,65,240
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	2,49,630	15,610	2,65,240
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Constructing a bazaar at Twantay	19,775	...	19,775			
Ditto zayats along the railway lines near the stations at Insein, Hlawga, Hmawbee, &c.	5,980	...	5,980			
Ditto bazaar at Hlehgoo	6,255	...	6,255			
Ditto do. at Dabein	3,958	...	3,958			
Improvements to Poungdeh bazaar	4,921	...	4,921			
Constructing another wing for bazaar at Thonezeh ..	5,968	...	5,968			
Corrugated iron bazaar, 70 feet square, at Zeegone .	10,515	...	10,515			
Additions and alterations to the bazaar at Laymyethna	5,882	...	5,882			
Bazaar at Pandaw	5,405	...	5,405			
Do. at Wakehma	5,404	..	5,404			
Do. at Daydayeh	5,444	...	5,444			
Constructing landing-stage with pontoons at Moungdoo..	5,188	...	5,188			
Minor and other works and repairs	52,887	2,281	55,168			
				1,37,582	2,281	1,39,863
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	1,37,582	2,281	1,39,863

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	Rs.
Civil buildings, works, and repairs	417
Communications, works, and repairs	2,65,240
Miscellaneous public improvements, works, and repairs	1,39,863
Total Works and Repairs .	4,05,520
Establishment	42,798
Tools and plant	12,745
Total Local (Incorporated) Expenditure ...	4,62,063
Deduct expenditure in England	Nil.
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	4,62,063

B.—Public Works.

2.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure on reproductive works in British Burma for the year 1881-82.*

Name of work.	Total outlay in construction to end of 1881-82.	Total income realized during 1881-82.	Deduct charges of 1881-82. Cost of maintenance, including establishment.	Interest on capital at five per cent.	Total charges.	Net surplus or deficit
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural works.						
Irrawaddy embankments, Western series—						
Kyangin section	1,50,250	2,247	2,560	7,466	10,026	—7,779
Myanoung do.	10,75,185	1,03,775	14,275	52,040	66,315	37,460
Henzada do.	18,40,317	3,38,358	46,426	91,355	1,37,781	2,00,577
Irrawaddy embankments, Eastern series -						
Survey from Mengyee to Yandoon .. .	12,397	...	...	620	620	—620
Ramree embankments -						
Kyoukpyoo section	32,041	32	2,361	1,602	3,963	—3,931
Pouktoodoung do.	45,713	...	245	2,286	2,531	—2,531
Myomashay do.	1,040	...	...	52	52	—52
Thatone plain reclamation	26,725		487	1,336	1,823	—1,823
Maoobin plain reclamation	2,110	...	..	101	101	—101
Total ...	31,85,778	4,44,412	66,354	1,56,858	2,23,212	2,21,200

C.—Railways.

Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

Name of railway	Miles opened during the year	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Receipts from railway materials.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expended.
			First.	Second.	Intermediate.	Third.	Total.									
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway...	161	161	3,518½	14,288½	..	1,416,192	1,434,029	8,27,576	6,89,400	12,423	15,29,399	9,01,009	6,28,390	200	1,496	1,28,77,056

D.—Marine.

1.—Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Administration of British Burma in the year 1881-82.

Details of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power of engines if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Sea-going vessels.						
Dolphin, heave-up boat ..	74	1	12	5,915 11 2	. . .	
S.S. *Enterprize* ..	Tons. 690 ; 120 HP.	8	60	77,575 0 0	.....	Tender to light-houses
Guide, brig, sailing vessel ...	220	1	16	19,112 0 0	27,787 0 0	Pilot-vessel, Rangoon. Tender to pilot-vessel *Guide*
Fairy, schooner ...	61	1	10	6,308 0 0		
Alguada, schooner ..	80	..	11	. . .	.	
Pharos	77	.....	13	5,954 0 0	860 0 0	Buoy vessel.
River-going vessels.						
Pearl, steam-launch .	15 ; 8 H.P.	.....	4	4,515 5 2	3 0 0	
Firefly, screw steamer .	127 ; 75 H.P.	2	15	38,940 0 0	.....	River fire-engine for protection of shipping against fire
Irrawaddy, paddle steamer .	300 ; 240 H.P.	6	53	50,975 0 0	.....	Government gun-boat for protection of the province.
Retriever, sailing vessel ...	80	1	11	5,280 0 0	...	Employed in surveying the river and shifting and laying down buoys and moorings.
All other crafts boats, &c.						
Bassein, gig (1)	.....	... .	8	.....	...	
Akyab, port cutter (1) ..	.....	. ..	.....	2,968 8 11	.....	
Rangoon, ditto (1) .	. .	.....	24	3,970 0 0	.... .	
Ditto, boats (3) ..						
Ditto, port steam launch .	11¼	...	4	5,548 0 0	.....	

D.—Marine.

2.—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Administration of British Burma in the year 1881-82.

Description of establishment	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending establishment.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Port Officer's establishment -					
Akyab ...	1	4	9,187 11 0	63,510 10 4	
Kyoukpyoo .. .	..	...	.....		
Sandoway	...	.		.	
Rangoon	2	11	31,405 0 0	1,40,120 0 0	
Bassein	1	2	4,980 0 0	.....	
Moulmein	1	6	8,861 0 0	. ..	
Tavoy	.....	...	.	... .	
Mergui	. .	.	.....	.....	
Total ...	5	23	54,436 11 0	2,03,630 10 4	
Dockyard establishment.					
Pilot establishment--					
Government salaried ..	... ..	. .	... ..	.....	
Ditto free . ..	.....	.. ...	.. .	.....	
Licensed--					
Akyab	... ..	5	17,179 7 0	.....	
Bassein	. ..	10	52,333 0 0	.....	
Rangoon	.	17	25,720 0 0	1,38,935 0 0	
Moulmein	. ....	20	..	..	
Total .		52	95,232 7 0	1,38,935 0 0	
Other establishment--					
Signal establishment ...	.	8	2,264 0 0	. .	
Wharf ditto	. ..	10	3,507 0 0	.. .	
Port Health Officer's ditto	.....	2	2,040 0 0	...	
Coal depôt establishment . .		2	190 0 0	... ..	
Marine ditto ..	. ..	2	1,800 0 0	.....	
Buoy vessel	.. ..	11	2,070 0 0	...	
Gig	.. ...	8	1,236 0 0		
Total ...	.....	43	13,107 0 0	3,42,565 10 4	

E.—Agriculture.

1.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate.*

District.		Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Cocoanuts.	Betel-nut.	Durnee.	Plantains.	Dooriens.	Betel-leaf.	Thokkay.	Pepper.
Arakan	Akyab	320,669	..	...	260	86	...	...	2	...	8	150	...	1,778	392	798	8,348	1,572	...	686	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
	Kyoukpyoo	87,151	.	...	1	1,250	1	...	66	...	1,767	...	..	347	...	200	2,617	942	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	33,048	..	83	955	992	352	...	...	...	1,809	...	...	250	102	6	2,322	649	...	37	...	...
Total Arakan		440,868	...	83	1,216	2,328	353	.	68	...	3,584	150	...	2,375	494	1,004	13,287	3,163	...	723	...	...
Pegu	Rangoon Town	1,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	879,770	..	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	15	...	...	23	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	172,711	...	...	6,773	.	27	...	...	...	2,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...
	Prome ...	196,543	..	...	110	...	2,606	...	...	...	2,732	...	...	3,024	...	458	..	731	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu		1,250,285	.	...	6,883	..	2,633	..	...	...	5,396	...	..	3,024	15	458	...	1,854	.	...	...	..
Irrawaddy	Thonegwa	278,481	.	..	164	92	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	28	...	49	...	...
	Bassein ...	413,550	...	.	9	128	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13,007	...	21	2,104	...	496	...	...
	Henzada	232,798	...	697	4,005	...	34	...	..		1,385	...	...	5,074	...	..	...	.	...	209	...	...
	[illegible]	76,827	.	..	9,562		4,175	...	..	...	3,114	...	...	..	...	..	...	1,007	...	...	307	..
Total Irrawaddy		1,001,656	..	697	13,740	220	4,223	...		...	4,499	...	...	5,074	13,007	...	315	3,139	.	754	307	...
Tenasserim	Moulmein	1,800	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Amherst	328,245	...	...	...	1,430	651	..	..	...	82	...	...	2,520	1,241	3,763	5,383	1,413	442	720	...	...
	Tavoy	50,304	...	...	100	146	12	...	...	350	10	...	..	190	...	2,029	3,952	577	2,647	151	...	..
	Mergui ..	36,875	...		.	112	...	...	6	...	51	...	..	..	137	740	4,312	628	240	...	...	.
	Toungoo	44,593	..	...	176	162	..	..	..	..	18	..	...	937	4	34	...	551	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	82,158	...	...	184	1,841	3	...	..	...	23	..	..	1,004	33	3,156	..	755	...	...	..	..
	Salween	407	.	...	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	1,569	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Tenasserim		544,477	.	...	460	3,703	666	.	6	350	184	..	..	4,651	1,415	11,531	13,647	3,924	3,329	871	...	...
Grand Total British Burma		3,237,286	...	780	22,299	6,251	7,875	..	74	350	13,663	150	...	15,724	14,931	12,993	27,249	12,080	3,329	2,348	307	...

E.—Agriculture.

1.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate*—(concluded).

District.		Ground nuts.	Mixed fruit-trees.	Melons.	Chillies.	Hemp.	Mulberry.	Onions.	Custard-apples.	Mariams.	Sweet-potatoes.	Turmeric.	Madder.	Toungyas.	Mixed products.	Other trees.	Pulse.	Indian-corn.	All others.	Total.
Arakan	Akyab ...	...	8,194	...	3,074	64	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	9,314	...	...	...	...	...	355,415
	Northern Arakan	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	6,636	...	...	...	..	..	6,636
	Kyoukpyoo ..	...	314	...	321	53	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	5,256	...	..	..	..	..	100,286
	Sandoway ...	...	605	..	326	38	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	4,390	..	...	...	...	...	45,970
	Total Arakan	..	9,113	..	3,721	175	3	..	...	..	...	3	.	25,596	...	...	...	..	..	508,307
Pegu	Rangoon Town	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	1,554
	Hanthawaddy	...	21,615	...	..	..	...	...	...	595	...	...	...	634	2,342	...	...	...	...	904,904
	Tharrawaddy	.	2,589	...	391	...	...	2	..	..	87	...	...	2,054	...	...	1,718	43	5,565	195,674
	Prome ...	...	15,580	..	..	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	9,842	...	...	1,443	...	...	233,736
	Total Pegu	...	39,822	...	391	...	...	2	667	595	87	...	...	12,530	2,547	..	3,161	43	5,565	1,335,958
Irrawaddy	Thonegwa ...	...	21,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,688	...	...	...	...	308,910
	Bassein ...	...	11,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,202	3,741	13,104	...	...	...	459,693
	Henzada ...	...	..	...	274	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	1,370	...	...	..	...	1,762	248,364
	Thayetmyo ...	...	3,121	...	1,614	...	967	1,837	...	..	...	...	...	5,624	5,955	...	...	...	...	114,110
	Total Irrawaddy	...	35,552	.	1,888	...	967	1,993	...	...	...	..	...	9,196	18,384	13,104	..	...	1,762	11,31,077
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	...	553	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,355
	Amherst ...	..	10,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	4,660	...	...	...	...	360,888
	Tavoy ...	...	6,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,834	...	...	...	...	75,403
	Mergui ...	8	4,012	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,492	...	...	...	...	53,649
	Shwaygyin ...	...	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,818	...	...	...	...	51,030
	Toungoo ...	...	1,607	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,164	...	...	...	...	106,426
	Salween ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,836	...	...	...	...	13,752
	Total Tenasserim	8	23,441	36	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	50,804	...	...	...	...	663,503
Grand Total British Burma		8	107,928	36	6,000	175	970	1,995	667	595	87	3	...	47,322	71,735	13,104	3,161	43	7,327	3,638,845

E.—AGRICULTURE.

2.—Statement showing the quantity of stock in the province of British Burma during the year 1881-82.

District.		Cows and bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Elephants.	Buffaloes.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
ARAKAN	Akyab ...	161,475	22	266	...	6,304	8,116	2	105,650	4,477	56,813	13,718	
	Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyoo ...	56,767	...	30	...	549	3,677	...	25,324	828	15,821	4,431	
	Sandoway...	10,907	..	21	...	353	1,513	9	25,478	877	14,296	1,670	
	Total Arakan ...	229,149	22	317	..	7,206	13,306	11	156,452	6,182	86,931	19,819	
PEGU	Rangoon ...	4,092	1,603		...	787	2,893	46	510	1,130	95	716	
	Hanthawaddy ...	53,799	282		...	671	7,710	34	91,599	22,840	42,753	7,076	
	Tharrawaddy ...	65,813	512		...	433	5,231	124	41,477	37,196	27,025	1,311	
	Prome ...	123,403	405		...	590	12,092	8	30,187	34,062	38,521	2,100	
	Total Pegu ...	246,907	2,802		...	2,481	27,926	212	163,773	95,228	108,394	11,203	
IRRAWADDY	Thonegwa ...	17,976	...	94	...	565	5,270	5	32,107	6,773	14,840	8,584	
	Bassein ...	64,629	3	1,115	...	1,097	22,797	53	77,415	29,265	20,994	10,710	
	Henzada ...	106,603	...	1,322	...	1,027	6,942	7	38,569	41,015	32,455	2,920	
	Thayetmyo ...	85,886	1 (b)	452	...	490	7,947	2(a)	17,057	19,060	24,614	654	(a) Exclusive of elephants attached to the Commissariat Department.
	Total Irrawaddy ...	274,184	4	2,983	...	4,079	44,956	67	165,148	99,713	102,203	22,868	(b) One Government station.
TENASSERIM	Moulmein...	1,898	1	883	...	791	300	78	10	285	90	756	
	Amherst ...	79,247	...	146	...	2,577	7,761	626	90,645	9,068	32,448	6,094	
	Tavoy ...	8,770	...	22	...	530	1,300	144	28,013	610	4,264	2,047	
	Mergui ...	456	...	3	...	482	1,334	21	32,961	62	2,454	2,805	
	Toungoo ...	8,704	...	218	...	567	1,300	63	14,593	3,790	6,582	261	
	Shwaygyin ...	17,689	...	198	...	1,000	4,000	144	37,281	7,408	8,548	1,527	
	Salween ...	209	...	4	...	393	12,966	227	2,952	3	..	20	
	Total Tenasserim ...	117,172	1	1,474	...	6,160	29,021	1,303	206,475	21,226	54,386	13,530	
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH BURMA ...	867,413	7,603		...	19,926	115,209	1,593	691,848	222,349	351,913	67,420	

E.—Agriculture.

3.—*Rates of rent and produce.*

Average rent per acre of land suited for—

Divisions.	District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Coconut.	Dunnee.	Toungya.	Mixed fruit trees.	Mixed products.	Vegetables.	Betel-leaf.	Plantain.	Chillies.	Onions.	Mulberry.	Pulse.	Thekkay.	Beans.	Marlasna.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan	Akyab... ...	2 8 0	...	1 8 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 8 0	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	...	...
	Northern Arakan	.....	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo ...	5 0 0	...	...	3 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	29 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	..	...
	Sandoway ..	3 8 0	..	...	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	1 10 0	...	..	1 10 0	..	...	...
	Average for Arakan	3 10 8	...	1 8 0	2 6 0	4 8 8	2 3 4	2 3 4	3 5 0	13 13 4	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	2 5 0	..	...	1 10 0	...	..	...
Pegu.	Rangoon ...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	3 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 7 10	2 6 7	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	..	.	...	...	3 11 6
	Tharrawaddy ..	1 3 10	...	...	1 9 8	...	1 8 0	..	...	1 8 0	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Prome ...	4 0 0 15 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	...	..	10 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	2 0 0 2 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	3 0 0 4 0 0	...	3 0 0	...
	Average for Pegu	3 9 2	...	...	3 4 10	..	3 4 0	..	...	5 12 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	13 7 8	3 7 6	5 0 0	25 0 0	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	..	3 8 0	..	3 0 0	3 11 6
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa ...	1 13 0	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	..	...	...	2 8 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein ...	1 9 10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	9 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo ...	1 5 4	...	..	1 11 0	...	1 8 0	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0		1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	...	1 2 0	...	...
	Average for Irrawaddy ...	3 7 0½	...	...	1 15 6	2 4 0	1 8 0	...	...	1 4 0	...	2 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 9 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	...	1 2 0	...	...
Tenasserim.	Moulmein ...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	2 0 0	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	3 14 0	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	3 0 0	...	...	..	0 12 0	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo ...	1 1 4	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	1 7 4	..	...	...	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin ...	2 12 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	. ..	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average for Tenasserim ...	2 9 10	...	..	1 8 0	1 2 0	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	1 7 4	..	..	...	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	General Average	3 5 2	...	1 8 0	2 4 7	2 12 2	2 5 1	2 3 4	3 5 0	5 7 7	3 2 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	5 10 4	2 11 9	3 4 0	13 8 0	1 13 0	2 13 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	2 9 0	1 2 0	3 0 0	3 11 6

E.—Agriculture.

3.—*Rates of rent and produce*—(concluded).

Division.	District.	Average produce of land per acre in pounds.																				
		Rice.	Wheat.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Chillies.	Mixed products.	Vegetables.	Onions.	Plantains.	Mixed fruits.	Mulberries.	Peas.	Tea.	Betel-leaf.	Betel-nut.	Toungya.	Miscellaneous.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Arakan	Akyab	2,464	..	200	69	910	..	672	370	...	..	1,000	..	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	225	..	...	255	...	...	...	390	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	880	...	320	80	200	..	1,280	860	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	1,280	...	240	96	376	400	1,040	400	240	...	...	...	.	...	..	240	...	...	...	.	...
	Average for Arakan	1,212	.	253	125	495	400	997	487	240	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	240	106	...	...	...	...
Pegu	Rangoon	1,710	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	840
	Hanthawaddy	864	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	840	420	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	2,210	.	..	468	735	..	...	548	.	.	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	1,485	...	...	106	584	..	...	1,006	710	730	730	1,420	...	..	.	.	...	.	.	..	...
	Average for Pegu	1,574	...	..	272	689	...	...	1,077	710	785	533	1,420	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	840
Irrawaddy	Thonegwa	1,372	..	..	...	379	...	650	..	...	712	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	.	...
	Bassein	1,242	...	...	83	210	..	10,541	..	300	1,040	1,000	..	..		...	..	...	3,982	.	1,000	...
	Henzada	1,690	...	..	612	630	..	..	1,095	..	.	..	..	...		..	...	..	...	...	..	..
	Thayetmyo	945	..	...	100	460	...	..	900	1,090	1,800	950	7,200	1,960	1,390	500	..	...	..	...	950	...
	Average for Irrawaddy	1,287		.	265	419	..	5,590	997	695	1,170	975	7,200	1,960	1,390	500	..	...	3,982	...	975	..
Tenasserim	Moulmein	960	...	..	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
	Amherst	1,680	...	..	480	.	.	7,154	985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
	Tavoy	1,788	..	..	547	584	182	730	128	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
	Mergui	1,072	..	..	.	..	...	902	287	...	...	...	..	720	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...
	Toungoo	1,880	...	.	...	560	..	2,800	280	...	..	...	...	1,100	350	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
	Shwaygyin	1,500	...	...	..	1,500	...	913	182	...	..	...	...	..	.	.	.	60	...	.	.	...
	Salween	1,900	.	..	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...
	Average for Tenasserim	1,441	..	..	513	881	182	2,439	372	...	...	...	...	1,060	350	..	...	60	...	65 viss.	...	...
	General average	1,378	...	253	293	621	291	3,028	722	548	977	835	4,310	1,510	870	500	240	93	3,982	65 viss.	975	840

F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

1.—*Statement showing the prices of produce and labour at the end of the year 1881-82.*

Division.	District.	Per maund of 80 lbs.																
		Rice.	Wheat.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Oil-seeds.	Hemp and other fibres.	Indigo.	Cutch.	Cocoanut-oil.	Wood-oil.	Earth-oil.	Tool wood.	Chillies.	Tea.	Peas.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan.	Akyab	1 8 0 to 2 8 0	...	8 0 0 to 10 0 0	10 0 0 to 15 0 0	0 14 0	23 0 0	5 0 0	..	...	...	..	8 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	40 0 0 to 50 0 0	...
	Northern Arakan ...	4 0 0	...	3 0 0 to 4 0 0	...	1 0 0 to 1 8 0	6 0 0 to 16 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	2 0 0	...	20 0 0	8 0 0	0 8 0	25 0 0	4 4 0	...	6 0 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	1 9 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	1 2 0	18 0 0	4 8 0	..	7 0 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	2 2 3	12 0 0	10 2 0	8 5 0	0 15 0	19 4 0	4 9 0	...	6 0 0	.	..	6 0 0	4 0 0	...	..	45 0 0	...
Pegu.	Rangoon	2 14 0	2 8 0	9 3 0	13 12 0	1 6 0	22 0 0	3 4 0	...	..	16 8 0	...	6 14 0 11 9 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy ...	5 12 0	...	14 6 0	15 13 0	2 14 0	17 4 0	21 9 0	..	.	14 6 0	20 0 0	...	8 8 0	...	...	.	...
	Tharrawaddy... ...	5 0 0	...	4 6 1	...	1 6 9	7 5 7	5 4 6	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 6
	Prome	3 12 4	...	3 4 7	12 8 6	1 3 1	4 13 2	5 14 8	...	...	7 12 11	...	...	5 11 2	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	4 5 7	2 8 0	7 12 11	14 0 6	1 11 7	12 13 8	9 0 0	..	...	12 14 3	20 0 0	9 3 6	6 9 0	...	...	...	2 13 6
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa	4 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	1 8 0	...	4 8 0	a3 1 7	0 10 6	...	3 4 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Henzada	2 8 0	...	8 12 0	...	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	2 13 8	3 7 7	3 5 4	...	2 1 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	7 8 0	13 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...
	Average ...	2 11 5	3 7 7	5 8 5	3 1 7	1 8 6	6 0 0	3 14 8	..	...	7 8 0	13 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...
Tenasserim.	Moulmein	3 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Amherst	3 5 0	...	38 5 0	2 12 0	1 6 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	3 2 0	...	4 13 6	10 6 0	2 7 0	...	4 6 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	2 9 0	...	...	16 10 0	1 5 0	40 0 0	4 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Toungoo	2 15 0	...	...	...	...	17 4 0	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	2 8 0	...	5 8 0	11 0 0	2 6 0	11 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
	Salween	1 8 0	...	...	1 0 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	2 12 3	...	16 3 4	8 5 7	1 8 4	22 12 0	4 2 4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
	General Average ...	2 15 10	5 15 10	9 14 8	8 7 11	1 6 10	15 3 5	5 6 6	...	6 8 0	10 3 1	16 12 0	7 6 6	5 8 4	5 0 0	...	45 0 0	2 10

a Per 100 sugarcane.

F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

Statement 1—(concluded).

Division.	District.	Per maund of 80 lbs—(concluded). Madder.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Gingelly-oil.	Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep and goats, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	Elephants, each.	Buffaloes, each.	Oxen, each.	Gyals, each.	Ponies, each.	Timber, per ton.	Rum, per gallon.	Slaughter bullocks, each.	Figs.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan.	Akyab	...	4 0 0	...	...	40 0 0 to 50 0 0	5 0 0 to 8 0 0	0 4 0	...	..	80 0 0 to 100 0 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	70 0 0 to 100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	1 0 0	...	5 0 0	...	45 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 6	8 0 0	...	50 0 0	20 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	1 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	...	50 0 0	9 8 0	0 4 2	7 8 0	...	70 0 0	20 0 0	85 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu.	Rangoon	...	...	33 0 0	...	80 0 0 to 100 0 0	14 0 0 to 16 0 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	1,000 0 0 to 1,500 0 0	80 0 0 to 90 0 0	100 0 0 to 130 0 0	...	100 0 0 to 250 0 0	110 0 0	...	...	30 0 0 to 50 0 0
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	...	1,060 0 0	85 0 0	59 0 0	...	...	73 4 0	...	..	...
	Tharrawaddy... ...	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	8 0 0	0 2 0	11 0 0	.	...	..	...	40 0 0 to 300 0 0	...	...	71 0 0	...
	Prome	...	...	...	21 14 0	50 0 0	16 0 0	0 4 6	12 14 6	900 0 0	70 0 0	...	...	90 0 0	...	...	25 0 0	...
	Average ...	...	...	33 0 0	21 14 0	76 0 0	13 0 0	0 4 9	9 10 2	1,070 0 0	80 0 0	87 0 0	...	145 0 0	91 10 0	...	48 0 0	40 0 0
Irrawaddy.	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 0	...	1,000 0 0	90 0 0	50 0 0	..	80 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	12 0 0	1,250 0 0	100 0 0	...	..	120 0 0	..	9 0 0	30 0 0	...
	Henzada	...	...	3 14 0	...	50 0 0 to 70 0 0	...	0 4 0	12 0 0	...	60 0 0 to 100 0 0	...	...	50 0 0 to 350 0 0	35 0 0 to 60 0 0	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	22 8 0	50 0 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	11 6 0	900 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	80 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	35 0 0	...
	Average ...	...	...	3 14 0	22 8 0	64 0 0	9 0 0	1 12 6	11 12 8	1,050 0 0	82 0 0	50 0 0	...	120 0 0	36 0 0	7 8 0	32 8 0	...
Tenasserim.	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	30 0 0 to 100 0 0	...	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	800 0 0 to 2,000 0 0	40 0 0 to 80 0 0	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
	Amherst	...	...	...	...	30 0 0 to 60 0 0	...	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	800 0 0 to 1,500 0 0	40 0 0 to 80 0 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	16 7 0	40 0 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	...	700 0 0 to 1,500 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	50 0 0 to 100 0 0	4 0 0 to 6 0 0	0 4 0	5 8 0	...	15 0 0 to 30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	4 10 0	..	50 0 0	10 0 0	0 13 0	...	...	50 0 0	...	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	..	..	...	60 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	..	..	70 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	...	700 0 0 to 1,000 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 0 to 150 0 0	..	..	...	...
	Average ...	...	...	4 10 0	16 7 0	55 0 0	7 0 0	0 9 0	5 8 0	1,125 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	95 0 0	...	...	...	...
	General Average ...	1 0 0	4 0 0	11 7 9	20 4 4	61 0 0	9 10 0	0 11 6	8 9 8	1,080 0 0	66 0 0	59 0 0	85 0 0	120 0 0	63 0 0	7 8 0	40 4 0	40 0 0

F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

2.—Statement showing the price of labour in the province of British Burma at the end of the year 1881-82.

Division.	District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart, per day.	Boat, per score per day.	Buffaloes, per day.	Bullocks, per day.	Elephants, per day.
Arakan	Akyab	Rs. 2	As. 8 to Re. 1	Rs. 3	Rs. 10	.....	.....	.....
	Northern Arakan	.....	As. 4			.....	.....	.....
	Kyoukpyoo	Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2	As. 5 to Re. 1	Re. 1-8	Rs. 18 to Rs. 20	.....	.....	.....
	Sandoway	As. 8 to As. 12	As. 5	„ 1	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	.....	.....	.....
	Average	Re 1-8	As. 8	Re. 1-13-4	Rs. 10	.....	.....	.....
Pegu	Rangoon	Rs. 2	Re. 1	Rs. 2	Large, Rs. 60; small, Rs. 20	Rs. 2	Re. 1-8	Rs. 10
	Hanthawaddy	Re. 1-5	As. 8	Re. 1-12	Rs. 27-8	„ 2	„ 1-8	„ 5-4
	Tharrawaddy	„ 1	„ 8	Rs. 2	(a) „ 20	.....	.....	.....
	Prome	Rs. 2	„ 12	„ 2	„ 50	Re. 1	Re. 1-8	Rs. 5
	Average	Re. 1-9-3	As. 11	Re. 1-15	Rs. 36	Re. 1-10-8	Re. 1-8	Rs. 6-12
Irrawaddy	Thonegwa	Rs. 2	As. 12 to 8	Re. 1-8 to Re. 1-12	Rs. 20	.....	.....	.....
	Bassein	„ 2	Re. 1	Rs. 3	„ 40	Rs. 3	Re. 1	.....
	Henzada	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	Rs. 10 per month or As. 8 per diem.	Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2	Rs. 4 to Rs. 15	As. 8	As. 8	Rs. 5
	Thayetmyo	Re. 1	As. 8	Rs. 2	Rs. 20	Re. 1-4	Re. 1	„ 5
	Average	Re. 1-10	As. 10	Rs. 1-15	Rs. 22-4	Re. 1-9	As. 13-4	Rs. 5
Tenasserim	Moulmein	Re. 1-8	As. 8	Rs. 2	Rs. 40	.....	.....	.....
	Amherst	„ 1-8	„ 8	„ 2	„ 40	.....	.....	.....
	Tavoy	„ 1-4	„ 8	„ 2	„ 9	As. 8	As. 8	Rs. 2-8
	Mergui	„ 1	„ 8	„ 2	„ 10	.....	.....	.....
	Toungoo	Rs. 2	„ 8	„ 2	„ 60	.....	.....	.....
	Shwaygyin	„ 2	„ 12	„ 2-8	„ 10	.....	.....	.....
	Salween	„ 2	„ 8	.....	„ 2	.....	.....	Rs. 2
	Average	Re. 1-9-8	As. 8-6	Rs. 2-1-4	Rs. 24-6-10	As. 8	As. 8	Rs. 2-4
	General average	Re. 1-9-0	As. 9	Re. 1-15	Rs. 23	Re. 1-4	As. 15	Rs. 4-10-8

(a) Small boats of 30 baskets paddy burden.

G.—Mines and Quarries.

Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Akyab	.....	.....	.....	
Northern Arakan	.....	.....	.....	
Kyoukpyoo	Limestone...	8	According to demand.	Demand limited.
Sandoway	Coal ...	5	.....	
Rangoon Town—				
Royal Lakes	Laterite ...	Not known ...	Not known ...	The banks of the lakes are mainly composed of laterite.
Hanthawaddy—				
Syriam	Laterite ...	Not known ...	Not known ...	The whole ridge or backbone of Syriam, Twantay, and Hmawbee may be said to be mainly composed of laterite.
Twantay				
Hmawbee				
Tharrawaddy	.....	.....	.....	
Prome	.....	.....	.....	
Bassein	.....	.....	Baskets ...	
Kyoukthinbaw	Limestone...	The quarries are worked here and there on the side of the limestone wells.	2,000	
Nayapyawgyee			15,400	
Yaysein			9,900	
Kwingyoung			22,000	
Meegyoungaing Tonebo ..			74,000	
Thonegwa	.....	.....	.....	
Henzada	.....	.....	.....	
Thayetmyo	.....	.....	.....	
Moulmein Town...	.....	.....	.....	
Amherst—				
Pagat Township	Lead ...	2	Not worked yet .	Mr. W. O. Law and Mr. G. Dawson each obtained a mining grant.
Gaing-Ataran Township ...	Antimony ...	1	Not known ...	Worked by Mr. G. Dawson.
Shwaygyin—		.....	.....	
Thanzeik	Iron ...	.....	.....	These are not worked.
Thayetpindat, a stream which flows into the Shwaygyin river...	Gold ...	.....	.....	
Tavoy	.....	.....	.....	
Mergui—				
Bunhonee	Tin .	1	.....	
Maloewoon		4	.....	
Bokepyin		4	.....	
Meegyoung choung		1	.....	
Yehngaw		1	.....	
Chyounganoung		4	.....	
Manorone		1	.....	
Shwaypayone choung		1	.....	
Tawone		2	.....	
Kalathoorce		2	.....	
Thabawleik		2	.....	
Palouk		1	.....	
Kyoukkyee choung		1	.....	
Theindaw		1	.....	
Tenasserim river		1	.....	
Thameehla		1	.....	
Maingway Island	Lead ...	1	.....	
Toungoo	.....	.....	.....	
Salween	.....	.....	.....	
Teetawlay hill	Galena ...	1	Not known ...	

H.—Manufactures.

	Class of manufactures.																				
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wood.	Paper.	Carpenters.	Saw-pits.	Ironwork and blacksmiths.	Brass, copper, and tin.	Rice-mills.	Oil-mills.	Sugar-mills.	Steam saw-mills.	Distilleries.	Builders.	Gold and silver smiths.	Shoemakers: leather and hide dealers.	Tailors.	Masons.	Painters.	Brick and tile makers.	Carvers, engravers, and gilders.
Number of mills and large manufactories	..	2	...	.	2	43	2	..	38	20	2	34	2	..	...	...	22	...	..	...	...
Number of private looms or small works	1,931	61,924	..	...	423	310	743	64	17,680	598	636	3	6	114	689	58	293	25	22	49	62
Number of workmen in large works ... Male ...	..	10	...	..	6	389	400	...	8,992	130	...	1,290	7	.	...	...	6	...	...	...	..
Number of workmen in large works ... Female ...	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	858	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	4,009	61,387	486	24	2,832	944	2,598	338	48,221	2,201	596	35	24	529	2,750	598	2,703	507	311	525	164
Number of European Superintendents in large works...	...	1	...	...	..	1	4	..	61	2	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works	...	540	...	...	9,900	9,632	41,077	236	50,1[illegible],000	10,890		1,494,545	10,000	.	...	1,035	2,400	66	370	71	174
Estimated annual outturn of all works	3,538	329,993	...	...	42,985	168,697	763,587	22,037	32,28,374	621,081	8,537	6,033,179	3,840	18,097	175,226	37,391	97,917	10,052	20,588	31,300	12,752

H.—Manufactures—(concluded).

	Class of manufactures—(concluded).																													
	Fishmongers.	Bakers.	Potters.	Dyers.	Artificial flower-makers.	Cart-builders.	Umbrella-makers.	Silkworm-rearers.	Catch-boilers.	Lacquerware makers.	Butchers and poulterers.	Brick-layers.	Silk-boilers.	Boat-makers.	Lime-burners.	Brokers.	Bamboo mat-makers.	Torch-makers.	Washermen.	Tea-growers.	Bell-moulders.	Net makers.	Palmyra-boilers.	Wickerwork-makers.	Wheat-grinders.	Tannery.	Coir making.	Seller of drugs and medicines.	Silk-spinners.	Millers and paddy-grinders.
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	...	...	.	...		..	.	.			.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	1	.	.	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Number of private looms or small works	...	36	516	18	29	25	111	..		..			1,690	177		..	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	100	..	..	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works ... ... — Male ...	..	..	.	.	...	..			.	...			..	.	..		..	...	..	65	..	.	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...
Number of workmen in large works ... ... — Female	...	..	...	.		.	.	.	..	.	...			..		.	.	..	.	35	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	4,792	167	1,929	45	95	140	469	65	600	53	18	24	3,251	620	47	826	578	160	34	...	5	20	313	78	85	...	80	5	101	520
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...	...	...		...	.	..	..		..		...	.		.	..	..	.	.	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	.	..	...
Value of block in large works	...	1,060	1,750	320	20	.	6	..	..	.			..	675		.	.	..		...	...		...	842	3,800	8,000	..		..	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works ..	..	19,587	69,835	6,565	12,635	23,070	17,260		...	.			114,530	45,633				..	..	3,500	.		..	2,500	4,200	..	.	...	...	...

1.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of two official years

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... . Value	...	21,318	...	39,604	...	..	...	...
Animals, living . ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) . ... ..Value	...	3,62,631	...	3,27,391	...	...	...	...
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) . .. . "	...	40,212	...	57,889	...	...	...	...
Book and printed matter (including maps and charts) .. .. Cwt.	138	18,220	275	21,399	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—								
Cement .. .. Cwt.	14,826	37,997	88,462	2,28,176	..	..	.	...
Other sorts ... . Value		21,089	54,344	10,080	...	..	..	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lbs.	386,240	1,38,065	762,113	2,13,038	..	..	..	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	2,899	26,310	1,630	21,227	...	...	...	...
Coal—								
Coal ... ... Tons	82,120	14,58,539	68,646	11,77,724	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... "	220	7,090	293	6,266	...	..	...	..
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	87	13,342	54	9,114	...	...	...	...
Cotton—								
Raw .. .. Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	4,402,482	36,96,198	3,624,741	31,75,034	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey ... ... Yds.	12,080,133	16,45,784	8,275,174	10,21,100	...	...	...	...
White . ... "	19,677,808	32,98,418	13,[illegible],351	22,68,071	...	..	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... "	15,927,810	28,50,935	11,694,364	19,88,134	...	...	6,391	1,398
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece . ... No.	921,688	98,271	860,987	93,331	..	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	2,059	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace and patent net ... .. "	11,731	1,919	179	95	.	...	...	...
Hosiery ... ...Value	...	2,293	...	3,399	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	59,044	1,36,115	36,234	1,05,148	...	...	...	...
Canvas . ... Yds.	..	...	.	..	.	...	...	...
Other sorts ... . lbs.	2,820	2,891	4,838	4,628	.	...	..	..
Drugs and medicines ... .Value	...	60,077	..	54,531	...	.	..	.
Dyeing and colouring materials ... "	..	53,461	...	20,051	..	...	...	..
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... "	...	4,60,743	...	4,19,690	...	...	..	...
Flax—								
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	5,057	1,967	16,116	7,377	..	...	...	...
Thread, sewing .. .. lbs.	22	30	435	490	...	.	..	...
Canvas ... Yds.	82,189	46,911	124,926	56,714	...	...	..	.
Other sorts ... . lbs.	7,517	7,019	11,114	10,098	...	..	...	...
Fruits and vegetables .. ..Value	...	754	...	118	...	..	...	.
Glass—								
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	231	92,671	63 7/12	21,136	..	...	...	...
Other ware ... .Value	...	1,68,899	...	2,50,434	...	...	...	..
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	43	219	173	800	...	..	...	.
Hardware and cutlery ... . Value	...	4,56,101	...	6,57,037	...	..	..	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds .. "	...	31,859	...	33,976	...	...	...	..
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c ... . "	...	35,072	...	19,312	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of ... .. "	...	74,572	...	78,285	...	...	...	...
Liquors—								
Ale, beer, and porter .. ... Galls	200,151	4,74,829	155,365	3,76,009	...	...	..	...
Spirits ... . "	65,187	3,93,604	96,096	4,57,599	...	...	...	...
Wines and liquours .. ... "	16,689	1,56,489	15,503	1,42,576	...	...	...	...
Other sorts . .. ... "	210	719	374	1,081	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork .. ...Value	...	10,40,122	...	4,39,785	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ... .. "	...	2,31,211	...	3,30,078	...	...	...	...
Metals—								
Brass ... ... Cwt.	3,352	1,44,344	2,768	1,29,057	...	...	...	...
Copper—								
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	120	4,645	669	27,039	...	...	..	...
Wrought ... . "	1,100	42,072	1,074	43,191	...	...	..	...
Other sorts .. .. "	145	5,010	...	...	..	...	...	...
Iron—								
Wrought ... . Cwt.	117,602	9,28,276	229,412	12,35,675	...	...	...	...
Other sorts .. .. . "	9,086	18,289	8,400	17,180	...	...	...	...
Lead . ... .. "	785	12,869	5,436	61,373	...	.	...	...
Quicksilver ... ... lbs.	60	71	375	400	...	...	..	...
Steel .. .. Cwt.	5,245	41,688	6,727	51,782	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	1,88,69,331	..	1,57,43,722	...	...	..	1,398

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Province of British Burma during the 1880-81 and 1881-82.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	.	...	.
...	...	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	...	..
...	245	...	1,105	.	55	...	1,720	.	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	.	..	30	..	..	...	...
1	10	3	230	...	..	1	100	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	.	..	...	..
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	..
...	...	2	90	...	..	...		...	..	...	..
...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...				...	...	..	...	.	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	22,300	4,014	...	...	..	...
...	...	...		100,385	20,879	7,855	2,310	...	...	...	..
	...	26,079	7,139								
72	15	.	..	...		...	...	..	...	...	...
...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	..	.	..	.		..	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	200	...		...	700	...	...	...	..
...	1,500	...		.	...	.	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	200	...	...	...	850	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	1,398	...	...	..	1,785	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
...	742	...	0,430	...	185	..	1,700	...	...	...	10
...	160	...	3,220	...	...	...	900	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	143	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	502	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...
...	...	500	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	45	250	...	..	5	75	...	...	19	150
3	12	...	...	771	4,758	311	1,220	24	120	83	279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	224	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	93	2,982	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	24	730	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	280	568	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,684	...	22,506	...	25,927	...	19,151	...	120	...	439

I.—TRADE.—*State*

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES. 1880-81. Quantity.	UNITED STATES. 1880-81. Value.	UNITED STATES. 1881-82. Quantity.	UNITED STATES. 1881-82. Value.	ARA 1880-81. Quantity.	ARA 1880-81. Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ..Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	..	..	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)... .. .. .Value	...	..	...	...	...	...
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) .. ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—						
Cement .. .. Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .Value	...	...	..	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches .. .. No.	...	.	...	..	...	...
Coal—						
Coal ... ... Tons	..	...	40	560	...	...
Coke . .. ... "	...	.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Cotton—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...		...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... "	...	...	...		...	...
Coloured, printed, and dyed ... "						
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Other sorts of piece-goods . ... Yds.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Lace and patent net ... .. "	...	..	...	...	...	...
Hosiery... ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing .. .. lbs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... Yds.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufacture .. lbs	...	..	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... . Value	..	...	.	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials ... .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—						
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... . Yds.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas . .. . Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables... ... ... Value	...	..	...	...	...	...
Glass—						
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... . Cwt.	275	811	...	...	..	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—						
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—						
Ale, beer, and porter ... ...Galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and liqueurs ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and mill-work ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—						
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper—						
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—						
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	811	...	560	...	...

ment I—(continued).

MIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..
..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	348	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	.
...	...	...	...	2	55	...	...	..	..
...	...		...	...	...	..	...	.	...
...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	..
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	31	411	39	632	...	..	...	...
...	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	..	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
...	..	273	28	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	560	112	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	..	323	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	56	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
...	...		..	...	...	...	...		..
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...
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...	...		..	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	
...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...
...	...	.	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,050	...	3,141	...	...	...	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	300	...	10	...	..	...	...
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...	...	...	600	...	800	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	10	345	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,674	...	5,421	...	...	...	175

I.—TRADE.—*State*

Articles.		Persia. 1880-81. Quantity.	Persia. 1880-81. Value.	Persia. 1881-82. Quantity.	Persia. 1881-82. Value.	Straits 1880-81. Quantity.	Straits 1880-81. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	220
Animals, living ...	No.	..	...	...	..	1	230
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	..	..	...	..	...	2,42,791
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	.		..	...	...	50
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ...	Cwt.		..	..		29	1,633
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement	Cwt.	.	.	.	..	...	...
Other sorts ..	Value	.	..	.	..	.	2,714
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.	.	.	.	298,201	95,725
Clocks and watches	No.	.	.	..		363	4,562
Coal—							
Coal	Tons.	.	..	..	.	152	2,296
Coke	"	.	.	..	.	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	..	...	.	...	..	...
Corks ..	Cwt.	.	...	.	.	141lbs.	25
Cotton—							
Raw ...	Cwt.	.	.	...	.	36 "	
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.	.	...	.	21	12
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds.	..	..	..	...	56,996	7,675
White ...	"	.	..	..	..	35,280	6,757
Coloured, printed, and dyed	"	...	.	...	..	241,044	65,990
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ..	No.		..	...	...	9,464	3,030
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	.	...	..	..	7,730	4,759
Lace and patent net ...	"	.	...	...	..	...	...
Hosiery ..	Value	.	...	.	.	...	516
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	.	...	...	...	27	32
Canvas ..	Yds.		...	...	..	...	...
Other sorts ...	lbs.	..	...	...	...	176	144
Drugs and medicines ...	Value	.	...	...	..	...	34,260
Dyeing and colouring materials	"	.	...	...	..	...	22,306
Earthenware and porcelain ..	"	.	...	...	..	...	1,06,726
Flax—							
Twist and yarn	Yds.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	..	..	...	..	494	201
Thread, sewing	lbs.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	.	..	...	...	1,283	847
Other sorts ..	"	..	...	...	...	..	...
Fruits and vegetables ..	Value	..	...	..	...	..	4,33,490
Glass—							
Beads and false pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5	3,113
Other ware ...	Value	..	...	...	...	...	7,869
Gums and resins ..	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	189	2,055
Hardware and cutlery ...	Value	...	..	...	..	...	57,876
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ...	"	...	..	..	...	...	1,146
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	..	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	1,012
Leather, and manufactures of ...	"	..	...	...	...	...	4,351
Liquors—							
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Galls.	...	...	...	...	540	1,671
Spirits	"	...	...	...	...	44,410	1,20,739
Wines and liqueurs ...	"	...	...	...	...	1,609	8,981
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and mill-work ..	Value	...	...	...	...	...	110
Matches, lucifer and other ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	33,451
Metals—							
Brass ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	316	46,030
Copper—							
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ..	"	...	...	...	...	74	15,594
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	..	...	...
Iron—							
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	180	2,490
Other sorts ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	51	426
Carried over ...		...	...	...	...	...	13,44,504

ment 1—(continued).

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	325	...	...	...	80	...	24,538	...	40,009
...	...	62	971	...	...	63	1,201	...	...
...	2,00,563	...	273	...	85	...	6,05,995	...	5,31,212
...	5,276	...	50	...	82	..	40,312	..	63,277
30	2,188	...	...	7	390	168	19,863	318	24,382
22	64	6,560	16,143	9,446	20,700	21,386	51,140	97,930	2,48,940
...	22,420	..	5,000	..	1,080	.	31,803	...	33,589
198,320	63,928	32,812	9,438	67,188	22,680	717,253	2,43,228	1,027,621	3,23,646
133	1,694	78	1,441	9	405	3,340	32,343	1,774	23,416
87	1,257	4,259	73,323	8,711	1,46,809	86,562	15,34,569	77,523	13,26,982
...	...	...	...	3	120	220	7,090	296	6,386
...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
1	228	1—27lbs.	98	1	158	88—41lbs.	13,465	56 7/12	9,500
...	...	...	...	..	..	36 ..	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	4,402,503	36,96,210	3,621,741	31,75,034
64,916	8,988	...	...	72	12	12,137,402	16,53,487	8,340,102	10,30,100
13,599	2,873	48	8	80	15	19,713,496	33,05,293	13,601,330	22,75,003
193,634	50,746	213	83	374	95	16,269,775	29,38,038	11,888,697	20,49,822
								862,600	
1,613	628	...	...	...	...	931,280	1,01,358		93,959
2,269	1,147	..	..	.	.	9,789	5,850	2,269	1,147
9	4	...	...	...	.	11,741	1,919	188	99
...	839	...	..	.	..		2,769		4,238
220	223	...	..	.	..	59,071	1,36,147	36,454	1,05,371
...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	...
29	47	.	.	..	.	2,996	3,935	4,867	4,675
...	32,154	..	...	...	50	..	91,337	..	87,635
...	22,759	...	...	...	.	..	77,267	.	42,810
...	93,327	..	7,766	...	1,803	.	5,75,235		5,15,870
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
12,438	5,645	1,150	600	...	..	6,701	2,768	28,554	13,022
...	...	.	.	169	.	22	30	435	490
1,827	1,080	..	.	768	100	83,472	47,758	126,922	57,894
167	50	...	..	...	250	7,517	7,019	12,079	10,398
...	4,60,828	...	4,719	..	595	..	4,40,013		4,61,857
1	425	..	.	4	825	236	95,781	68 7/12	22,386
...	10,353	..	160	...	12,456	.	1,76,928		2,76,426
201¼	7,117	1	10	11	72	458	3,695	385¼	7,989
...	46,365	...	10,160	...	6,646	..	5,25,066	...	7,18,188
...	2,835	..	1,370	...	1,262	...	34,845	.	41,603
...	..	...	...	...	.	.	..	..	..
..	2,985	...	32	...	126	...	36,766	..	23,456
...	7,364	..	70	...	...		78,993	.	86,551
1,496	2,240	5,900	12,910	10,524	22,410	206,594	4,80,410	167,885	4,01,409
50,807	1,01,006	49,602	2,15,287	18,666	77,104	159,199	7,29,624	165,638	6,26,184
873	5,001	7,701	39,300	4,405	30,412	26,890	2,19,660	21,175	1,79,488
...	...	...	...	...	...	210	719	371	1,081
...	4,070	...	4,345	...	3,736	..	10,44,577	...	4,48,923
...	24,639	...	89,100	...	35,361	...	3,03,762	..	3,90,078
182 51/112	28,552	...	...	53/112	8	3,668	1,90,374	2,962 53/112	1,58,186
...	...	...	...	...	..	120	4,645	669	27,039
67 32/112	14,223	...	...	...	...	1,174	57,666	1,234 32/112	60,396
46	1,299	...	...	...	...	145	5,010	46	1,299
1,024	17,179	545	5,605	5,768	50,321	118,387	9,36,371	236,228	13,03,905
...	...	160	320	...	...	9,246	18,609	8,400	17,180
...	...	...	...	...	...	785	12,869	5,436	61,373
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	71	655	968
14	133	1	11	1,101	8,431	5,297	42,125	7,842	60,346
...	12,55,067	...	4,58,593	...	4,44,988	...	2,07,04,641	...	1,74,94,217

I.—TRADE.—*State*

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	1,88,69,331		1,57,43,722	...	...	...	1,398
Tin—								
Unwrought .. .. Cwt.	30	1,844	40	2,350		..	...	...
Other sorts .. .. "	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Zinc or spelter ... . "	3,079	48,383	3,638	51,912	..	...	...	..
Metals, unenumerated .. ... "	5	583	73	3,700	.	...	..	...
Oils .. . . Galls.	13,136	24,130	19,756	35,892	.	...	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	98,180		1,10,685	.	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... .. "	...	1,07,644	..	1,37,584	.	...	..	..
Provisions ... ... "	..	4,46,022	..	4,68,180	.	.	..	283
Railway plant and rolling-stock . "	.		...	13,000	...	..	...	.
Salt .. .. Tons	50,398	12,02,670	30,049	6,17,892			...	...
Shells and cowries . ... . Value	...		..	..	.	...	..	...
Silk—								
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	..	.	.	.	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds	3,752,759	43,81,619	4,279,089	41,32,559	.	...	...	...
Other sorts ... . Value	.	...	...	28	.	..	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	.	..	..	..	.	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	17	310	15	312		...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	35	24	...	.	.	...	...	...
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Manufactured .. .. "	2,869	2,984	3,539	3,498	.	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games .. .. Value	...	86,944	..	54,259	..	...	...	...
Umbrellas ... . No.	192,706	1,60,448	105,570	96,617	.	...	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... ... Value	..	13,494	..	7,579	..	...	...	...
Wool—								
Raw .. .. lbs.	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	1,342,450	23,70,228	962,325	14,90,469	..	...	...	...
Shawls ... . No.	165	274	2,117	2,584	...	...	...	...
Braids ... . lbs.	1,200	2,700	997	2,113	..	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	140,880	1,26,171	159,798	1,54,723	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	9,54,842	...	7,87,196	...	...	...	40
Merchandise—								
Free	..	56,70,061	...	48,15,704	..	...	...	224
Dutiable	..	2,32,28,764	...	1,91,10,140	.	...	...	1,497
Total ..	...	2,88,98,825	...	2,39,25,844	...	...	...	1,721
Treasure—								
Gold	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Silver	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	2,88,98,825	...	2,39,25,844	..	...	...	1,721
Government—								
Stores	...	2,82,785	..	8,83,295	...	...	...	...
Treasure—								
Gold		...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	2,82,785	...	8,83,295	...	...	...	...

ment I—(continued).

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	2,084	...	23,596	...	25,927	...	10,151	...	120	...	439
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.
...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
...	...	..	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	23,928	25,560
...	305	..	200	...	...	...	8	.	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...
...	280	1	40	...	680	...	195	...	..	1	34
...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	7,413	1,64,211	3,300	80,652	..	..	..	..
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
1,514	2,036	2,234	2,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	..	...	...	4	50	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	300	320	..	...	...	...
...	..	...	260	...	...	...	100	..	...	...	...
...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	30	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.
...	...	...	...	..	...	296	500	...	..	..	...
...	376	...	610	...	1.025	...	7,330	...	...	...	4
...	87	...	8,057	..	1,025	...	7,960	...	20	..	25,564
...	5,600	...	19,580	...	1,90,818	...	1,00,846	...	120	...	473
...	5,687	...	27,637	...	1,91,843	...	1,08,806	...	140	...	26,037
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	45,000	..	...
...	5,687	...	27,637	...	1,91,843	...	1,08,806	...	45,140	...	26,037
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE.—*State*

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.				ARA	
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ..	...	611	...	560	...	...
Tin—						
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	.	...	...	...
Other sorts ... . "	.	..	..	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... . "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals, unenumerated ... ... "	.	...	..	...	...	...
Oils ... ...Galls.	1,744,212	8,26,970	1,017,614	5,99,875	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials .. Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	..
Provisions ... ... "	...	300	...	28	..	35,524
Railway plant and rolling-stock .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... . Tons	...	...	...	...	16	262
Shells and cowries ... ...Value	...	..	...	...	...	...
Silk—						
Raw ... . lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	..	...	...
Other sorts .. ..Value	..	...	...	.	...	...
Spices ... . lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... . Cwt.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tea .. .. lbs.	..	...	..	...	...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured . ... .. lbs.	.	...	..	...	...	...
Manufactured ... . "	..	...	...		..	...
Toys and requisites for games .. Value	..	...	...	..	..	..
Umbrellas ... . No.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) .. .Value	...	...	..	...	...	...
Wool—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods ... . Yds.	...	...	...	.	..	...
Shawls ... ... No.		...	.	..	...	..
Braids .. ... lbs.		..	.	..	...	.
Other sorts . .. "	.	.		.	..	.
All other articles unenumerated Value	.	213		500	.	48
Merchandise—						
Free	...	8,27,183		6,00,435	...	34,839
Dutiable .. .	.	1,111	...	528	..	995
Total ...		8,28,294	.	6,00,963	.	35,834
Treasure—						
Gold	..	..	...	..	...	...
Silver	.	..	.	..	...	...
Total ...	..	.	.	..	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	8,28,294	.	6,00,963	...	35,834
Government—						
Stores	..	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—						
Gold	..	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

ment 1—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	2,074	...	5,421	...	...	...	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,090	2,308	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	378	...	56	...	...	...	...
...	61,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	56	70	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,472	1,104	480	150	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	380	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,160	...	10,446	...	900	...	...
...	61,317	...	9,532	...	16,974	...	530	...	175
...	270	...	2,092	...	1,099	...	820	...	...
...	61,587	...	11,624	...	18,073	...	1,350	.	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8,100	..	...	...	...	..	...
...	61,587	...	19,724	...	18,073	...	1,350	...	175
...	...	...	4,064	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,064	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE.—*State*

Articles.	Persia. 1880-81. Quantity.	Persia. 1880-81. Value.	Persia. 1881-82. Quantity.	Persia. 1881-82. Value.	Straits 1880-81. Quantity.	Straits 1880-81. Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,44,504
Tin—						
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	667	31,403
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter .. .. "	...	..	...	...	..	...
Meals, unenumerated ... ... "	...	...	...	...	738	49,286
Oils ... ... Galls.	...	...	..	...	164,743	1,21,134
Paints, colours, and painters' materials .. Value	...	...	...	...	...	9,086
Paper and pasteboard ... ... "	...	..	...	...	...	43,667
Provisions ... ... "	...	50	...	...	...	10,18,005
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	9	392
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	278,593	16,72,534
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	635,015	10,68,573
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	4,191
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	3,941,774	2,93,078
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt	...	...	...	...	47,617	7,45,714
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	204,149	90,927
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... "	...	...	...	...	113,637	51,209
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	16,524
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	584,592	2,14,906
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	82,903
Wool—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	40,466	45,550
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	43	137
Braids ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts . ... "	...	...	...	...	3,449	3,194
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	3,54,146
Merchandise—						
Free	...	50	...	...	...	15,64,636
Dutiable	...	...	...	...	..	56,97,087
Total ...	..	50	...	...	...	72,61,723
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	2,10,309
Silver	...	..	...	...	...	1,87,802
Total ...	..	50	...	...	..	3,98,111
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	76,59,834
Government—						
Stores	.	...	...	...	...	2,522
Treasure—						
Gold	...	..	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,522

ment 1—(concluded).

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	12,55,067	...	4,58,593	...	4,44,658	...	2,07,04,644	...	1,74,94,217
249	12,990	92	4,587	...	...	789	37,834	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	289	15,340
...	...	...	...	256	3,250	3,079	48,383	3,894	55,102
790,[illegible]	43,498	...	...	...	...	743	49,869	863,[illegible]	47,198
317,246	2,58,072	37	120	...	...	1,923,818	9,74,662	1,378,511	9,19,309
...	11,384	...	120	...	2,052	...	1,07,691	...	1,21,929
...	47,538	...	30	...	10	...	1,51,341	.	1,85,192
...	15,08,533	...	6,140	...	2,253	...	15,07,979	...	20,41,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	13,000
5	80	10,586	2,35,946	7,797	1,42,148	68,422	16,03,481	41,241	8,40,062
...	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25
251,883	15,94,471	...	...	...	...	278,593	16,72,534	251,883	15,94,471
632,492	9,60,542	...	...	2,845	4,760	4,389,344	54,52,298	4,916,060	51,00,757
...	2,929	...	...	...	...	.	4,191	.	2,957
2,003,719	1,80,234	2,990	35	...	...	3,914,764	2,93,113	2,903,719	1,80,236
48,554	7,33,326	2	42	2	25	47,636	7,46,066	48,575	7,33,713
234,172	1,07,911	...	...	4	2	201,184	90,951	234,176	1,07,913
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140,622	64,643	11	35	331	1,115	117,989	55,392	145,272	69,726
...	14,311	...	...	...	57	.	1,03,468	.	68,987
542,688	1,75,651	11	5	...	719	777,309	3,75,359	648,259	2,72,273
...	60,493	...	1,385	...	...	...	98,188	...	71,091
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,504	9,595	...	...	...	...	1,382,916	24,15,778	974,834	15,09,094
75	100	...	...	...	...	208	411	2,192	2,084
12	18	...	...	...	...	1,200	2,700	1,009	2,131
12,635	16,625	...	...	...	...	144,329	1,29,365	172,729	1,71,848
...	4,90,089	...	14,500	...	12,960	...	13,31,210	...	13,09,175
...	26,52,379	...	1,31,074	...	2,14,039	...	82,39,037	...	84,02,828
...	48,95,748	...	5,90,489	...	4,00,000	...	2,97,17,896	...	2,45,31,161
...	75,48,127	...	7,21,563	...	6,14,039	...	3,79,56,933	...	3,29,33,000
...	3,08,646	...	...	...	...	...	2,10,399	...	3,08,646
...	1,55,707	...	55,319	...	52,170	...	2,96,221	...	2,07,877
...	4,64,353	...	55,319	...	52,170	...	5,06,530	...	5,16,523
...	80,12,480	...	7,76,882	...	6,66,209	...	3,84,63,163	...	3,34,49,532
...	997	...	...	...	...	...	2,89,371	...	8,84,292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	997	...	...	...	...	...	2,89,371	...	8,84,292

I.—

2.—*Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and the Province of British Burma during*

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.) ... Value	...	5,760	..	4,870	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans ... ... Cwt.	11,672	1,29,486	13,882	1,45,927	...	...	...	...
Cotton—								
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	90	86	440	417	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey .. .. Yds.	...	...	78	7	...	...	...	...
White .. .. "	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed . "	489	129	24	3	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods . Yds.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of manufactures .. Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) .. ... Value	...	1,335	...	460	...	...	...	...
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and mill-work, &c. ... "	...	1,365	...	...	...	..	...	...
Metals—								
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin . ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... . "	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated .. . "	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce .. .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ... . "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods ... . Yds.	50	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... . lbs.	11	10	4	3	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	17,019	...	11,699	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,55,323	...	1,63,296	...	...	...	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures—								
Animals, living .. ... No.	10	1,120	6	3,100	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) .. .. Value	...	2,397	...	5,315	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw ... . Cwt.	1,271	1,76,502	1,033	1,31,893	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured .. .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—								
Raw ... ... Cwt.	4,296	88,775	..	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... "	...	25	...	350	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo .. . . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... "	...	...	64	100	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... "	9,717,876	3,04,32,183	9,150,688	2,56,82,621	502	2,000	...	...
Do. flour ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat . ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins—								
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	146,433	19,17,618	114,160	13,51,517	...	...	...	...
Hemp—								
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw ... .. Cwt. equal to No.	9,403—93,297	2,52,630	8,051—85,112	2,42,100	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ... Ditto	274—3,525	9,507	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ... Ditto	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. ... Value	...	2,255	...	11,500	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	3,28,83,202	...	2,74,28,496	...	2,000	...	...

TRADE.

Indian Produce and Manufacture and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		..	..	.
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	..	...	..	..	..		..	.	...	..	...
..	..	...	.	..	...	...	..		..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...
..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
		...									
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		..
..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
..	34	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	.		..
...	34	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,054	15,120	10,866	27,325
...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	...
99,045	2, 9,039	...	...	51,004	2,29,000	28,180	71,200	...	..	48	156
...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	..			..	...	2,250	7,125
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	900	2,250
...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..			..
...	2,99,039	...	...	...	2,29,000	...	71,200	...	15,120	...	36,856

I.—TRADE.—*State*

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES. 1880-81. Quantity.	1880-81. Value.	1881-82. Quantity.	1881-82. Value.	ARA 1880-81. Quantity.	1880-81. Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.) Value	...	...	.	.	...	...
Canes and rattans .. .. Cwt	...	...	...	...	..	...
Cotton -						
Twist and yarn .. .. lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece goods—						
Grey ... ... Yds.	.	.	...	..	...	...
White . .. . "	.	...	..	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed .. "	...	...	..	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No.	...		...	..	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods . Yds.	...	...	.	...	..	...
Ditto of manufactures . Value.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Gums and rosins .. .. Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) . .. . Value	...	...	...	..	...	...
Ivory—						
Unmanufactured and manufactured Value	...	..	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—						
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	..	...	..	...	...
Iron .. .. "		...	...	...	...	...
Tin . ... "	..	..	...	.	...	...
Zinc or spelter .. .. .. "		..	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ... "	.	..	...	...	..	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... . "	..	...	...	.	...	..
Tallow .. .. "	...	..	...	...	..	...
Wool - Manufactures of—						
Piece goods .. .. Yds.	..	.	...	.	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs	...	.	..		...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	.	...		...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures—						
Animals, living . ... No.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) . . ... Value	..	...	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw . .. . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee .. .. "	..	...	...	...	..	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured .. .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—						
Raw ... . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Manufactures						
Piece-goods . . . Yds.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No.	..		...	...	...	...
Other sorts . ... .. Value	...	.	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines .. .. "	...	.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—						
Indigo .. .. Cwt	..	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—						
Grain .. .. Cwt.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... "		...	.	.	...	...
Do. not in the husk . .. "	28,000	97,780	33,400	1,15,353	...	...
Do. flour ... . .. "		..	...	..	...	...
Wheat ... . "	..	.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts .. . .. "	...	...	..	...	...	...
Gums and Resins—						
Cutch and gambier ... .. Cwt.	4,400	62,400	...	...	...	...
Hemp—						
Raw . ... Cwt	...	...	..	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, raw .. .. Cwt. equal to No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned Ditto	.	..	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw .. .. Ditto	..	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned Ditto	...	...	.	...	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. Value	.	.	...	...	...	...
						...
Carried over ...	...	1,60,180	33,400	1,15,353	...	...

ment 2—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	..
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	.	..
...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	..
...	..	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	92	92	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
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...	...	..	...	...	1,527	...	...	..	..
...	..	...	...	...	1,771	...	...	..	.
...	...	58	9,100	16	2,900	...	...	...	..
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...	...	...	...	...	...		...	399	7,980
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...	...	5,096	12,764	2,128	5,587	...	.	..	.
...	..	80,557	1,23,975	59,772	69,158	...			..
...	...	184,616	6,50,972	161,078	4,19,889	..	.	.	..
...	...	...	...	..	.		...		..
...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...		..
...	...	557	1,774	2,086	6,242	.	...	.	..
...	...	389	5,468	692	13,232	...	...	30	300
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...	...		8,04,053	...	5,17,008	...	...	..	8,280

I.—TRADE.—*State*

Articles	Persia. 1880-81. Quantity.	Persia. 1880-81. Value.	Persia. 1881-82. Quantity.	Persia. 1881-82. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1880-81. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1880-81. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1881-82. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1881-82. Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.								
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.) ... Value	.	..	...	.	...	8,941	...	290
Canes and rattans ... ... Cwt	..		..	..	..	...	...	...
Cotton—								
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	.	..	...	...	...	150	67
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey ... ... Yds.				...	..	...	1,000	150
White .. . ... "	..		..		2,880	740	1,950	480
Coloured, printed, or dyed .. "			.		1,740	315	11,105	2,450
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No.	.		.		80	50	1,212	214
Other sorts of piece-goods .. Yds	...		.	.	..	.	...	...
Ditto of manufactures .. Value.		.	..	..	..	185	..	...
Gums and resins .. Cwt.	.	..	...		...	...	..	..
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) .. .. Value	..	.	..	.	.	855	...	2,269
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured Value	..		...	..	..	.	.	.
Machinery and millwork &c. ... "	.	.	..	80		5,505		...
Metals—								
Brass ... ... Cwt		.	..	..	41	1,636	13	593
Iron ... ... "	.	...	1	10	198	899	181	593
Tin .. "			..	.	.	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter .. ... "	..	..	..		...	..	...	
All other sorts unenumerated . "	.	.		...	4	48	..	..
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce .. .. "		..	.	.	.	..	...	
Tallow .. .. "	..		...		.	...	...	...
Wool—Manufactures—								
Piece-goods . ... Yds.	.		..		...	...	86	86
Other sorts .. . ... lbs.	..	.	..	.	.	..	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	..				..	21,591	...	11,240
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...		90	...	43,768		18,432
Indian Produce and Manufactures—								
Animals, living .. ... No.	...	.	.	.		77,855	989	96,492
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) .. .. Value	...	..	.	.	..	1,131	..	1,050
Caoutchouc, raw .. .. Cwt.	...	...	..	...	..	.	135	17,900
Coffee .. .. "	..	.	...	..	40	1,000	.	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... "	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Cotton—								
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	..	...	..	20,870	4,39,141	5,611	96,770
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	.	...	...	21,375	8,599	131,150	49,079
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	..	...	..	280	90	4,284	1,620
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No.	...	...	...	...	840	614	116	72
Other sorts .. .. Value	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... "	...	...	...	...	..	1,304	..	2,417
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Other sorts ... ... "	..	...	..	...	39	48	...	4,894
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram . ... Cwt.	..	...	...	..	21,950	63,751	16,944	40,394
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... "	...	...	...	...	9,685	17,557	11,991	18,131
Do. not in the husk ... ... "	...	...	...	...	2,051,038	80,77,417	3,173,918	1,06,09,964
Do. flour ... ... "	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Wheat... ... . "	...	...	..	..	...	..	1,308	3,930
Other sorts ... ... "	...	.	..	...	16,703	30,827	20,686	53,219
Gums and Resins—								
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	.	45,824	4,44,064	7,029	68,044
Hemp—								
Raw ... ... Cwt.	..	.	.	..	..	.	.	.
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) Value	.	.	..	.	...	.		..
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt. equal to No.	...	.			8,709—73,402	1,88,478	11,632—107,673	3,39,381
Do. dressed or tanned Ditto	...	.	.	.	12—143	407	295—1,669	8,259
Skins, raw . . Ditto	...	.		.	...	..	1=300	300
Do. dressed or tanned Ditto	...	...	.	.	18—2,850	1,440	24—5,340	2,166
Jewellery and precious stones, &c Value	...	..		...	...	1,600	...	100
Carried over ...	.	..	..		.	93,55,656	..	1,14,23,182

ment 2—(continued).

Other Countries.				Total.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	750	.	14,701	.	5,965
304	4,560	1,180	17,120	11,976	1,31,016	15,062	1,63,047
...	...	.	...	90	86	590	484
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	157
...	...	...	...	2,880	710	1,950	480
...	..	1,200	300	2,229	441	12,329	2,753
...	...	...	...	80	50	1,301	306
...	...	...	.	..	...		.
..	...	...	...	..	185	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..
...	...	...	160	...	2,190	..	2,897
...	...	...	...		...	.	...
.	25	.	140	..	6,895	...	220
...	...	...	...	41	1,636	13	593
36	182	10	150	234	1,081	208	853
...	.	.	...	..	...	.	..
...	.	..	...	.	..	...	
...		...	..	4	48	...	
.	.	11	195	...	...	11	195
...	..		...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	50	133	86	86
..	...	.	..	11	10	4	3
.	614	..	1,410	..	42,261	.	25,786
.	5,381	...	20,225	..	2,04,506	...	2,03,825
1	200	293	13,220	1,251	88,275	1,301	1,15,712
...	350	..	200	...	3,878	..	6,565
633	87,967	348	40,335	1,914	2,64,569	1,516	1,90,132
..	..	...	...	40	1,000	.	...
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..
2,500	53,699	...	..	27,666	5,81,918	6,010	1,04,750
...	.	240	130	21,375	8,599	131,390	49,209
...	..	...	...	280	90	4,284	1,620
...	..	.	..	840	614	116	72
...	.	..	...	...	...	..	2,767
...	..	...	..	...	1,329	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	827	3	120	44	335	2,122	5,014
36	120	36	85	31,036	91,755	20,974	82,391
...	...	533	651	90,242	1,41,532	72,360	88,040
4,597,953	1,41,69,877	6,142,484	1,68,08,337	16,730,034	5,39,58,298	18,690,096	5,37,07,520
6,140	20,841	500	1,696	6,140	20,841	500	1,696
...	..	..	...	..	...	3,558	11,055
6	36	1	4	17,266	32,637	23,673	61,715
24,311	3,55,092	18,502	2,46,722	221,357	27,84,642	141,013	16,79,815
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
5,378=64,244	1,60,077	8,867=111,037	2,62,730	29,490=230,943	6,01,185	31,550=303,822	8,44,220
...	.	...	...	286—3,668	10,[illegible]	295—1,660	8,259
...	...	...	.	...	...	1—300	300
..	...	..	..	18—2,850	1,440	21—5,340	2,166
...	..	...	...	..	3,855	..	11,600
...	1,48,48,546	...	1,73,74,243	...	5,85,96,796	...	5,69,74,618

I.—TRADE.—*State*

Articles.	United Kingdom. 1880-81. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1880-81. Value.	United Kingdom. 1881-82. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1881-82. Value.	Aus 1880-81. Quantity.	Aus 1880-81. Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	.	3,28,83,202	..	2,74,28,496	...	2,000
Jute—						
Raw .. .. Cwt.	.	...		..	...	.
Manufactures of—Gunny-bags (power-loom) No.	.	..	6	2	...	...
Gunny cloths (power-loom) . . Yds.		...	...	..	...	...
Rope and twine .. Cwt.		..	.	.	...	...
Lac—						
Dye ... . Cwt.	...		...	...	...	...
Shell .. . "				..	...	...
Other kinds .. .. "	71	1,775	..	.	.	...
Oils—						
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Galls.	1,000	1,200	4,142	5,650	...	...
Other kinds .. .. .. "	1,613	3,630	8	5	..	.
Opium, chests weighing Cwt.	..	.	.	..	..	..
Provisions . . Value		3,819	...	20,948		
Saltpetre .. . Cwt.	.	.	..	..		...
Seeds—						
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	...	..	...		...	...
Mustard and rape ... . "	...	.	.	.		...
Poppy .. .. "			.	..	...	...
Til or gingelly . "	.	.	.		...	.
Other sorts .. .. "	21	34	1	20	.	.
Silk—						
Raw .. .. lbs.	.	15	...		...	...
Manufactures ... . Value	.	...	...	.	..	...
Spices ... . lbs.	.	...	..		.	..
Stone, jade ... . Cwt.	.	.	..		..	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined . . "	...		..	..	...	...
Tea ... . lbs.	8,989	8,988	530	562	..	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... . lbs.	...	...	...	..	..	...
Manufactured . ... .. "	5,390	5,649	4,891	5,421	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... . Cwt.	.	.	13½	225	...	...
Wood—						
Teak .. ..C. tons	58,683	45,19,863	48,959	44,52,875	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Value	.	2,305	...	2,401	...	...
Wool—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Shawls ... . No	3	40	...	...	..	..
Other sorts .. .. .. lbs.		...	..	...	...	..
All other articles unenumerated . Value	...	19,136	...	21,425	...	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures ... Free ...	...	70,17,413	...	62,55,310	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures ... Dutiable ..	...	3,04,32,183	...	2,56,82,721	...	2,000
Total ..	..	3,74,49,596	...	3,19,38,031	..	2,000
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	..	3,76,04,919	.	3,21,01,327	..	2,000
Treasure ... Gold .	...	...	...	..	...	.
Treasure ... Silver ..	.	...	.	...	...	.
Total ..	..	.	...	..	...	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	3,76,04,919	...	3,21,01,327	...	2,000
Government ... Stores	.. .	1,200	...	300	.	.
Government ... *Treasure—* Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Silver	...	...	...	..	.	...
Government ... Total Treasure ...	.	...		.	..	...
Government ... Total Stores and Treasure ...	...	1,200	...	300	...	...

ment 2—(continued).

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	2,99,039	.	...	..	2,29,000	.	71,200	.	15,120	.	36,856
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	..	.
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		...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
...	..	.	...	...	...	8	720	300	27,000	356	21,776	...	...
..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	35,149	.	484
	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
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...	...	..	42	...	.	.	720	..	27,000	.	75,045	.	37,184
..	..	.	2,99,039		..	..	2,29,000	...	71,200	.	..		156
...	..	.	2,99,081	...	...	.	2,29,720		98,200		75,045		37,340
..	..		2,99,115	..	.	...	2,29,720		98,200		75,045		37,348
...	...	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	.		..
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...		...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..		.
..	..	..	2,99,115	...	...	...	2,29,720	...	98,200	...	75,045	...	37,348
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	...
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I.—Trade.—*State*

Articles.	United States. 1880-81. Quantity.	United States. 1880-81. Value	United States. 1881-82. Quantity.	United States. 1881-82. Value.	Ara 1880-81. Quantity.	Ara 1880-81. Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	...	1,60,180	...	..	...	...
Jute—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	.	..	...
Manufactures of—Gunny-bags (power-loom) No.	...	.	.	..	..	...
Gunny cloths (power-loom) ... ... Yds.	...	..	...	..	.	...
Rope and twine ... . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Lac—						
Dye ... . Cwt.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Shell .. .. "	..	.	.	...	..	...
Other kinds .. .. .. "	.	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—						
Vegetable, not essential ... Galls.	...	..	.		..	..
Other kinds ... . . "	..	..	...			...
Opium, chests weighing Cwt.	..	.	..	.		...
Provisions ... . Value	...	..		..	..	
Saltpetre ... . Cwt.	..	..	...	...	..	...
Seeds—						
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Mustard and rape ... ... "	..	...	..	..	...	.
Poppy ... ... "	...	...	.	..	...	..
Til or gingelly ... ... "		...	..	..	..	.
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	.	...	...
Silk—						
Raw .. . ... lbs.	..	..	..	..	...	...
Manufactures ... ... Value	.	..	..	...		...
Spices ... . lbs.	...	...	..	...	..	...
Stone, jade ... . Cwt.	.	..	.	...	...	.
Sugar, refined and unrefined .. .. "	..	...	..	..	..	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured .. .. lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... . "	...	...	...	..	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	..	..	...	...	...
Wood—						
Teak ... ...C. tons	..	...	..	...	...	..
Other kinds ... ... Value	...	...	..	...	...	...
Wool—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	.	...	...	..
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	..	...	..	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	.
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...	...	62,400	...	...	...	..
Indian produce and manufactures { Dutiable ...	..	97,780	...	1,15,353	...	...
Total ...	...	1,60,180	...	1,15,353	...	..
Total of merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	1,60,180	...	1,15,353	...	...
Treasure ... { Gold ..	...	...	...	.	...	...
Treasure ... { Silver ...	...	..	..	...	...	.
Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Grand Total of Exports of merchandise and Treasure	...	1,60,180	...	1,15,353	...	...
Government ... { Stores	...	...	.	...	...	..
Government ... { *Treasure*— Gold	..	..	...	...	...	...
Government ... { Silver	..	...	...	...	..	..
Government ... { Total Treasure ...	...	...	.	...	.	...
Government ... { Total Stores and Treasure...	...	...	...	...	..	...

ment 2—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	8,04,053	...	5,17,008	...	.	...	8,280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.
...	...	. .	...	...	...	.	...	. .	. .
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...	...	184	155	375	325	20	30	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,228	2,07,444	1,394	1,06,783	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	2,722	...	1,345	...	..	...	330
...	...	...	2,39,437	...	1,37,119	...	30	...	8,610
...	...	...	7,74,947	...	4,89,047	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	10,14,374	...	6,26,166	...	30	...	8,610
...	...	...	10,14,374	...	6,27,940	...	30	...	.
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...	...	...	10,14,374	...	6,27,940	...	30	...	8,610
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I.—TRADE.—*State*

Articles.	Persia. 1880-81. Quantity.	Persia. 1880-81. Value.	Persia. 1881-82. Quantity.	Persia. 1881-82. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1880-81. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1880-81. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1881-82. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1881-82. Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	..	...	93,55,656	...	1,14,23,182
Jute								
Raw .. . . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of Gunny-bags (power-loom) No	...	...	...	...	14,500	3,917	9,000	1,650
Gunny cloths (power-loom) .. Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope and twine ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—								
Dye ... . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell . ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... . "	...	..	...	...	173	5,708	126	2,925
Oils—								
Vegetable, not essential ... .. Galls.	...	...	..	...	218	675	715	1,224
Other kinds ... ... "	...	..	...	...	13,819	10,413	15,997	10,807
Opium, chests weighing Cwt	...	...	..	.		..	...	...
Provisions .. ... . Value	...	..	...	...	...	3,11,058	...	3,38,584
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—								
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... .. "	...	...	...	...	39	286	...	...
Poppy ... ... "	...	...	...	...	2	15	..	...
Teel or gingelly . ... "	...	...	...	...	..	...	38	225
Other sorts ... ... "	...	..	...	...	931	6,018	150	969
Silk—								
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
manufactures ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	..	1,112	662	625
Spices . ... lbs.	..	...	...	..	950,094	91,898	718,480	67,140
Stone, jade .. .. Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3,341	7,99,900	7,788	23,01,800
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... "	...	...	...	...	132	270	33	100
Tea .. .. lbs.	...	...	...	...	65,552	14,926	38,083	8,733
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured .. ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	55,551	11,565	30,640	5,450
Manufactured ... . "	...	...	...	...	54,634	41,487	43,675	25,339
Wax (excluding candles) .. ... Cwt.	...	...	..	...	253	19,932	176	12,281
Wood—								
Teak ... ... C. ton	...	...	...	...	313	24,306	957	82,996
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	28,901	...	11,213
Wool—								
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—								
Shawls ... . No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... . lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	4,47,557	...	6,87,318
Indian Produce and Manufactures... Free ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,80,626	...	43,54,455
Indian Produce and Manufactures... Dutiable	...	...	...	...	...	80,95,004	...	1,06,28,095
Total ..	...	...	...	..	...	1,11,75,630	...	1 49,82,550
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.	..	...	90	...	1,12,19,398	...	1,50,00,982
Treasure ... Gold ...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...
Treasure ... Silver ...	..	..	...	...	...	42,770	...	49,300
Total .	..	..	...	...	...	42,770	...	49,300
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	..	90	...	1,12,62,168	...	1,50,50,282
Government ... Stores	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	65
Government ... *Treasure*— Gold		.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Silver	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Total Treasure ..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Total Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	65

ment 2—(concluded).

Other Countries.				Total.			
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	1,48,48,546	...	1,73,74,243	..	5,85,96,796	...	5,69,74,618
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	..	100	20	14,500	3,947	9,106	1,672
..	..	...	...	.		.	.
		1	20	...	.	1	20
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
	.	...	...	244	7,483	126	2,925
	...	..	...	1,218	1,875	5,417	7,363
417	270	209	150	15,849	14,313	16,214	10,962
..	...	...	..	...		...	.
...	406	...	2,985	...	3,15,283	...	3,02,517
...	...	...	...	...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
...	.	...	...	39	286	...	...
..	...	...	...	2	15		...
..	...	...	...	...	...	38	225
3	47	...	...	955	6,099	151	983
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..
...	...	...	...		1,127	662	625
146	10	1,079	110	950,240	91,908	720,236	67,475
..	...	..	..	3,341	7,99,900	7,788	23,01,800
403	1,185	131	505	594	1,455	164	605
648	285	102	143	75,211	21,211	38,715	9,438
..	...	...	...	55,554	11,565	30,640	5,450
321	334	935	1,035	60,549	47,655	49,876	32,120
1	100	...	...	254	20,032	189,[illegible]	12,505
1,980½	1,31,363	3,909	3,38,646	64,568½	49,08,412	55,519	50,08,300
..	7,319	...	9,674	...	73,671	...	23,772
...	..	..	...	.	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	3	40	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
..	9,567	...	9,554	.	4,78,982	..	7,10,959
...	8,29,555	.	9,28,097	..	1,13,05,258	..	1,17,47,775
...	1,41,69,877	..	1,68,08,988	...	5,40,99,830	.	5,37,95,560
..	1,49,99,432	.	1,77,37,085	...	6,54,05,088	...	6,55,43,335
..	1,50,04,813	..	1,77,57,310	..	6,56,09,594	...	6,57,47,160
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
...	...	...	800	...	42,770	...	50,100
.	..	...	800	..	42,770	.	50,100
..	1,50,04,813	...	1,77,58,110	...	6,56,52,364	...	6,57,97,260
...	..	..	.	..	1,356	...	365
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	..	..	.	...	.	..	..
...	...	...	..	..	1,356	..	365

I.—TRADE.

3.—Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Import and Export at ports in the Province of British Burma during the official years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Import.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apparel	23,695 3 7	23,676 3 7	20,192 7 0	20,171 2 0
Cotton—				
Raw	.....	..	.....	.. ...
Twist and yarn	77,085 15 0	77,048 8 0	70,959 15 0	70,751 5 0
Manufactures of piece-goods	2,08,589 13 0	2,08,885 14 0	1,67,448 7 0	1,66,625 5 0
Hardware and cutlery	24,927 0 0	24,927 0 0	32,948 14 0	32,838 4 0
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	12,899 7 0	12,899 7 0	10,373 0 0	10,373 0 0
Spirits	4,89,777 1 0	4,89,711 13 0	7,10,457 3 0	7,10,152 7 0
Wines and liqueurs	33,651 2 0	33,639 2 0	31,976 7 0	31,975 7 0
Other sorts	55 3 0	55 3 0	61 14 0	61 14 0
Metals—				
Copper	2,990 11 0	2,990 11 0	3,135 8 0	3,135 8 0
Iron	11,630 8 0	11,536 15 0	15,579 11 0	15,446 10 0
Tin	850 14 0	850 14 0	797 12 0	797 12 0
Other sorts	15,049 5 0	15,049 5 0	16,101 15 0	16,073 6 0
Provisions	45,575 10 0	45,575 10 0	42,202 10 0	42,129 3 0
Railway plant and rolling-stock	.....	.. ...	.. ...	.....
Salt	1,93,391 10 0	1,88,129 0 0	1,47,800 7 0	1,41,582 0 0
Silk	2,09,496 11 0	2,09,347 12 0	1,88,326 3 0	1,87,819 6 9
Spices	19,792 8 0	19,792 8 0	12,233 12 0	12,227 10 0
Sugar, sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce ...	34,337 15 0	34,337 15 0	34,430 6 0	34,221 12 0
Wool, manufactures of	76,815 13 0	76,805 14 0	58,774 14 0	58,614 4 0
All other articles	1,24,547 4 0	1,23,492 1 0	1,10,865 0 0	1,08,341 11 0
Total duty on Import ... Including salt ...	16,05,462 9 7	15,98,784 11 7	16,74,666 5 9	16,63,367 14 9
Total duty on Import ... Excluding do. ...	14,12,070 15 7	14,10,655 11 7	15,26,865 14 9	15,20,647 7 9
Export.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	23,030 1 0	23,030 1 0	18,467 10 0	18,467 10 0
Do. not in the husk	43,41,814 11 0	42,07,312 13 6	48,55,484 6 0	47,69,867 9 0
Total duty on Exports	43,64,844 12 0	42,90,342 14 6	48,73,952 0 0	47,88,335 3 0
Grand Total duty on Imports and Exports ...	59,70,307 5 7	58,89,127 10 1	65,48,618 5 9	64,51,703 1 9

I.—Trade.

4.—*Total value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported Coastwise into and from the Province of British Burma in the official years 1880-81 and 1881-82.*

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British Burma.								
From Bengal...	1,37,77,322	1,35,30,549	61,13,309	49,82,085	1,98,90,631	1,85,12,634	1,17,45,563	60,27,604
" Bombay	5,99,818	7,78,565	8,68,092	6,59,309	14,57,910	14,37,874	.....	.....
" Madras	36,32,405	40,33,400	61,618	41,387	36,94,023	40,74,787	9,94,937	30,43,700
" Sind ...	360	.....	500	.....	860	.....	.....	.....
From British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total	1,80,09,905	1,83,42,514	70,33,519	56,82,781	2,50,43,424	2,40,25,295	1,27,40,500	90,71,304
From British Ports within the Province,—Total	32,91,604	29,78,118	40,97,154	38,18,018	73,88,758	67,96,136	16,96,413	26,71,011
From Damaun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Diu ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Goa ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Karrikal	582	7,181	.....	.....	1,032	7,181	1,000	6,000
" Pondicherry	4,028	84,007	450	1,688	4,028	85,695	.....	.....
" Cutch ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Alleppey	2,160	1,620	.....	.....	2,160	1,620	.....	.....
" Narrakal	10,062	.....	.....	.....	10,062	.....	.....	.....
From Indian Ports not British,—Total	16,832	92,808	450	1,688	17,282	94,496	1,000	6,000
From all Ports,—Total	2,13,18,341	2,14,13,440	1,11,31,123	95,02,487	3,24,49,464	3,09,15,927	1,44,37,913	1,17,48,315
Government Stores and Treasure	6,18,068	6,48,927	6,61,458	8,77,604	12,79,526	15,26,531	11,03,000	22,45,051
Exports from British Burma.								
To Bengal ...	48,09,558	35,50,838	4,36,899	3,03,945	52,46,457	38,54,783	67,59,405	70,63,963
" Bombay ...	37,42,146	26,35,517	26,548	11,299	37,68,694	26,46,816	.....	.....
" Madras ...	19,50,451	16,43,751	68,986	23,560	20,59,437	16,67,311	4,000	1,000
" Sind ..	2,91,262	1,00,210	.....	.....	2,91,262	1,00,210	.....	.....
To British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total	1,08,37,417	79,30,316	5,32,433	3,38,804	1,13,65,850	82,69,120	67,63,405	70,64,963
To British Ports within the Province,—Total	23,89,734	25,63,507	39,40,560	39,33,825	63,30,294	64,97,332	21,35,579	26,57,127
To Damaun ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Diu ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Goa ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Karrikal ...	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	305	.....	.....
" Alleppey ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Pondicherry	33,870	57,490	.....	.....	33,870	57,490	.....	.....
" Cutch ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Narrakal ...	19,761	.....	.....	.....	19,761	.....	.....	.....
To Indian Ports not British,—Total	53,631	57,795	.....	.....	53,631	57,795	.....	.....
To all Ports,—Total	1,37,76,782	1,05,51,618	44,72,993	42,72,629	1,82,49,775	1,48,24,247	88,98,984	.....
Government Stores and Treasure	1,22,482	1,43,734	1,41,676	3,26,251	2,64,158	4,69,985	17,14,800	20,66,000

5.—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Province of British Burma in the official year 1881-82,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	27	34,686	26	30,882	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	35	45,292	132	147,460	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	1	800	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	695	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	78	93,564	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Sailing	2	496	2	401	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	16	7,429	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	..	3	1,706	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	3	3,137	14	10,980	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	297	10	2,400
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	1	1,049	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Maldives	Steam	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sommiani	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	218	179,820	214	206,467	42	13,808	34	11,744
	Sailing	2	1,631	...	...	19	4,802	14	3,230
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	2	1,938	...	...	3	586
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	416	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	...	...	53	61,716	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	3,842	3	1,149	...	...	...	...
Total, 1881-82	Steam	248	217,652	416	413,396	42	13,808	37	12,330
	Sailing	42	51,261	157	158,807	22	5,575	24	5,630
Total, 1880-81	Steam	201	170,436	361	349,939	36	10,104	29	7,708
	Sailing	58	68,306	196	209,382	18	5,148	26	6,065

Trade.

which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at ports in the compared with the totals of the year 1880-81.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arabian.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
...	...	4	2,545	18	14,480	101	79,342	2	2,920	2	1,790	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	2	1,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	1	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,494	...	...	1	881	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
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I.—TRADE.—*State*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	11	9,366	72	60,541	31	26,775	179	150,218
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	15	14,266	7	8,535	16	15,296	7	8,535
Holland	Steam ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	809
Italy	Steam ...	1	657	...	...	1	657	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	2	1,453	...	...
Russia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	838
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	6	6,569	...	...	6	6,569
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	2	1,157	...	...	5	2,406
United States...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	3	1,888	...	...	6	4,203	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Bommiani ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	5	3,591	5	4,042	5	3,591	5	4,042
	Sailing ...	2	2,451	...	...	2	2,451	1	861
Sumatra	Steam ...	...	...	1	359	...	...	1	359
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	Steam ...	...	...	3	2,944	...	...	3	2,944
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	379	...	...	1	379
Total, 1881-82 ...	Steam ...	6	4,248	15	13,914	6	4,248	15	13,914
	Sailing ...	31	27,971	82	76,612	57	50,238	195	164,066
Total, 1880-81 ...	Steam ...	...	...	5	5,185	...	...	5	5,185
	Sailing ...	28	24,504	71	62,253	53	49,129	188	124,535

ment 5—(concluded).

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1880-81.				Grand Total, 1881-82.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	20	29,307	31	33,071	27	34,686	26	30,882
...	...	..	...	78	88,924	289	306,018	66	72,067	311	297,678
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	2	2,593	..	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	.	1	566	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	..		...	...	..	.	...	...
...	...	..	...	11	10,311	10	10,968	16	15,296	7	8,535
...	..	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	..		1	613	1	1,199	...	...	1	809
...	..	..	.	1	1,700	2	2,165	1	657	1	800
...	...	..	...	4	3,354	...	...	2	1,453	...	...
...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
...	.	...		..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	1,533
.	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	82	99,530	...	..	84	100,133
..	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	..	...	...	..
..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	.	..	...	...	..	2	1,514	2	496	2	464
.	..	...	..		...	...	...	...	..	..	..
..	...	...	...		...	1	269	...	..	...	...
.	..	.	...	..	..	.	.	..	..	...	..
..	..	..	.	...	...	19	8,746		...	21	9,829
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.
...	..	...	...	7	5,915	1	335	6	4,263	3	1,706
..		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
..	...	...	...	2	303	..	..	4	433	..	.
...	...	..	...	...	...	12	14,144	3	3,137	14	16,980
4	433	..	.	1	248	12	3,215	2	297	11	2,532
...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	..	1	1.32	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	.
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...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	1,049
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...		..	.	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
20	1,020	23	1,640	22	1,903	19	1,221	20	1,620	23	1,040
...	...	...	...	16	149,533	230	169,567	265	197,228	280	222,253
13	1,180	29	2,743	29	9,936	38	5,219	36	10,124	44	6,854
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	6	2,883
.	...	...	...	2	631	5	1,451	1	416	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	..	3	3,143	1	698	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	41,760	..	...	56	64,660
...	...	...	..	...	...	3	2,009	3	3,842	4	1,538
...	...	...	...	—	..	...	...	296	235,708	468	439,640
37	3,233	53	4,515		...	...	...	158	110,307	429	333,108
...	...	...	...	237	180,540	395	362,830	.	..	.	.
31	2,726	42	3,478	160	125,311	402	343,428		..		

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6.—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which British Burma in the official year 1881-82*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	1	1,205	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,214	..	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,098	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	6	7,669	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Italy	Steam	5	5,802	..	..	...	.	...	...
	Sailing	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sailing	3	2,850	...	...	...	..	...	..
Egypt	Steam	37	43,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	1	910	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Sailing	15	13,896	..	...	...	..	...	...
Réunion	Steam	1	1,090	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Sailing	1	916	...	...	...	...	..	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	19	16,242	...	...	...	..	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	1	911	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,640	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	25	27,873	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,400	...	...	14	2,196	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treaty Ports	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sommiani	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	27	28,645	1	524	2	1,078	7	2,847
	Sailing	14	14,441	...	...	1	432	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	195	...	...
	Sailing	1	780	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	28	30,896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	27	20,456	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1881-82	Steam	132	148,582	1	524	3	1,273	7	2,847
	Sailing	86	74,933	...	...	15	2,628	...	...
Total, 1880-81	Steam	95	105,406	7	3,444	4	1,522	6	1,649
	Sailing	91	85,263	...	...	7	1,457	...	...

TRADE.

entered and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at ports in the Province of compared with the totals of the year 1880-81.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arabian.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE.—*State*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,322	...	...	3	3,221	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	760	...	...	1	760	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,108	...	...	2	2,207	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	689	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	653	...	...	1	653	...	...
Egypt	Steam	3	3,148	...	...	3	3,148	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	946	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing		...	...	...	2	1,515	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,535	...	...	20	14,787	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...			...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	1	1,144	...	...	1	1,144	...	...
	Sailing	12	11,691	...	...	22	19,764	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	7	8,183	...	...	7	8,183	...	...
" Treaty Ports	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,750	...	...	3	2,750	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	6	6,758	...	...	6	6,758	...	...
	Sailing	20	21,303	...	...	45	41,479	1	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	620	...	...	3	2,149	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,926	...	...	3	2,926	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	1	1,256	...	...	1	1,256	...	...
	Sailing	11	6,999	...	...	39	27,958	...	...
Total, 1881-82	Steam	11	12,306	...	...	11	12,306	...	
	Sailing	64	60,855	...	...	154	130,017	...	...
Total, 1880-81	Steam	2	2,055	...	...	2	2,055	...	...
	Sailing	42	36,882	...	...	91	78,532	1	741

ment 6—(concluded).

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1880-81.				Grand Total, 1881-82.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
..	...	...	...	1	913	...	...	1	1,205	..	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4,435	.	.
..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	1,098	..	.
...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	6	7,669	...	..
..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	1	760	..	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2,207	..	...
...	...	..	...	1	1,288	..	...	5	5,802	..	.
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	689	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.
...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	.	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3,503	...	.
...	...	...	...	11	12,318	...	...	40	46,729	.	.
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.		.
..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	910	.	...
...	...	...	...	21	18,816	...	...	17	14,812	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,090	...	...
...	..	...	...	1	495	...	...	3	2,461	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..		..	..
...	...	...	...	23	20,110	...	...	39	31,029	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	911	...	.
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,640	...	.
...	...	...	...	18	19,226	...	...	26	29,017	..	.
	..	...	...	38	31,321	..	...	38	23,360	...	.
	..	...	...	1	1,186	...	..	...	...	..	..
..	..	...	...	1	1,960	.	...	7	8,183		..
	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.
..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
..	..	..	..	7	7,173	...	...	3	2,750	.	...
...	.	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	.	...
..	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	.		...
...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..		...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	..	...		...
...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
8	711	...		...	...	.	...	.	.	.	...
...	...	...	..	9	763	..	..	8	711	.	...
..	...	.	...	28	26,649	13	5,093	35	36,481	8	3,371
		...	...	53	51,828	1	741	60	56,352	..	...
...	..		.	...	...	.	...	1	195	..	...
...	..	...		6	5,113	...	...	4	2,929		...
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
.	...	.	...	2	1,984	..	..	3	2,926		...
..	..	...	...	41	47,463	...	...	29	32,152	.	...
...	.		...	37	27,432	...	...	60	48,414		...
...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	116	162,161	8	3,371
8	711	..	..	...	..	.	...	263	208,289	..	..
...	.	...	...	101	100,043	13	5,093	..	.	...	...
9	763	...	.	198	166,015	1	741	...	...	..	..

I.—Trade.

7.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Province of British Burma in the official year 1881-82, compared with the totals of the year 1880-81.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native Craft.				Total, 1880-81.				Total, 1881-82.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With Cargoes																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	220	201,908	178	162,378	104	41,674	80	32,448	1	379	...	...	139	3,566	17	860	537	270,928	309	196,394	464	247,527	275	195,686
Bombay	19	22,399	26	28,789	...	...	2	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	23,374	53	68,923	19	22,399	28	29,614
Madras	49	59,808	33	36,796	40	10,369	61	15,270	...	...	1	535	...	...	...	...	70	45,941	99	52,801	89	70,177	95	52,601
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3,352	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidences,—Total	288	284,115	237	227,963	144	52,043	143	48,543	1	379	1	535	139	3,566	17	860	624	340,443	465	321,470	572	340,103	396	277,901
British Ports within the Province ...	81	50,270	89	56,963	401	105,540	372	95,447	...	...	2	1,080	619	21,068	629	20,284	1,015	175,044	1,085	180,532	1,101	176,878	1,092	173,774
Indian Ports not British ...	...	...	...	...	5	1,293	4	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	345	3	1,492	5	1,293	4	951
Total, 1881-82 ...	369	334,385	326	284,926	550	158,876	519	144,941	1	379	3	1,615	758	24,634	646	21,144	...	...	..	...	1,678	518,274	1,494	452,626
Total, 1880-81 ..	426	354,805	410	339,307	476	135,739	484	137,689	1	1,035	6	6,121	737	24,253	653	20,377	1,640	515,832	1,553	503,494	...	...	...	...
In Ballast.																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	8	7,814	13	13,216	1	83	11	1,014	...	...	..	...	59	1,379	173	4,383	120	7,406	308	16,818	68	9,276	197	18,613
Bombay	40	46,625	1	1,497	..	...	...	...	1	917	...	...	...	...	..	...	100	115,444	1	1,513	41	47,542	1	1,497
Madras	10	9,996	3	5,273	14	3,212	...	...	2	853	...	...	.	..	...	...	29	14,283	1	910	26	14,061	3	5,273
Sind	5	5,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12,948	...	...	5	5,830	...	...
British Ports in other Presidences,—Total	63	70,265	17	19,986	15	3,295	11	1,014	3	1,770	..	..	59	1,379	173	4,383	261	150,081	310	19,241	140	76,709	201	25,383
British Ports within the Province ...	17	14,158	34	27,213	21	4,756	55	19,781	1	626	1	626	47	2,051	132	4,574	64	19,918	120	28,306	86	21,591	222	52,194
Indian Ports not British	...	...	...	...	1	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,253	...	...	1	137	...	...
Total, 1881-82 ...	80	84,423	51	47,199	37	8,188	66	20,795	4	2,396	1	626	106	3,430	305	8,957	...	...	...	...	227	98,437	423	77,577
Total, 1880-81 ...	128	141,195	32	28,011	43	9,986	40	9,423	17	16,500	1	593	140	3,571	357	9,520	328	171,252	430	47,547	...	...	...	...

K.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1.—Coinage.

Bullion and silver coins imported during the year.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.	⅛th-rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Smaller coin.	Total value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.

Blank.

2.—Paper currency.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, number and value.			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year, number and value.			Reserve at the end of the year.						
								Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper	Securities, class of securities being stated.

Blank.

L.—Charitable Institutions.

Class and object of institution	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income: Paid by Government.	Income: From endowment: In land.	Income: From endowment: In money.	Income: Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief: In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief: Out-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief: General.	In what shape relief is given.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Government institutions.											
1.—Dispensaries	27	1,061	121,798	70,281 5 3	...	a61,079 0 2	28,761 9 11	...	...	27	a. From local and municipal funds. b. Includes Rs. 91-14-0.
2.—Lunatic asylum	1	182·34	224	b18,328 14 8	.	...	429 9 3	1	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the province of British Burma in the year 1881-82.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons. A. Natives.	Number of persons. B. Others.	Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	3,189	6,791	13*	12	25,444	*In this is included one Chaplain, one native Sub-Deacon, one native Catechist in Thayetmyo.
Do. of Scotland	119	536	1	1	...	
Protestant Dissenters	55,551	1,526	376	359	...	
Roman Catholics	12,471	3,810	43	153	8,360	
Greek Church	10	85	...	...	...	
Armenian	15	116	1	1	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	204	...	1	1	...	
Parsees	83	...	...	1	...	
Hindus	88,177	...	...	...	...	
Mahomedans	168,881	...	...	...	...	
Buddhists and Jains	3,251,589	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	143,618	...	...	.	...	
Total ...	3,723,907	12,864	435	528	33,804	

B.—Education.

1.—Return of colleges, schools, and scholars for the official year 1881-82.

Area and population of the province.					Colleges, schools, and scholars.	University education.	Secondary education.		Primary education.	Special or technical education.						Percentage of schools and scholars to population.			Remarks.
Number of districts.	Number of divisions.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Total population.		Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Schools of art.	Medical schools.	Engineering schools.	Normal schools.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	11d	11e	11f	12	13	14	15
19	4	S. miles 87,220	S. miles 5,546	3,736,771	Institutions.. For males ...	1	6	27	12,543	1	...	2	4	1	...	·00016	·00072	·33566	
					Institutions.. For females ...	...	1	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00003	·00013	·00040	
					Total ...	1	7	32	12,558	1	...	2	4	1	...	·00019	.00085	·33606	
					Scholars ... Males ...	9	130	851	81,073	58	...	37	101	4	...	·00348	·02277	2·16960	
					Scholars ... Females ...	...	6	87	6,677	...	...	...	4	13	...	·00016	.00233	·17868	
					Total ...	9	136	938	87,750	58	...	37	105	17	...	·00364	·02510	2·34828	

B.—Education.

2.—*Return of colleges, schools, and scholars for the official year 1881-82.*

Class of institution.	Government institutions.							Aided institutions.							Unaided institutions under regular inspection.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: A classical language.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: A vernacular language.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: A classical language.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: A vernacular language.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
University Education.																		
Arts colleges—																		
English	1	9	6	5	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																		
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Education.																		
High and middle schools—																		
For boys ... High schools: English	3	83	55	47	83	47	81	3	49	45	43	49	20	49	...	...	...	...
For boys ... High schools: Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Middle do.: English	10	505	446	370	505	449	496	15	314	277	242	296	88	374	1	27	15	10
For boys ... Middle do.: Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	24	17	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
For girls ... High schools: English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
For girls ... High schools: Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Middle do.: English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	69	46	41	64	...	57	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Middle do.: Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education.																		
Primary schools—																		
For boys ... English	21	2,151	1,997	1,558	1,622	1,152	1,957	20	2.478	2,506	2,052	2,018	91	3,031	3	188	112	115
For boys ... Vernacular	5	506	458	351	...	112	506	749	52,134	32,125	32,105	...	29,868	32,173	2,425	49,223	49,223	49,223
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	992	1,016	837	471	63	554	2	78	61	60
For girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special or technical training—																		
Schools of art	1	58	47	28	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering schools	2	37	44	37	19	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal schools for masters	3	99	66	53	6	73	99	1	6	6	6	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Ditto for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	49	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	46	3,448	3,119	2,454	2,302	1,842	3,176	809	36,086	36,098	35,372	2,902	30,129	36,300	2,431	49,516	49,411	49,408

B.—Education.

2.—Return of colleges, schools, and scholars for the official year 1881-82—(concluded).

Class of Institution.	Unaided institutions under regular inspection—(concld). Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification according to race of the scholars on 31st March: Europeans and Eurasians.	Burmese.	Karens.	Chinese.	Natives of India.	Others.	Remarks. Boys.	Girls.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	28d	28e	28f	29	
University Education.																
Arts colleges—																
English	...	..	...	1	9	9	9	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	9	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
Law	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	..	...	..
Secondary Education.																
High and middle schools—																
For boys... High schools English	...	..	...	6	132	132	67	130	18	74	24	6	9	1	130	2
For boys... High schools Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
For boys... Middle do. ... English	27	...	27	26	846	828	537	897	125	476	93	68	72	12	836	10
For boys... Middle do. ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	46	..	...	23	...	...	...	14	9
For girls .. High schools English		...	...	1	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	4
For girls .. High schools Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
For girls .. Middle do. ... English	...	...	...	5	69	64	..	57	41	27	...	1	...	...	1	68
For girls .. Middle do. ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...
Primary Education.																
Primary schools—																
For boys... English	122	...	188	44	4,817	3,762	1,243	5,176	484	2,592	819	387	404	131	4,427	390
For boys... Vernacular	..	48,040	49,223	3,179	81,863	...	78,020	81,902	.	78,386	3,443	17	12	5	76,490	5,373
For girls ... English	78	..	15	15	1,070	549	62	569	558	356	68	43	19	26	156	914
For girls ... Vernacular	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Schools for special or technical training—																
Schools of art	.	..	...	1	58	58	...	...	...	56	1	...	1	...	58	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Engineering schools	...	...	..	2	37	19	..	37	2	31	4	...	...	...	37	...
Normal schools for masters	...	...	...	4	105	6	73	111	...	96	9	...	...	..	101	4
Ditto for mistresses	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	...	...	4	13
Others	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	227	48,040	49,453	3,286	89,050	5,431	80,011	88,929	1,233	82,107	4,495	523	517	175	82,263	6,787

B.—

3.—*Return of expenditure on educa*

Class of institution.	Expendi										
	Government institutions.							*Aided insti*			
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.											
Arts colleges—											
English	8,004	...	...	256	...	...	8,260	...	...	...	...
Oriental											
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law											
Medicine											
Engineering											
Secondary Education.											
High and middle schools—											
For boys ... English	35,747	2,143	...	13,945	9,592	2	61,429	11,503	...	183	7,012
For boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	...	...	...
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,384	...	...	1,611
For girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education.											
Primary schools—											
For boys ... English	16,372	12,940	...	12,540	7,340	22	49,214	15,481	...	1,992	21,015
For boys ... Vernacular ...	...	3,641	...	357	...	...	3,998	834	23,425	...	566
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,526	...	1,764	13,249
For girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special or technical training—											
Schools of art (Drawing school) ...	436	...	...	...	...	...	436	...	...	...	...
Medical schools											
Engineering schools (Survey school)	1,072	...	...	247	...	...	1,319	...	...	...	...
Normal schools for masters ...	17,443	...	...	...	...	...	17,443	125	...	...	...
Ditto for mistresses ...											
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University (Educational Syndicate) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ... Colleges											
Scholarships ... Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes	730	388	100	...	550	...	1,768	...	485	...	...
Buildings	11,622	249	..	...	...	...	11,871	48,100	100	...	...
Book depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Text-book Committee	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific and literary societies... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...
Total ...	91,426	19,361	100	27,345	17,482	24	1,55,738	87,904	24,010	3,939	43,455

EDUCATION.

tional establishments for the official year 1881-82.

TURE.											AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				
tutions.			*Unaided institutions under regular inspection.*								*Government institutions.*		*Aided institutions.*		*Unaided institutions.*
Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	8,004	256	8,260	1·66	1,652 0 0	1,600 12 10			
...	20,053	39,351	981	57	...	1,038	49,393	52,425	1,01,818	20·45	147 4 11	90 13 9	138 1 2	40 5 9	103 8 0
...	354	1,020	...	...	...	...	666	354	1,020	·21	...	...	60 0 0	30 2 10	
...	2,807	6,802	..	...	...	...	4,384	4,418	8,802	1·77	...	...	195 0 7	97 6 9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
360	16,691	55,530	1,983	249	643	2,875	44,703	62,895	1,07,628	21·62	31 0 4	18 12 4	27 1 0	7 9 1	25 0 0
11,739	700	37,264	...	..	..	..	27,900	13,362	41,262	8·29	11 6 2	10 5 11	1 2 6	0 12 0	...
...	16,886	38,425	...	508	1,102	1,610	6,526	33,509	40,035	8·04	...		45 14 6	7 12 9	26 13 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	...	436	·09	15 9 2	15 9 2	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	.	..	...	1,072	247	1,319	·26	35 10 5	28 15 7	...	..	...
...	175	300	...	...	...	...	17,568	175	17,743	3·56	300 11 10	300 11 10	50 0 0	20 13 4	...
...	105	180	...	...	..	...	75	105	180	·04	...	...	7 3 2	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..					
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	6,927	...	6,927	1·39					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,440	...	22,440	4·51					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,418	...	32,418	6·51					
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6,971	1,102	8,073	1·62					
375	...	800	...	...	...	...	1,603	1,025	2,628	·53					
2,500	...	50,700	.	...	...	...	60,071	2,500	62,571	12·57					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,574	...	27,574	5·54					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,226	...	5,226	1·05					
...	1,134	1,434	...	...	...	...	300	1,134	1,434	·29					
14,974	59,505	233,875	2,964	814	1,745	5,523	3,24,347	1,73,447	4,97,794	100	63 7 4	45 2 4	6 9 9	3 2 8	0 1 9

B.—Education.

4.—*Return showing the result of prescribed examinations during the official year 1881-82.*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees			Number of examinees				Number passed				Percentage of passed scholars on total numbers on rolls at beginning of the year	
	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arts colleges—													
Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Arts	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Colleges for professional training—													
Law. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Law. Bachelor of Law	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law. Licentiate of Law	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Medicine. First B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Medicine. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. First L. M. S.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools—													
Matriculation	3	...	3	23	...	...	23	12	...	...	12	...	...
Standard equivalent to matriculation ... Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard equivalent to matriculation ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle school examination ... ... Boys ...	13	17	30	122	106	...	228	*81	49	...	130	...	...
Middle school examination ... ... Girls ...				...	30	...	30	...	14	...	14	...	...
Upper primary school examination ... Boys ...	22	25	47	332	316	...	648	†187	‡150	...	337	...	...
Upper primary school examination ... Girls ...				...	108	...	108	...	41	...	41	...	...
Lower primary school examination ... Boys ...	23	42	65	386	845	...	1,231	200	237	...	437	...	...
Lower primary school examination ... Girls ...				...	386	...	386	...	66	...	66	...	...

* Including two from the Government Normal school, Akyab, and nine from the Government Normal school, Rangoon.
† Including 29 from the Middle Department, Government High school, Moulmein.
‡ Including 12 from Rangoon Diocesan school, Middle Department.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Scientific and Literary societies.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Number of visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.							
Young Men's Institute, Phayre Street.	Promotion of facilities for mental culture and self-improvement.	300		* 1,134	1,434	1,351	322	...	1,673	Not registered.	June 1877.	* Including entrance fees paid by new subscribers on their admission.

2.—*Press.*

1	2	3			
			Publications thereat.		
District	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Akyab	Arakan News Press	La Po Too	"Arakan News"	.....	Weekly, on Saturdays. Circulation, 150 copies.
Do.	Amateur Press	J. Simeon	"Education Gazette"	.....	Do., on Mondays. Ditto, 300 do.
Rangoon	Central Jail Press	D. Sinclair (Superintendent) ...	"British Burma Vernacular Gazette."	.....	Fortnightly, on Saturdays. Circulation, 367 copies.
Do.	British Burma News Press ...	H. Cum Shoung	"British Burma News"... ...	.....	Weekly, on Thursdays. Circulation, 300 copies.
			"Daily Advertiser"	.....	Advertising sheet issued gratis to subscribers by *British Burma News.*
Do.	Albion Press	G. W. D'Vauz	.....	"Rangoon Church Magazine"...	Monthly. Circulation, 200 copies.
Do.	Burma Herald Steam Press ...	Moung Po Oo	"Burma Herald"	.....	Bi-weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; 430 copies.
			"Burma Herald Daily Advertiser"	.....	Advertising sheet issued gratis to subscribers to *Burma Herald.*
Do.	American Mission Press ..	C. Bennett (Superintendent) ...	.....	"Morning Star"	Monthly. Circulation, 1,000 copies.
				"Burman Messenger" ...	Do. Ditto, 500 do.
				"The Messenger"	Do. Ditto, 10,000 do.
				Our Monthly	Do. Ditto, 200 do.
Do.	Government Press	J. F. Regan (Superintendent) ...	"British Burma Gazette" ...	.....	Weekly, on Saturdays. Circulation, 420 copies.
			Import and Export List... ...		Daily. Circulation, 40 copies.
				Quarterly Civil List	Quarterly. Do., 300 do.
Do.	Bengal Job Press	Shaik Goolbaz		.....	Only job work executed.
Do.	Rangoon Times Press	S. J. Seth	"Rangoon Times"	.....	Daily. Circulation, 380 copies.
Do.	Yamyenoryataing Press	Moung Po Oo		.....	Only job work executed.
Do.	Rangoon Gazette Press	D. M. Gray	"Rangoon Gazette"	.....	Daily. Circulation, 500 copies.
Do.	British Burma Advertiser Press ...	J. A. Hannay	"British Burma Advertiser" ...	.....	Daily. Advertising sheet issued gratis.
Bassein	St. Peter's Institute Press ..	Roman Catholic Mission... ...	"Weekly Advertiser"	.....	Advertising sheet.
Moulmein	Advertiser Press	Estate of T. C. Whittam... ...	"Moulmein Advertiser"... .	.....	Twice a week: 350 copies.
			"Mercantile Gazette"	.....	Four times a week: 200 copies.
			Shipping List	.....	Fortnightly: 50 copies.
				Calendar	Yearly: 200 copies.
Moulmein	Ramarapoora Press	Moung Toon Byoo		Job work	
Do.	Tenasserim Press	Moung Ba Goon	"Tenasserim News"	.....	Once a week: 150 copies.
				Calendar sheet	Yearly: 150 copies.
Toungoo	Oungzaygone Press	Moung Po and Moung Toon ...	.....	.....	
Do.	Roman Catholic Mission Press ..	Rev. Father J. F. Conti ..	.....	.....	
Do.	St. Luke's Church Mission Press ..	Rev. Wordsworth Jones ...	.....	.....	
Do.	Baptist Karen Mission Press ..	Rev. Alonza Bunker	.....	.....	

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—Return showing marriages, births, and deaths among the population of any places or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained and the average age at which deaths occurred in the province of British Burma for the year 1881.

District.		Population.*	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at the time of death.
ARAKAN	Akyab Town	33,989	No trustworthy statistics available.	843	943	N. B.—The greatest mortality was amongst children under one year and the lowest between the ages of twelve and under twenty-five years.
	Akyab	325,717		8,764	5,079	
	Northern Arakan	14,499		...	...	
	Kyoukpyoo	149,303		4,434	2,988	
	Sandoway	64,010		2,124	1,199	
	Total	587,518		16,165	10,809	
PEGU	Rangoon Town	134,176		1,437	3,660	
	Hanthawaddy	427,720		7,219	5,158	
	Tharrawaddy	278,155		3,770	2,471	
	Prome Town	28,813		995	999	
	Shwaydoung Town	12,373		551	425	
	Poungdeh Town	6,727		192	137	
	Prome	274,429		5,684	3,981	
	Total	1,162,393		19,848	16,831	
IRRAWADDY	Yandoon Town	12,673		201	325	
	Pantanaw Town	6,174		204	219	
	Thonegwa	265,216		3,557	2,400	
	Bassein Town	33,502		642	481	
	Bassein	355,917		5,090	4,014	
	Henzada Town	16,724		536	470	
	Myanoung Town	5,416		414	294	
	Kyangin Town	7,565		324	386	
	Henzada	288,372		6,085	6,904	
	Thayetmyo Town	16,097		250	313	
	Allanmyo Town	5,825		182	284	
	Thayetmyo	147,638		3,889	4,185	
	Total	1,161,119		23,374	20,335	
TENASSERIM	Moulmein Town	53,107		982	1,534	
	Amherst	301,080		4,228	2,066	
	Tavoy Town	13,372		434	316	
	Tavoy	71,616		1,516	983	
	Mergui Town	8,633		385	298	
	Mergui	47,926		868	626	
	Toungoo Town	17,199		338	296	
	Toungoo	111,649		1,869	1,041	
	Shwaygyin Town	7,519		307	137	
	Shwaygyin	163,625		3,440	2,364	
	Salween	30,009		...	...	
	Total	825,741		14,367	10,161	
GRAND TOTAL		3,736,771		73,754	58,136	

2.—Statement showing the diseases of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the dispensaries of British Burma during the year 1881.

1		2	3																
			DISEASES																
			GENERAL DISEASES												LOCAL DISEASES				
			Order A—Febrile and zymotic diseases				Order B—Constitutional diseases												
Division	No	Name of dispensary	Small pox	Malarious fever ague and remittent fever	Cholera	Other diseases of this order	Rheumatic affections	Syphilitic affections	Scrofula	Anæmia	Leprosy	Lithiasis	Dropsy	Other diseases of this order	Opthalmia	Inflammation of the exterior and eye	Goitre	Respiratory affections	Heart diseases
Arakan	1	Akyab	4	1 4	1	1	115	51	3	18		15	24	31	93	24		204	9
	2	Paletwa		[illegible]		9	100	18	1	4		5	5	1	13	7	2	170	4
	3	Kyoukpyoo		[illegible]			40	4				3	8		78	11		179	
	4	Sandoway	5	339		8	76	3	1		2		6	46	145	32	16	217	1
		Total	9	2 [illegible]	1	45	381	76	5	22	2	26	43	2 8	264	74	18	7,0	14
Pegu	5	Rangoon	88	2 [illegible]	26	63	1 1 3	148	15	65	54	7	107	290	416	280		774	26
	6	Pegu		501			186	116		1	1	3	4	206	183	60		5	
	7	Thanawaddy		514	2		256	50		3	6		1	2	30	18		54	
	8	Mingyee		186			31	24	2	41		2	5	1	134	16	6	71	4
	9	Prome	7	6 2	21	14	110	163	17	10	6	6	7	84	192	44	4	197	12
	10	Poungleh		254	7	4	93	51	12	15			9	8	94	9		80	
	11	Shwaydoung		300	2	23	45	47	6	5		2	2	17	106	23		130	2
		Total	95	4 9 7	58	103	1 884	1 0 9	52	1 4	67	58	135	613	1 [illegible]	456	10	1 317	44
Irrawaddy	12	Maoobin		164	8		1 3	46	2				3		17	49	1	159	
	13	Yandoon	8	6 4	15	22	214	64	29	33	5	21	5	56	2 5	54	41	148	11
	14	Pantanaw	1	212	6	17	66	34	3	6	4	1	4	4	37	19	3	62	4
	15	Bassein	3	1 [illegible]		19	2 3	63	8	9		4	24	39	195	60		331	1
	16	Ngathainggyoung	5	[illegible]	2		27	6	2	13		3	2		31		4	18	2
	17	Henzada	12	7 9	1		1 3	203	1	2	3	2	9		251	36		183	
	18	Myanoung		485	2	30	134	1	1	1		1	2		15	8	7	213	
	19	Thayetmyo	4	540	3	1	1 1	18	15	3	2	5	11	9	[illegible]	94		209	8
		Total	49	4 165	63	69	1 111	506	61	6	32	37	60	106	1 382	320	56	1 423	36
Tenasserim	20	Moulmein		1 242	12		231	583	33	5	2	30	21		67	64	1	333	19
	21	Thatone		[illegible]			180	60		23	2	2	3	14	161	26		94	3
	22	Tavoy		85	1		117	1	3	1			4	2 0	9	108	2	382	2
	23	Mergui		569		22	95	40	7	9	7	13	16	16	1 [illegible]	92		529	
	24	Toungoo	2	2 141		6	315	86	24	11	31	23	36	60	1 [illegible]	115	3	591	11
	25	Shwaygyin	3	1 [illegible]	1	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	42	8	1	15	16	48	111	1	803	5
	26	Papoon		5 0		1	53	22		5			2		7	3	1	55	
	27	Kyiketo		183		2	164	18	2	41	2		4	2	300	59	1	175	
		Total	5	[illegible]	14	74	1 520	909	63	236	52	66	101	513	3 104	570	99	3,242	40
		Grand Total	148	18 682	136	299	4 905	2 5 0	201	489	103	219	309	1 512	6,025	1,420	183	6,652	124

2.—*Statement showing the diseases of indoor and outdoor patients treated, &c.*—(concluded).

1		2	3														4	5	
			DISEASES—(concluded).															OPERATIONS.	
			LOCAL DISEASES—(concluded).																
DIVISION.	No.	Name of dispensary.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscesses, boils, and whitlows.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour: premature, natural, and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poison and poison wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
ARAKAN	1	Akyab	149	76	75	31	263	105	94	500	157	...	802	46	32	307	4,54[illegible]	8	99
	2	Paletwa	62	69	37	3	28	20	73	183	168	...	326	14	6	96	1,9[illegible]9	...	45
	3	Kyoukpyoo	67	97	79	4	103	12	33	106	119	...	71	75	...	71	1,872	...	15
	4	Sandoway	93	79	769	3	32	22	87	100	104	1	278	20	3	119	2,822	...	93
		Total ...	371	321	960	41	426	159	287	889	548	1	1,477	155	41	593	11,193	8	252
PEGU	5	Rangoon	620	510	1,849	129	179	462	543	1,484	1,643	64	3,640	386	151	1,999	20,152	49	661
	6	Pegu...	66	62	265	3	43	63	8	309	468	...	358	28	10	189	3,088	...	7
	7	Tharrawaddy	91	30	145	4	23	32	31	439	204	2	722	25	1	164	2,648	14	38
	8	Mingyee	5	17	189	2	8	6	40	39	181	3	900	3	21	91	1,448	2	28
	9	Prome	119	206	264	11	14	231	118	181	370	2	732	169	8	376	4,372	15	138
	10	Poungdeh	23	59	62	4	49	19	19	30	203	1	225	6	...	251	1,805	1	4
	11	Shwaydoung	38	38	38	5	3	27	76	71	130	...	309	45	22	169	1,665	1	52
		Total ...	962	922	2,812	158	319	840	834	2,553	3,199	72	6,286	662	213	3,189	35,398	82	928
IRRAWADDY	12	Maoobin	34	58	287	6	1	35	88	212	296	1	686	85	24	179	2,722	4	72
	13	Yandoon	104	114	360	27	47	153	154	29	360	...	1,029	43	27	170	4,287	...	140
	14	Pantanaw	44	49	205	3	5	17	63	152	94	5	271	12	8	111	1,522	2	54
	15	Bassein	253	159	957	15	18	40	203	348	610	1	1,020	97	44	645	6,597	2	100
	16	Ngathainggyoung ...	82	157	160	16	10	18	63	130	111	...	...	...	...	164	1,305	...	30
	17	Henzada	94	61	627	...	...	77	139	356	296	...	832	67	21	267	4,342	5	162
	18	Myanoung	53	72	222	4	1	13	42	177	231	...	470	35	11	72	2,477	...	56
	19	Thayetmyo	149	123	434	28	44	105	145	209	538	...	1,012	33	40	216	4,468	...	110
		Total ...	813	793	3,252	99	126	458	897	1,613	2,536	7	5,320	372	175	1,824	27,720	13	814
TENASSERIM	20	Moulmein	125	192	1,160	13	57	117	214	464	1,287	...	2,363	31	3	735	9,497	1	30
	21	Thatone	89	43	430	...	3	49	118	172	333	...	448	41	2	53	2,683	...	119
	22	Tavoy	81	104	1,437	...	1	29	59	110	618	...	643	56	30	180	5,140	1	44
	23	Mergui	121	159	1,218	10	40	41	114	88	269	2	940	96	8	177	4,900	11	161
	24	Toungoo	360	389	892	12	60	129	177	465	1,214	3	1,928	172	32	441	11,368	...	140
	25	Shwaygyin	159	417	1,077	8	43	58	270	425	1,089	14	2,126	88	4	442	9,923	...	217
	26	Papoon	27	66	27	1	34	7	15	40	86	...	151	5	5	45	983	...	3
	27	Kyiketo	62	108	363	5	14	31	94	174	248	1	739	...	5	196	2,993	...	46
		Total ...	1,024	1,478	6,604	49	252	461	1,061	1,938	5,144	20	9,338	489	89	2,269	47,487	13	760
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,170	3,514	13,628	347	1,123	1,918	3,079	6,993	11,427	100	22,421	1,678	518	7,875	121,798	116	2,754

3.—*Return of vaccine operations in the province of British Burma during the year 1881.*

Division.	District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated. Successful.	Persons treated. Unsuccessful, including unknown.	Persons treated. Total.	Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
						Rs.		
Arakan	Akyab	3	745	402	1 147	809	745	The cost of each successful case was eight annas and five pies. Vaccinations conducted in dispensaries and in the army are not included.
	Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	1	556	351	907	32	556	
	Kyoukpyoo	1	3,466	71	3,537	433	3,466	
	Sandoway	1	472	390	862	443	472	
	Total	6	5,239	1,214	6,453	2,017	5,239	
Pegu	Rangoon, including Hanthawaddy	9	9,906	2,212	12,118	7,304	9,906	
	Tharrawaddy	1	1,347	359	1,706	591	1,347	
	Prome	5	4,064	824	4,888	1,649	4,064	
	Total	15	15,317	3,395	18,712	9,544	15,317	
Irrawaddy	Thonegwa	4	3,380	465	3,845	1,744	3,380	
	Bassein	5	2,577	1,091	3,668	1,354	2,577	
	Henzada	3	3,314	1,621	4,935	1,009	3,314	
	Thayetmyo	1	1,627	312	1,939	377	1,627	
	Total	13	10,898	3,489	14,387	4,484	10,898	
Tenasserim	Moulmein, including Amherst	7	4,369	734	5,103	2,808	4,369	
	Tavoy	2	1,259	146	1,405	767	1,259	
	Mergui	1	484	159	643	240	484	
	Shwaygyin	2	2,231	57	2,288	600	2,231	
	Toungoo	2	1,361	325	1,686	624	1,361	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	14	9,704	1,421	11,125	5,039	9,704	
	Grand Total	48	41,158	9,519	50,677	21,084	41,158	

APPENDIX TO PART III.

RETURNS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Referred to in paragraph 307, page 98 of Part II.)

Statistics of telegraph lines and offices in the province of British Burma for the year 1881-82.

LINES.

From	To	Number of miles. At end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at end of the year.	Number of wires.	Reasons for additions, &c., and local circumstances requiring notice.
Arakan division—							
Chittagong Frontier ...	Moungdaw	30	...	...	30	2	
Moungdaw	Akyab	75·50	..	...	75·50	2	
Akyab	Pabyoo	49	...	...	49	2	
Pabyoo	Roo	69	...	...	69	2	
Roo	Toungoop	84·50	...	...	84·50	2	
	Total ...	308	..	...	308	...	
British Burma division—							
Toungoop	Prome	90·02	...	0·91	89·11	2	Cables altered.
Prome	Rangoon	161·94	...	4·63	157·31	5 & 6	Rangoon town line shown separately.
Prome	Laingha	49·86	0·28	...	50·14	1 & 2	Opening Allanmyo office.
Laingha	Thayetmyo	6·95	..	...	6·95	1	
Rangoon	Elephant point ...	31·50	...	2·18	29·32	2	Removal of office by shorter cables.
Rangoon	Shwaygyin	96·12	...	...	96·12	1 & 2	
Shwaygyin	Toungoo	81·62	...	.	81·62	1	
Shwaygyin	Moulmein	107·08	1·00	...	108·08	1	Addition line to limits Thatone.
Moulmein	Amherst	55·00	...	...	55·00	1 & 2	
Prome	Myanoung	23·33	...	...	23·33	1	
Myanoung	Henzada	72·20	...	3·00	69·20	1 & 2	Alterations in following new embankments.
Henzada	Bassein	80·91	...	...	80·91	1	
Bassein	Diamond island ..	77·38	...	...	77·38	1	
Local lines	Rangoon	2·20	7·55	...	9·75	12	New offices and all lines other than rented in Rangoon granted in this line.
Rented lines ...	Public	1·60	0·88	...	2·48	1	Changes owing to introduction of telephone.
	Private	16·75	20·93	...	37·68	1	Ditto.
Moulmein	Tavoy	...	160·00	...	160·00	1	New line.
	Total ...	966·46	190·64	10·72	1,146·38		
	Grand Total ...	1,274·46	190·64	10·72	1454·38		

1885·05 were 2165·42 miles exclusive of new line along Rangoon and Sittang Valley (State) Railway under construction.

Statistics of Telegraph Offices in the British Burma division in the province of British Burma during the year 1881-82.

At what place.	When opened, if opened during the year.	When closed, if closed during the year.	Number of paid messages despatched during the year.	Number of offices open at end of the year.	Class of office.	Reasons for which opened or closed and local circumstances requiring notice.
Arakan division—						
Moungdoung	...	...	703	1	...	
Akyab	...	...	10,011	1	...	
Pabyoo	...	...	82	1	...	
Roo	..	...	216	1	...	
Toungoop	...	...	326	1	...	
Total ...	...	...	12,238	5	...	
British Burma division—						
Rangoon	...	...	62,064	1	1st	
Do., Cantonment	12th Nov. 1881	...	866	1	3rd	
Do., Kemmendine	1st Aug. 1881	...	443	1	3rd	
Do., Poozoondoung	17th ditto.	...	239	1	3rd	
Elephant Point	...	...	576	1	1st	
Prome	...	...	2,503	1	1st	
Allanmyo	1st May 1881	...	341	1	3rd	
Lanya	...	...	1,057	1	2nd	
Thayetmyo	...	...	4,493	1	2nd	
Pegu	...	...	964	1	3rd	
Shwaygyin	...	...	1,998	1	2nd	
Toungoo	...	...	4,126	1	3rd	
Thatone	30th Dec. 1881	...	142	1	3rd	
Moulmein	...	...	13,814	1	2nd	
Amherst	...	...	506	1	3rd	
Tavoy	23rd Mar. 1882	...	34	1	3rd	
Myanoung	...	...	854	1	3rd	
Henzada	...	...	2,664	1	3rd	
Ngathainggyoung	...	...	524	1	3rd	
Bassein	...	...	5,740	1	2nd	
Diamond island	...	...	963	1	2nd	
Total ...	...	...	105,513	21	...	
Grand Total ...	...	...	117,751	26	...	

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[illegible] steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which [illegible] foreign countries at ports in the province of [illegible] with the totals of the [illegible]